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CALENDAR.

AN EPHEMERIS FOR THE YEAR 1899.

ADAPTED TO THE MERIDIAN OF TRIVANDRUM.

Trivandrum Observatory.

Longitude	*5h. 7m. 59s.*=76° 59′ 45″ East.
Latitude	8° 30′ 33″ North.
Deviation of the compass	0° 42′ 19″ East.
Dip ... approximately	2° 30′ South.
Height above the sea	197 feet.
Mean temperature of the air in the shade	77°·81 Fah.
Mean temperature of evaporation in the shade	73°·42 Fah.
Mean atmospheric pressure	29·681 inches.
Mean vapor pressure	0·778 inches.
Mean relative humidity (Saturation = 1)	0·812.
Mean direction of the wind	W. N. W.
Mean yearly fall of rain	64·71 inches.*
Mean yearly evaporation	88·54 inches.

Note—

* This result is obtained from 48 years' observations (1838-80.)

The mean yearly fall of rain from 27 years' observations (1828-64) was 68·36 inches, shewing a decrease of 3·65 inches in the whole period of 43 years. The 16 years' observations from 1865-80, give however only an average yearly fall of 61·52 inches, exhibiting a still clearer decrease in the quantity of rain. The average number of rainy days has remained yet pretty equal; 137·8 for the 27 years from 1838, 137·5 for the 16 years from 1865 and 138·0 for the whole period of 43 years (1838-80). But as the observations extend only over a short period and are confined to but one place, it would be premature to predict any continued decrease.

CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES FOR 1899.

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JULIAN PERIOD	6612
JEWISH ERA ... (Com. Sept. 5, 1899)	5660
MAHOMEDAN ERA ...(Com. May 12, 1899)	1317
MALABAR ERA ...(Com. Aug. 16, 1899)	1075

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The golden number is that which any given year holds in the Lunar Cycle, which is a period of 19 years, at the lapse of which the phases of the Moon take place on the same days of the months respectively as at the commencement of the Cycle.

The Epact is the number of days of the Lunar Cycle, over and above all the complete courses of the Moon for any number of years, hence the number indicates the age of the Moon at the beginning of the year.

The Solar Cycle is a period of 28 years, which owing to leap year, must necessarily elapse before the days of the month can return respectively to the same days of the week as at the commencement of the Cycle. The first year of the Christian Era was the tenth year of this Cycle.

The Dominical letter is that letter of the Alphabet which points out in the Calendar the Sundays throughout the year, thence also called Sunday letter. The seven days of the week, reckoned as beginning on the first of January, are designated by the first seven letters of the Alphabet. Thus if the year begins on Sunday, A is the Dominical letter and so on generally. If there were 364 days, or exactly 52 weeks in the year, the Dominical letter will always be same; but the year contains 365¼ days; an excess of 1¼ day over the 52 weeks. The day is taken into the account every year, and the 1¼ makes the day in every four years; so that the Dominical letter falls backward one letter for each of the three years, in which, the date or number of the year cannot be divided, without remainder, by four and two letters every fourth year, when the date can be so divided, as in the year 1880, it is divisible by 4 and therefore, February contained 29 days. The year began on Thursday, count forward Thursday to Sunday, inclusive is four days, and the fourth letter from A inclusive is D. Therefore, at first D is the Dominical letter; but the 29th of February which is added, throws the first day of March a day later in the week than it would otherwise have been; therefore the Sunday letter for March and all the remaining months is G. Hence the years which have the 29 days in February and the two Dominical letters are called *bissextiles.*

Roman indiction is a period of 15 years, instituted in A. D. 312 by which the Popes have dated their acts by the year of the indiction which was fixed on the first day of January.

The Julian period embraces 7980 years and is used, as a fixed era for dating astronomical calculations. The first year of the Christian era is 4718 of Julian period.

Time is reckoned in three ways: *Apparent or True* time, *Mean* time and *Sidereal* time; each of which is expressed in days, hours, minutes and seconds. An *Apparent or True* day is the interval of time comprehended between two consecutive passages of the Sun over the meridian; a *Mean* day is the time comprehended between two consecutive passages of an imaginary Sun called mean Sun, and is equal to the mean or average of all the apparent solar days in the year; lastly, the time comprehended between two consecutive passages of the same star over the same meridian is a *Sidereal* day.

A day is either astronomical or civil; the astronomical day commences at *apparent* noon or at *mean* noon, according as *apparent* or *mean* time is employed; it is divided into 24 hours reckoned without interruption from 1 to 24 or from noon to noon. The civil day commences at the midnight preceding the commencement of the astronomical day, and likewise consists of 24 hours; but these are separated into two periods of 12 hours each, those situated between midnight and noon being called morning hours (written A. M.) and those between noon and midnight, afternoon hours (written P. M.). The sidereal day commences at the instant of the passage over the meridian of the Vernal Equinox, or first point of Aries. It is divided into 24 sidereal hours counted from 0 to 24.

In this Almanac is used the *mean astronomical* time for the rising, setting &c. of the moon and planets, and the civil time for the rest. To each month of the Almanac there are devoted two pages. In the first page of each month, the first column contains the day of the week, the second the day of the month and the third the corresponding Malabar date.

The sun's rising and setting given in the 4th and 5th columns, though affording a less accurate means of regulating clocks and watches, than direct observations of the sun's altitude, may yet be useful for common purposes. The times are given to the nearest minute, of the sun's centre being on the horizon and they include the equation of time and the effect of refraction.

The moon's age (Thithi) at mean noon, given in the 6th column is the *mean* time elapsed since the moon's conjunction with the sun or since the sun and moon had the same longitude. The numbers in this column represent her age at Trivandrum and are expressed in days, and decimal parts of a day.

The columns 7, 8 and 9 contains the moon's rising, meridian passage and setting.

The mean time of the moon's rising and setting is given to the nearest minute; this will be found useful to persons travelling and in many other ways.

The moon's meridian passage indicates the time at which the moon's centre is on the *upper* meridian of Trivandrum, and is useful in finding the time of high water. When a line is drawn across the column of "meridian passage," we are to understand that the moon does not pass the *upper* meridian on that day at Trivandrum. This is the case one day in each Lunation, and arises from the circumstances of the Lunar day being greater than the mean solar day, and including it within its limits. For the same reason there are some days on which the moon *does not rise* and others on which it *does not set.*

In the second page of each month, are given first the phases of the moon, and second the rising, meridian passage, setting and declination of the 6 principal planets. The phases of the moon—the numbers denote the mean time at which the difference of Longitude between the sun and the moon is 0°, 90° 180° or 270°, being

0° at the New Moon
90° at the First Quarter
180° at the Full Moon
270° at the Last Quarter

The moon's Apogee and Perigee—The numbers here given indicate to the nearest hour, at which the moon is respectively at her greatest and least distance from the earth.

The planets rising, setting and meridian passage—As in the instance of the moon before mentioned, the times noted, indicates the positions of these planets given for every 10th day, and for any time intermediate, they may be found by interpolation.

The declination indicates their relative position with reference to the Celestial Equator, North and South.

ENGLISH AND MALABAR MONTHS.

ENGLISH.		MALABAR.
January	1	19th Margaly.
Do.	13	1st Tye or Magarom.
February	11	1st Mausy or Kumbhum.
March	13	1st Panguny or Menum.
April	12	1st Chittray or Madum.
May	13	1st Vaikausy or Edavum.
June	14	1st Auny or Methunum.
July	15	1st Audy or Carkadagom.
August	16	1st Auvany or Chingum.
September	16	1st Purattasy or Cunny.
October	16	1st Arpasy or Tulam.
November	15	1st Kartigay or Vrichecum.
December	15	1st Margaly or Dhanu.
Do.	31	17th Margaly.

ENGLISH AND CORRESPONDING MALABAR YEARS.

ENGLISH. MALABAR.	ENGLISH. MALABAR.	ENGLISH. MALABAR.	ENGLISH. MALABAR.
1801... 976-7	1826...1001-2	1851...1026-7	1876...1051-2
1802... 977-8	1827...1002-3	1852...1027-8	1877...1052-3
1803... 978-9	1828...1003-4	1853...1028-9	1878...1053-4
1804... 979-0	1829...1004-5	1854...1029-0	1879...1054-5
1805... 980-1	1830...1005-6	1855...1030-1	1880...1055-6
1806... 981-2	1831...1006-7	1856...1031-2	1881...1056-7
1807... 982-3	1832...1007-8	1857...1032-3	1882...1057-8
1808... 983-4	1833...1008-9	1858...1033-4	1883...1058-9
1809... 984-5	1834...1009-0	1859...1034-5	1884...1059-0
1810... 985-6	1835...1010-1	1860...1035-6	1885...1060-1
1811... 986-7	1836...1011-2	1861...1036-7	1886...1061-2
1812... 987-8	1837...1012-3	1862...1037-8	1887...1062-3
1813... 988-9	1838...1013-4	1863...1038-9	1888...1063-4
1814... 989-0	1839...1014-5	1864...1039-0	1889...1064-5
1815... 990-1	1840...1015-6	1865...1040-1	1890...1065-6
1816... 991-2	1841...1016-7	1866...1041-2	1891...1066-7
1817... 992-3	1842...1017-8	1867...1042-3	1892...1067-8
1818... 993-4	1843...1018-9	1868...1043-4	1893...1068-9
1819... 994-5	1844...1019-0	1869...1044-5	1894...1069-0
1820... 995-6	1845...1020-1	1870...1045-6	1895...1070-1
1821... 996-7	1846...1021-2	1871...1046-7	1896...1071-2
1822... 997-8	1847...1022-3	1872...1047-8	1897...1072-3
1823... 998-9	1848...1023-4	1873...1048-9	1898...1073-4
1824... 999-0	1849...1024-5	1874...1049-0	1899...1074-5
1825...1000-1	1850...1025-6	1875...1050-1	1900...1075-6

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN AND MOON FOR 1899.

In the year 1899 there will be three Eclipses of the SUN and two of the MOON.

I. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, January 11, 1899, invisible at Trivandrum.

II. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, June 7, 1899, invisible at Trivandrum.

III. A total Eclipse of the Moon, June 23, 1899, visible as a partial Eclipse at Trivandrum.

	d.	h.	m.		
First contact with the Penumbra ...	23	4	45·5	P. M.	Mean time at Trivandrum.
First contact with the Shadow ...	,,	5	40·8	,,	
Beginning of total Phase	,,	6	40·8	,,	
Middle of the Eclipse	,,	7	25·9	,,	
End of total Phase	,,	8	11·0	,,	
Last contact with the Shadow ...	,,	9	11·0	,,	
Last contact with the Penumbra ...	,,	10	6·3	,,	

Duration from first to the last contact with the dark shadow 3 hrs. 30·2 mts.

Magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's diameter=1) 1·487.

The first contact with the shadow occurs at 96° from the North point of the Moon's limb towards the East.

The last contact, 109° towards the West; in each case for direct image.

At Trivandrum the Moon will rise at 6–15 P. M.

IV. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, December 2, 1899, invisible at Trivandrum.

V. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, December 17, 1899, visible at Trivandrum.

	d.	h.	m.		
First contact with the Penumbra ...	17	3	41·7	A. M.	Mean time at Trivandrum.
First contact with the Shadow ...	,,	4	52·6	,,	
Middle of the Eclipse	,,	6	33·9	,,	
Last contact with the Shadow ...	,,	8	15·2	,,	
Last contact with the Penumbra ...	,,	9	26·1	,,	

Duration from first to the last contact with the dark shadow =3 hrs. 22·6 mts.

Magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's diameter=1) 0·995.

The first contact with the shadow occurs at 66° from the North point of the Moon's limb towards the East.

The last contact, 59° towards the West in each case, for *direct* image.

At Trivandrum the Moon will set at 6–59 A. M. partly eclipsed.

JANUARY

Day of week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN Rising. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	SUN Setting. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Meridian Passage. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Setting. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)
				h m	*h m*	*d*	*h m*	*h m*	*h m*
SUN.	1	Dhanoo or Margaly.	19	6 16	5 52	18·81	9 22	15 35	21 47
Mon.	2		20	6 17	5 52	19·81	10 7	16 17	22 25
Tues.	3		21	6 17	5 53	20·81	10 52	16 59	23 4
Wed.	4		22	6 17	5 53	21·81	11 39	17 43	23 46
Thur.	5		23	6 17	5 54	22·81	12 28	18 30	— —
Fri.	6		24	6 18	5 54	23·81	13 21	19 21	0 31
Sat.	7		25	6 18	5 55	24·81	14 19	20 17	1 20
SUN.	8		26	6 19	5 55	25·81	15 20	21 18	2 16
Mon.	9		27	6 19	5 56	26·81	16 23	22 21	3 16
Tues.	10		28	6 19	5 56	27·81	17 27	23 26	4 20
Wed.	11		29	6 19	5 57	28·81	18 27	— —	5 25
Thur.	12		30	6 20	5 57	0·35	19 23	0 28	6 30
Fri.	13	Magaram or Tye.	1	6 20	5 58	1·35	20 16	1 27	7 31
Sat.	14		2	6 20	5 58	2·35	21 4	2 22	8 29
SUN.	15		3	6 21	5 59	3·35	21 51	3 13	9 23
Mon.	16		4	6 21	5 59	4·35	22 35	4 3	10 16
Tues.	17		5	6 21	6 0	5·35	23 20	4 51	11 8
Wed.	18		6	6 21	6 0	6·35	— —	5 39	12 0
Thur.	19		7	6 21	6 1	7·35	0 5	6 28	12 51
Fri.	20		8	6 21	6 1	8·35	0 52	7 17	13 43
Sat.	21		9	6 22	6 2	9·35	1 41	8 7	14 35
SUN.	22		10	6 22	6 2	10·35	2 30	8 58	15 25
Mon.	23		11	6 22	6 2	11·35	3 21	9 48	16 14
Tues.	24		12	6 22	6 3	12·35	4 11	10 37	17 1
Wed.	25		13	6 22	6 3	13·35	5 0	11 24	17 46
Thur.	26		14	6 22	6 4	14·35	5 48	12 9	18 28
Fri.	27		15	6 22	6 4	15·35	6 35	12 52	19 8
Sat.	28		16	6 22	6 4	16·35	7 20	13 34	19 47
SUN.	29		17	6 22	6 5	17·35	8 5	14 16	20 25
Mon.	30		18	6 22	6 5	18·35	8 50	14 58	21 4
Tues.	31		19	6 22	6 5	19·35	9 36	15 40	21 44

JANUARY

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☾ *Last Quarter*	5	8	29·6	A.M.	🌕 *Full Moon*	27	0	42·2	A.M.
🌑 *New Moon*	12	3	57·7	A.M.	☾ *Perigee*	12	6·8		A.M.
☽ *First Quarter*	18	9	44·1	P.M.	☾ *Apogee*	25	11·4		P.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	° ′
1	16 51	22 38	4 25	S 20 11	15 36	21 26	3 16	S 16 35	7 35	13 49	20 3	N22 46
11	16 40	22 26	4 12	21 45	15 19	21 8	2 57	17 8	6 39	12 54	19 9	23 54
21	16 54	22 30	4 24	22 58	15 10	20 59	2 48	18 11	5 42	11 58	18 14	24 54
31	17 15	23 1	4 47	S 22 31	15 9	20 57	2 45	S 19 14	4 47	11 3	17 19	N25 34

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	13 39	19 31	1 23	S 12 26	16 35	22 21	4 7	S 21 30	15 43	21 30	3 17	S 21 11
11	13 5	18 57	0 49	12 50	16 0	21 46	3 32	21 36	15 5	20 52	2 39	21 17
21	12 29	18 21	0 13	13 10	15 25	21 11	2 57	21 40	14 27	20 14	2 1	21 21
31	11 53	17 45	23 37	S 13 25	14 50	20 36	2 22	S 21 44	13 50	19 37	1 24	S 21 25

THE mean fall of rain from 43 years' observations (1838–80) in January at Trivandrum Observatory is seven-tenths of an inch (0·70in.)

In the eleven years 1840, 54, 56, 60, 64, 65, 67, 72, 75, 76, and 79 no rain fell in January.

There are equal chances that the fall of rain in January will be under or above three-tenths of an inch (0·3in.)

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than one inch and two-tenths (1·2in.)

There are also four chances to one that there will be rain in January.

The greatest falls in January were in 1853, 4·3in., in 1871, 2·9in. in 1845, 2·7in., in 1842, 2·7in., and 1868, 2·3in.

The least fall was in January 1850, 0·004in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in January was two and two tenths (2·2d.)

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in January was (0·31in.)

The mean difference for January is 0·55in.*

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* The differences of the monthly falls from the mean of the whole forty-three months being taken, and sum of the differences being divided by 43, the mean difference is obtained: this mean difference is a measure of the variability of the amount of fall for the month in different years.

FEBRUARY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date		SUN Rising. Trivandrum Mean Time.		SUN Setting. Trivandrum Mean Time.		Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising. Trivandrum Mean Time.		MOON Meridian Passage.		MOON Setting.	
				h	*m*	*h*	*m*	*d*	*h*	*m*	*h*	*m*	*h*	*m*
Wed.	1	Magaram or Tye.	20	6	22	6	6	20·35	10	23	16	25	22	27
Thur.	2		21	6	22	6	6	21·35	11	14	17	14	23	13
Fri.	3		22	6	22	6	6	22·35	12	8	18	6	—	—
Sat.	4		23	6	22	6	7	23·35	13	5	19	2	0	4
SUN.	5		24	6	22	6	7	24·35	14	5	20	2	1	0
Mon.	6		25	6	22	6	7	25·35	15	6	21	4	2	0
Tues.	7		26	6	21	6	7	26·35	16	7	22	6	3	3
Wed.	8		27	6	21	6	8	27·35	17	5	23	7	4	7
Thur.	9		28	6	21	6	8	28·35	17	59	—	—	5	9
Fri.	10		29	6	21	6	8	29·35	18	50	0	4	6	9
Sat.	11	—	1	6	21	6	8	0·90	19	39	0	58	7	7
SUN.	12	Coombhum or Mausy.	2	6	21	6	8	1·90	20	26	1	50	8	2
Mon.	13		3	6	20	6	9	2·90	21	12	2	40	8	56
Tues.	14		4	6	20	6	9	3·90	21	59	3	30	9	50
Wed.	15		5	6	20	6	9	4·90	22	47	4	20	10	43
Thur.	16		6	6	20	6	9	5·90	23	36	5	11	11	36
Fri.	17		7	6	19	6	9	6·90	—	—	6	2	12	29
Sat.	18		8	6	19	6	9	7·90	0	26	6	53	13	20
SUN.	19		9	6	19	6	10	8·90	1	16	7	44	14	10
Mon.	20		10	6	18	6	10	9·90	2	7	8	33	14	58
Tues.	21		11	6	18	6	10	10·90	2	56	9	21	15	43
Wed.	22		12	6	18	6	10	11·90	3	45	10	6	16	26
Thur.	23		13	6	17	6	10	12·90	4	32	10	50	17	7
Fri.	24		14	6	17	6	10	13·90	5	17	11	33	17	46
Sat.	25		15	6	17	6	10	14·90	6	3	12	15	18	25
SUN.	26		16	6	16	6	10	15·90	6	48	12	57	19	4
Mon.	27		17	6	16	6	10	16·90	7	34	13	40	19	44
Tues.	28		18	6	15	6	10	17·90	8	21	14	24	20	26
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APRIL

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☾ *Last Quarter*	3	5	3·7	P.M.	🌕 *Full Moon*	26	0	29·8	A.M.
🌑 *New Moon*	10	11	28·7	A.M.	☾ *Perigee*	6	6·5		P.M.
☽ *First Quarter*	18	3	51·1	A.M.	☾ *Apogee*	18	7·3		P.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ MERCURY. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ VENUS. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ MARS. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	° ′
1	18 49	0 57	7 5	N 13 21	15 38	21 31	3 24	S 11 51	0 56	7 11	13 26	N23 47
11	17 57	0 4	6 11	11 8	15 41	21 36	3 31	8 5	0 32	6 46	13 0	22 52
21	16 56	23 0	5 4	6 18	15 43	21 41	3 39	S 3 54	0 9	6 23	12 37	21 47
30	16 27	22 30	4 33	N 4 25	15 45	21 45	3 45	N 0 11	23 50	6 3	12 16	N20 41

Date.	♃ JUPITER. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ SATURN. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♅ URANUS. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	7 53	13 45	19 37	S 12 53	11 6	16 52	22 38	S 21 50	9 57	15 43	21 29	S 21 31
11	7 9	13 1	18 53	12 32	10 26	16 12	21 58	21 49	9 17	15 3	20 49	21 29
21	6 24	12 17	18 10	12 7	9 46	15 32	21 18	21 48	8 35	14 22	20 9	21 27
30	5 44	11 37	17 30	S 11 45	9 9	14 55	20 41	S 21 46	7 59	13 46	19 33	S 21 23

The mean fall of rain is 4·58in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 4·17in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 6·39in., and that it will not be below 1·74in.

The greatest falls in April were in 1859, 17·27in., and in 1856, 10·9in., and in 1843 10·47in.

The least falls were in 1854, 0·32in., and in 1879, 0·49in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in April was 9·7d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in April was 0·47in.

The mean difference for April is 2·49in.

MAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date		SUN Rising. Trivandrum Mean Time.	SUN Setting. Trivandrum Mean Time.	MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising. Trivandrum Mean Time.	MOON Meridian Passage. Trivandrum Mean Time.	MOON Setting. Trivandrum Mean Time.
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Mon.	1	Medom or Chittray.	20	5 45	6 9	21·04	11 34	17 35	23 36
Tues.	2		21	5 45	6 9	22·04	12 25	18 28	— —
Wed.	3		22	5 45	6 9	23·04	13 13	19 19	0 32
Thur.	4		23	5 45	6 9	24·04	14 0	20 9	1 26
Fri.	5		24	5 44	6 9	25·04	14 45	20 58	2 19
Sat.	6		25	5 44	6 9	26·04	15 30	21 47	3 12
SUN.	7		26	5 44	6 9	27·04	16 17	22 37	4 5
Mon.	8		27	5 43	6 9	28·04	17 5	23 28	4 59
Tues.	9		28	5 43	6 9	29·04	17 55	— —	5 53
Wed.	10		29	5 43	6 9	0·56	18 48	0 21	6 48
Thur.	11		30	5 43	6 10	1·56	19 40	1 15	7 42
Fri.	12		31	5 43	6 10	2·56	20 32	2 7	8 34
Sat.	13	Edavom or Vycausy.	1	5 42	6 10	3·56	21 23	2 59	9 24
SUN.	14		2	5 42	6 10	4·56	22 13	3 48	10 11
Mon.	15		3	5 42	6 10	5·56	23 0	4 34	10 54
Tues.	16		4	5 42	6 10	6·56	23 46	5 18	11 35
Wed.	17		5	5 42	6 11	7·56	— —	6 1	12 15
Thur.	18		6	5 42	6 11	8·56	0 30	6 43	12 53
Fri.	19		7	5 42	6 11	9·56	1 15	7 24	13 32
Sat.	20		8	5 41	6 11	10·56	2 1	8 7	14 12
SUN.	21		9	5 41	6 11	11·56	2 48	8 52	14 55
Mon.	22		10	5 41	6 11	12·56	3 39	9 40	15 41
Tues.	23		11	5 41	6 12	13·56	4 32	10 32	16 31
Wed.	24		12	5 41	6 12	14·56	5 30	11 28	17 27
Thur.	25		13	5 41	6 12	15·56	6 30	12 28	18 26
Fri.	26		14	5 41	6 12	16·56	7 31	13 29	19 27
Sat.	27		15	5 41	6 13	17·56	8 31	14 30	20 29
SUN.	28		16	5 41	6 13	18·56	9 28	15 29	21 30
Mon.	29		17	5 41	6 13	19·56	10 21	16 24	22 27
Tues.	30		18	5 41	6 13	20·56	11 11	17 16	23 23
Wed.	31		19	5 41	6 14	21·56	11 58	18 6	... ...

MAY

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☾ *Last Quarter*	2	10	54·7	P.M.	🌕 *Full Moon*	25	10	56·9	A.M.
● *New Moon*	9	10	46·8	P.M.	☾ *Perigee*	2		2·0	A.M.
☽ *First Quarter*	17	10	21·0	P.M.	☾ *Apogee*	16		2·5	P.M.
					☾ *Perigee*	28		0·2	P.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	16 24	22 27	4 30	N 4 26	15 45	21 45	3 45	N 0 31	23 48	6 1	12 14	N 20 33
11	16 15	22 19	4 23	6 27	15 47	21 50	3 53	5 2	23 28	5 40	11 52	19 7
21	16 21	22 28	4 35	11 7	15 50	21 56	4 2	9 26	23 10	5 21	11 32	17 31
31	16 43	22 54	5 5	N 17 8	15 55	22 3	4 11	N 13 32	22 52	5 2	11 12	N 15 44

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	5 40	11 33	17 26	S 11 43	9 5	14 51	20 37	S 21 46	7 54	13 41	19 28	S 21 23
11	4 56	10 49	16 42	11 19	8 24	14 10	19 56	21 44	7 14	13 1	18 48	21 20
21	4 12	10 5	15 58	10 58	7 42	13 28	19 14	21 42	6 33	12 20	18 7	21 15
31	3 29	9 23	15 17	S 10 41	6 59	12 45	18 31	S 21 40	5 52	11 39	17 26	S 21 11

The mean fall of rain is 9·98in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 6·85in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 14·34in., and that it will not be below 4·07in.

The greatest falls in May were in 1852, 38·7in., in 1858, 38·10in., and in 1879, 25·25in.

The least falls were in 1870, 0·36in., and in 1866, 0·77in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in May was 14·6d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in May was 0·68in.

The mean difference for May is 5·98in.

JUNE

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN Rising. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	SUN Setting. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Meridian-Passage. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Setting. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)
				h m	*h m*	*d*	*h m*	*h m*	*h m*
Thur.	1	Edavom or Vycausy.	20	5 41	6 14	22·56	12 44	18 55	0 16
Fri.	2		21	5 41	6 14	23·56	13 29	19 43	1 8
Sat.	3		22	5 41	6 14	24·56	14 14	20 32	2 0
SUN.	4		23	5 41	6 15	25·56	15 1	21 22	2 53
Mon.	5		24	5 42	6 15	26·56	15 49	22 14	3 46
Tues.	6		25	5 42	6 15	27·56	16 40	23 7	4 40
Wed.	7		26	5 42	6 15	28·56	17 32	23 59	5 34
Thur.	8		27	5 42	6 16	0·04	18 24	— —	6 26
Fri.	9		28	5 42	6 16	1·04	19 16	0 51	7 17
Sat.	10		29	5 42	6 16	2·04	20 6	1 41	8 5
SUN.	11		30	5 42	6 16	3·04	20 54	2 29	8 50
Mon.	12		31	5 42	6 17	4·04	21 40	3 14	9 32
Tues.	13		32	5 43	6 17	5·04	22 25	3 57	10 12
Wed.	14	Mithunom or Auny.	1	5 43	6 17	6·04	23 9	4 38	10 50
Thur.	15		2	5 43	6 17	7·04	23 54	5 19	11 28
Fri.	16		3	5 43	6 18	8·04	— —	6 1	12 7
Sat.	17		4	5 43	6 18	9·04	0 39	6 44	12 48
SUN.	18		5	5 43	6 18	10·04	1 27	7 29	13 31
Mon.	19		6	5 44	6 18	11·04	2 18	8 19	14 18
Tues.	20		7	5 44	6 19	12·04	3 14	9 12	15 11
Wed.	21		8	5 44	6 19	13·04	4 12	10 10	16 8
Thur.	22		9	5 44	6 19	14·04	5 13	11 11	17 10
Fri.	23		10	5 45	6 19	15·04	6 15	12 14	18 13
Sat.	24		11	5 45	6 19	16·04	7 15	13 15	19 16
SUN.	25		12	5 45	6 20	17·04	8 12	14 14	20 17
Mon.	26		13	5 45	6 20	18·04	9 5	15 9	21 15
Tues.	27		14	5 45	6 20	19·04	9 54	16 2	22 11
Wed.	28		15	5 46	6 20	20·04	10 41	16 52	23 4
Thur.	29		16	5 46	6 20	21·04	11 27	17 41	23 57
Fri.	30		17	5 46	6 20	22·04	12 13	18 30	— —
...	...		...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...

JUNE

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☾ *Last Quarter*	1	4	2 7	A.M	🌕 *Full Moon*	23	7	28·2	P.M.
🌑 *New Moon*	8	11	28·5	A.M	☾ *Last Quarter*	30	9	53 0	A.M.
☽ *First Quarter*	16	2	54·5	P.M	☾ *Apogee*	13	8·1		A.M.
					☾ *Perigee*	25	9·8		A.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	16 47	22 59	5 9	N 17 45	15 55	22 3	4 11	N 13 55	23 51	5 0	11 9	N 15 33
11	17 30	23 45	6 0	23 5	16 1	22 12	4 23	17 27	22 33	4 41	10 49	13 36
21	18 20	0 36	6 52	24 55	16 9	22 22	4 35	20 17	22 18	4 23	10 30	11 30
30	19 3	1 17	7 31	N 22 56	16 19	22 33	4 47	N 22 5	22 0	4 6	10 12	N 9 30

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	3 25	9 19	15 13	S 10 40	6 55	12 41	18 27	S 21 39	5 48	11 35	17 22	S 21 11
11	2 43	8 37	14 31	10 29	6 13	11 59	17 45	21 37	5 6	10 53	16 40	21 7
21	2 2	7 53	13 50	10 25	5 30	11 16	17 2	21 35	4 26	10 13	16 0	21 3
30	1 27	7 21	13 15	S 10 26	4 52	10 38	16 24	S 21 33	3 49	[illegible]	15 23	S 20 59

The mean fall of rain is 12·71in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 11·46in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 16·23in., and that it will not be below 7·16in.

The greatest falls in June were in 1864, 32·79in., in 1878, 28·15in., in 1877, 23·24in., in 1868, 21·40in., and in 1846, 21·23in.

The least falls were in 1879, 3·82in., and in 1860, 3·83in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in June was 22·5d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in June was 0·56in.

The mean difference for June is 5·0in.

JULY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar month	Malabar date	SUN Rising (Trivandrum Mean Time) h m	SUN Setting (Trivandrum Mean Time) h m	MOON Age at Mean Noon. d	MOON Rising (Trivandrum Mean Time) h m	MOON Meridian Passage (Trivandrum Mean Time) h m	MOON Setting (Trivandrum Mean Time) h m
Sat.	1	Mithunom or Auny.	18	5 46	6 21	23·04	12 59	19 20	0 50
SUN.	2		19	5 47	6 21	24·04	13 47	20 10	1 42
Mon.	3		20	5 47	6 21	25·04	14 36	21 2	2 35
Tues.	4		21	5 47	6 21	26·04	15 27	21 54	3 29
Wed.	5		22	5 47	6 21	27·04	16 19	22 46	4 21
Thur.	6		23	5 48	6 21	28·04	17 10	23 36	5 12
Fri.	7		24	5 48	6 21	29·04	18 0	— —	6 1
Sat.	8		25	5 48	6 21	0·44	18 49	0 24	6 47
SUN.	9		26	5 48	6 21	1·44	19 33	1 10	7 30
Mon.	10		27	5 49	6 21	2·44	20 21	1 54	8 10
Tues.	11		28	5 49	6 22	3·44	21 5	2 36	8 49
Wed.	12		29	5 49	6 22	4·44	21 49	3 17	9 27
Thur.	13		30	5 49	6 22	5·44	22 34	3 58	10 5
Fri.	14		31	5 49	6 22	6·44	23 20	4 39	10 44
Sat.	15	Carkadagom or Audy.	1	5 50	6 22	7·44	— —	5 23	11 25
SUN.	16		2	5 50	6 22	8·44	0 9	6 9	12 9
Mon.	17		3	5 50	6 22	9·44	1 0	6 59	12 58
Tues.	18		4	5 50	6 21	10·44	1 56	7 54	13 52
Wed.	19		5	5 50	6 21	11·44	2 55	8 52	14 50
Thur.	20		6	5 51	6 21	12·44	3 55	9 54	15 52
Fri.	21		7	5 51	6 21	13·44	4 56	10 56	16 56
Sat.	22		8	5 51	6 21	14·44	5 55	11 57	17 59
SUN.	23		9	5 51	6 21	15·44	6 51	12 55	19 0
Mon.	24		10	5 51	6 21	16·44	7 44	13 51	19 58
Tues.	25		11	5 52	6 21	17·44	8 34	14 44	20 55
Wed.	26		12	5 52	6 21	18·44	9 22	15 35	21 50
Thur.	27		13	5 52	6 21	19·44	10 9	16 25	22 44
Fri.	28		14	5 52	6 20	20·44	10 56	17 16	23 38
Sat.	29		15	5 52	6 20	21·44	11 44	18 7	— —
SUN	30		16	5 52	6 20	22·44	12 33	18 59	0 31
Mon.	31		17	5 52	6 20	23·44	13 24	19 51	1 25

JULY

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
New Moon	8	1	39·4	A.M.	Last Quarter	29	5	[illegible]0·5	P.M.
First Quarter	16	5	7·0	A.M.	Apogee	10	9·5		P.M.
Full Moon	23	2	49·6	A.M.	Perigee	23	4·8		P.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	19 7	1 21	7 35	N 22 34	16 20	23 34	4 48	N 22 14	21 59	4 5	10 11	N 9 16
11	19 36	1 47	7 58	17 48	16 33	23 48	5 3	23 9	21 43	3 47	9 51	6 54
21	19 45	1 53	8 1	12 26	16 47	23 1	5 15	22 57	21 26	3 29	9 32	4 27
31	19 34	1 39	7 44	N 7 57	17 2	23 15	5 28	N 21 38	21 11	3 12	9 13	N 1 55

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	1 23	7 17	13 11	S 10 27	4 48	10 34	16 20	S 21 32	3 45	9 32	15 19	S 20 59
11	0 44	6 33	12 32	10 35	4 6	9 52	15 38	21 31	3 4	8 51	14 38	20 56
21	0 8	6 1	11 54	10 49	3 23	9 10	14 57	21 29	2 24	8 11	13 58	20 54
31	23 32	5 23	11 18	S 11 8	2 42	8 29	14 16	S 21 29	[illegible] 44	7 31	13 18	S 20 52

The mean fall of ráin is 7·0in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 6·81in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 9·36in., nor less than 4·27in.

The greatest falls in July were in 1839, 14·68in., in 1836, 12·92in., in 1843, 12·29in., in 1859, 11·56, and in 1871, 10·85in.

The least falls were in 1860, 1·5in., in 1877, 2·8in., and in 1845, 3·42in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in July was 20·0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in July was 0·35in.

The mean difference for July is 2·41in.

AUGUST

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN Rising.	SUN Setting.	MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising.	MOON Meridian Passage.	MOON Setting.
				Trivandrum Mean Time.	Trivandrum Mean Time.		Trivandrum Mean Time.	Trivandrum Mean Time.	Trivandrum Mean Time.
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Tues.	1	Carkadagom or Audy.	18	5 53	6 20	24·44	14 15	20 43	2 18
Wed.	2		19	5 53	6 19	25·44	15 7	21 33	3 9
Thur.	3		20	5 53	6 19	26·44	15 57	22 22	3 58
Fri.	4		21	5 53	6 19	27·44	16 46	23 8	4 45
Sat.	5		22	5 53	6 19	28·44	17 33	23 52	5 28
SUN.	6		23	5 53	6 18	29·44	18 19	— —	6 10
Mon.	7		24	5 53	6 18	0·81	19 4	0 35	6 49
Tues.	8		25	5 53	6 18	1·81	19 48	1 16	7 27
Wed.	9		26	5 53	6 17	2·31	20 32	1 57	8 5
Thur.	10		27	5 53	6 17	3·81	21 17	2 38	8 43
Fri.	11		28	5 53	6 17	4·81	22 4	3 21	9 23
Sat.	12		29	5 53	6 16	5·81	22 53	4 5	10 6
SUN.	13		30	5 53	6 16	6·81	23 46	4 53	10 52
Mon.	14		31	5 53	6 16	7·81	— —	5 44	11 42
Tues.	15		32	5 53	6 15	8·81	0 41	6 39	12 36
Wed.	16	Chingom or Auvany 1075.	1	5 53	6 15	9·81	1 39	7 37	13 35
Thur.	17		2	5 53	6 14	10·81	2 39	8 37	14 36
Fri.	18		3	5 53	6 14	11·81	3 37	9 37	15 38
Sat.	19		4	5 53	6 14	12·81	4 34	10 37	16 40
SUN	20		5	5 53	6 13	13·81	5 29	11 34	17 40
Mon.	21		6	5 53	6 13	14·81	6 20	12 29	18 38
Tues.	22		7	5 53	6 12	15·81	7 10	13 22	19 35
Wed.	23		8	5 53	6 12	16·81	7 59	14 15	20 32
Thur.	24		9	5 53	6 11	17·81	8 48	15 7	21 28
Fri.	25		10	5 53	6 11	18·81	9 37	16 0	22 23
Sat.	26		11	5 53	6 10	19·81	10 28	16 53	23 18
SUN.	27		12	5 53	6 10	20·81	11 19	17 46	— —
Mon.	28		13	5 53	6 9	21·81	12 11	18 38	0 12
Tues.	29		14	5 53	6 9	22·81	13 3	19 29	1 5
Wed.	30		15	5 53	6 8	23·81	13 54	20 19	1 55
Thur.	31		16	5 53	6 8	24·81	14 43	21 6	2 42

AUGUST

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.
● *New Moon*	6	4	56·0 P.M.		☾ *Last Quarter*	28	5	5·1 A.M.
☽ *First Quarter*	14	5	2·2 P.M.		☾ *Apogee*	7	3·3	A.M.
○ *Full Moon*	21	9	53·0 A.M.		☾ *Perigee*	21	2·7	A.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	° ′
1	19 31	1 36	7 41	N 7 33	17 3	23 16	5 29	N21 27	21 10	3 11	9 12	N 1 40
11	18 47	0 51	6 55	6 22	17 16	23 28	5 40	19 0	20 56	2 54	8 53	S 0 55
21	17 31	23 37	5 43	9 27	17 28	23 38	5 48	15 39	20 40	2 38	8 36	3 32
31	16 45	22 53	5 1	N 13 10	17 39	23 46	5 53	N 11 34	20 26	2 22	8 18	S 6 9

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting	Declination.	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	23 28	5 21	11 14	S 11 10	2 38	8 25	14 12	S 21 29	1 40	7 27	13 14	S 20 52
11	22 53	4 46	10 39	11 34	1 59	7 45	13 31	21 30	1 0	6 47	12 34	20 52
21	22 19	4 12	10 5	12 2	1 19	7 5	12 51	21 31	0 21	6 8	11 55	20 52
31	21 46	3 38	9 30	S 12 34	0 40	6 26	12 12	S 21 33	23 43	5 30	11 17	S 20 53

The mean fall of rain is 4·65in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 3·47in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 5·16in., and that it will not be below 2·52in.

The greatest falls in August were in 1878, 21·49in., in 1849, 17·64in., and in 1862, 13·37in.

The least falls were in 1847, 1·02in., and in 1845, 1·25in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in August was 16·3d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in August was 0·28in.

The mean difference for August is 2·61in.

SEPTEMBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar month	Malabar date.	SUN Rising (Trivandrum Mean Time) h	m	SUN Setting (Trivandrum Mean Time) h	m	MOON Age at Mean Noon. d	MOON Rising (Trivandrum Mean Time) h	m	Meridian Passage h	m	Setting h	m
Fri.	1		17	5	52	6	7	25·81	15	31	21	51	3	27
Sat.	2		18	5	52	6	7	26·81	16	17	22	34	4	9
SUN.	3	Chingom or Auvany.	19	5	52	6	6	27·81	17	2	23	16	4	49
Mon.	4		20	5	52	6	6	28·81	17	46	23	57	5	28
Tues.	5		21	5	52	6	5	0·15	18	31	—	—	6	6
Wed.	6		22	5	52	6	4	1·15	19	15	0	38	6	44
Thur.	7		23	5	52	6	4	2·15	20	2	1	20	7	24
Fri.	8		24	5	52	6	3	3·15	20	50	2	4	8	5
Sat.	9		25	5	52	6	3	4·15	21	41	2	50	8	50
SUN.	10		26	5	52	6	2	5·15	22	35	3	40	9	38
Mon.	11		27	5	52	6	2	6·15	23	30	4	32	10	30
Tues.	12		28	5	51	6	1	7·15	—	—	5	27	11	25
Wed.	13		29	5	51	6	0	8·15	0	27	6	25	12	23
Thur.	14		30	5	51	6	0	9·15	1	24	7	23	13	23
Fri.	15		31	5	51	5	59	10·15	2	20	8	21	14	23
Sat.	16	Cunny or Purattasy.	1	5	51	5	59	11·15	3	14	9	17	15	22
SUN.	17		2	5	51	5	58	12·15	4	6	10	12	16	20
Mon.	18		3	5	51	5	57	13·15	4	56	11	6	17	18
Tues.	19		4	5	51	5	57	14·15	5	46	11	59	18	15
Wed.	20		5	5	50	5	56	15·15	6	35	12	53	19	12
Thur.	21		6	5	50	5	56	16·15	7	25	13	46	20	9
Fri.	22		7	5	50	5	55	17·15	8	17	14	41	21	6
Sat.	23		8	5	50	5	55	18·15	9	9	15	36	22	2
SUN.	24		9	5	50	5	54	19·15	10	3	16	30	22	57
Mon.	25		10	5	50	5	53	20·15	10	56	17	23	23	49
Tues.	26		11	5	50	5	53	21·15	11	48	18	14	—	—
Wed.	27		12	5	50	5	52	22·15	12	38	19	2	0	38
Thur.	28		13	5	50	5	52	23·15	13	27	19	48	1	24
Fri.	29		14	5	50	5	51	24·15	14	13	20	31	2	7
Sat.	30		15	5	49	5	51	25·15	14	59	21	13	2	47
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SEPTEMBER

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
● *New Moon*	5	5	41·1	A.M.	☾ *Last Quarter*	26	8	10·7	P.M.
☽ *First Quarter*	13	2	57·3	A.M.	☾ *Apogee*	3	6·5		A.M.
○ *Full Moon*	19	5	39·4	P.M.	☾ *Perigee*	18	0·0		noon.
					☾ *Apogee*	30	5·1		P.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	°
1	16 43	22 51	4 59	N 13 20	17 40	23 47	5 54	N 11 7	20 24	2 20	8 16	S 6 25
11	16 53	23 0	5 7	11 52	17 50	23 54	5 58	6 27	20 10	2 5	8 0	9 0
21	17 25	23 28	5 31	N 5 44	17 59	0 0	6 1	N 1 29	19 56	1 51	7 44	11 31
30	17 58	23 52	5 51	S 1 13	18 7	0 5	6 3	S 3 3	19 47	1 39	7 31	S 13 42

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	21 43	3 35	9 27	S 12 38	0 37	6 23	12 9	S 21 34	23 39	5 26	11 13	S 20 54
11	21 10	3 2	8 54	13 12	23 58	5 44	11 30	21 37	23 1	4 48	10 35	20 56
21	20 38	2 30	8 22	13 49	23 21	5 7	10 53	21 41	22 22	4 9	9 56	21 0
30	20 10	2 1	7 52	S 14 23	22 47	4 33	10 19	S 21 45	21 48	3 35	9 22	S 21 3

The mean fall of rain is 4·07in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 3·01in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 6·03in., nor less than 1·68in.

The greatest falls in September were in 1872, 13·56in., in 1878, 12·13in., in 1841, 11·05in., and in 1877, 11·03in.

The least falls were in 1851, 0·4in., in 1845, 0·29in., and in 1853, 0·32in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in Sept. was 12·6d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in September was 0·32in.

The mean difference for September is 2·50in.

OCTOBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date (month)	Malabar date	SUN Rising. h m	SUN Setting. h m	MOON Age at Mean Noon. d	MOON Rising. h m	MOON Meridian Passage. h m	MOON Setting. h m
				Trivandrum Mean Time.	Trivandrum Mean Time.		Trivandrum Mean Time.	Trivandrum Mean Time.	Trivandrum Mean Time.
SUN.	1	Cunny or Purattasy.	16	5 49	5 50	26·15	15 43	21 55	3 26
Mon.	2		17	5 49	5 49	27·15	16 28	22 36	4 5
Tues.	3		18	5 49	5 49	28·15	17 13	23 18	4 43
Wed.	4		19	5 49	5 48	29·15	17 59	— —	5 23
Thur.	5		20	5 49	5 48	0·50	18 47	0 2	6 4
Fri.	6		21	5 49	5 47	1·50	19 38	0 48	6 49
Sat.	7		22	5 49	5 47	2·50	20 31	1 37	7 36
SUN.	8		23	5 49	5 46	3·50	21 26	2 29	8 26
Mon.	9		24	5 49	5 46	4·50	22 22	3 23	9 21
Tues.	10		25	5 49	5 45	5·50	23 18	4 20	10 17
Wed.	11		26	5 49	5 45	6·50	— —	5 16	11 15
Thur.	12		27	5 49	5 44	7·50	0 13	6 13	12 13
Fri.	13		28	5 49	5 44	8·50	1 5	7 8	13 10
Sat.	14		29	5 49	5 43	9·50	1 56	8 1	14 7
SUN.	15		30	5 49	5 43	10·50	2 46	8 53	15 3
Mon.	16	Thulam or Alpasy.	1	5 49	5 43	11·50	3 34	9 45	15 59
Tues.	17		2	5 49	5 42	12·50	4 22	10 38	16 55
Wed.	18		3	5 49	5 42	13·50	5 12	11 31	17 52
Thur.	19		4	5 49	5 41	14·50	6 3	12 25	18 49
Fri.	20		5	5 49	5 41	15·50	6 56	13 21	19 47
Sat.	21		6	5 49	5 40	16·50	7 50	14 17	20 44
SUN.	22		7	5 49	5 40	17·50	8 44	15 11	21 38
Mon.	23		8	5 49	5 40	18·50	9 38	16 4	22 30
Tues.	24		9	5 49	5 39	19·50	10 30	16 54	23 17
Wed.	25		10	5 49	5 39	20·50	11 20	17 42	— —
Thur.	26		11	5 49	5 39	21·50	12 7	18 27	0 2
Fri.	27		12	5 49	5 38	22·50	12 54	19 9	0 44
Sat.	28		13	5 50	5 38	23·50	13 38	19 51	1 24
SUN.	29		14	5 50	5 38	24·50	14 23	20 32	2 2
Mon.	30		15	5 50	5 38	25·50	15 7	21 14	2 40
Tues.	31		16	5 50	5 37	26·50	15 53	21 57	3 20

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OCTOBER

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
● *New Moon*	5	0	22·0	A.M.	☾ *Last Quarter*	26	2	48·1	P.M.
☽ *First Quarter*	12	11	17·7	A.M.	☾ *Perigee*	16	3·4		P.M.
☺ *Full Moon*	19	3	12·8	A.M.	☾ *Apogee*	28	10·4		A.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	° ′
1	17 55	23 54	5 53	S 2 0	18 8	0 6	6 4	S 3 34	19 47	1 38	7 29	S 13 56
11	18 20	0 14	6 8	9 27	18 18	0 13	6 8	8 32	19 35	1 25	7 15	16 12
21	18 44	0 34	6 24	15 54	18 29	0 21	6 13	13 11	19 25	1 14	7 3	18 16
31	19 6	0 53	6 40	S 21 0	18 41	0 30	6 19	S 17 18	19 17	1 4	6 51	S 20 7

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	20 7	1 58	7 49	S 14 27	22 44	4 30	10 16	S 21 46	21 45	3 32	9 19	S 21 4
11	19 36	1 27	7 18	15 5	22 7	3 53	9 39	21 51	21 6	2 53	8 40	21 8
21	19 6	0 58	6 46	15 43	21 32	3 18	9 4	21 56	20 30	2 17	8 4	21 14
31	18 35	0 25	6 15	S 16 21	20 56	2 42	8 28	S 22 2	19 52	1 39	7 26	S 21 19

The mean fall of rain is 10·12in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 9·27in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 13·89in., nor less than 6·16in.

The greatest falls in October were in 1850, 21·20in., in 1843, 18·62in.

The least falls were in 1861, 2·18in., and in 1880, 2·76in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in October was 16·0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in October was 0·63in.

The mean difference for October is 3·86in.

NOVEMBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar month	Malabar date	SUN Rising. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	SUN Setting. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Meridian Passage. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Setting. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)
				h m	*h m*	*d*	*h m*	*h m*	*h m*
Wed.	1		17	5 50	5 37	27·50	16 41	22 43	4 0
Thur.	2		18	5 50	5 37	28·50	17 31	23 31	4 44
Fri.	3		19	5 51	5 37	29·50	18 25	— —	5 31
Sat.	4	Thulam or Alpasy.	20	5 51	5 37	0·86	19 20	0 23	6 22
SUN.	5		21	5 51	5 36	1·86	20 17	1 18	7 16
Mon.	6		22	5 51	5 36	2·86	21 14	2 15	8 12
Tues.	7		23	5 51	5 36	3·86	22 9	3 12	9 10
Wed.	8		24	5 52	5 36	4·86	23 2	4 8	10 8
Thur.	9		25	5 52	5 36	5·86	23 53	5 4	11 6
Fri.	10		26	5 52	5 36	6·86	— —	5 56	12 1
Sat.	11		27	5 53	5 36	7·86	0 41	6 48	12 56
SUN.	12		28	5 53	5 36	8·86	1 28	7 38	13 49
Mon.	13		29	5 53	5 36	9·86	2 15	8 28	14 44
Tues.	14		30	5 53	5 36	10·86	3 2	9 19	15 39
Wed.	15	—	1	5 54	5 36	11·86	3 51	10 12	16 35
Thur.	16		2	5 54	5 36	12·86	4 43	11 6	17 32
Fri.	17		3	5 55	5 36	13·86	5 36	12 2	18 29
Sat.	18		4	5 55	5 36	14·86	6 30	12 58	19 25
SUN.	19	Vrichigom or Kartigay.	5	5 55	5 36	15·86	7 25	13 52	20 18
Mon.	20		6	5 56	5 36	16·86	8 19	14 44	21 9
Tues.	21		7	5 56	5 36	17·86	9 10	15 34	21 55
Wed.	22		8	5 56	5 36	18·86	10 0	16 20	22 38
Thur.	23		9	5 57	5 36	19·86	10 47	17 4	23 19
Fri.	24		10	5 57	5 36	20·86	11 32	17 46	23 58
Sat.	25		11	5 58	5 36	21·86	12 16	18 27	— —
SUN.	26		12	5 58	5 37	22·86	13 0	19 8	0 36
Mon.	27		13	5 59	5 37	23·86	13 45	19 50	1 15
Tues.	28		14	5 59	5 37	24·86	14 32	20 34	1 54
Wed.	29		15	6 0	5 37	25·86	15 21	21 22	2 36
Thur.	30		16	6 0	5 38	26·86	16 13	22 12	3 22
...	...		...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ..	... ...

NOVEMBER

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
● *New Moon*	3	3	34·7	P.M.	☾ *Last Quarter*	25	11	42·6	A.M.
☽ *First Quarter*	10	6	43·0	P.M.	☾ *Perigee*	12	5·4		P.M.
○ *Full Moon*	17	3	26·4	P.M.	☾ *Apogee*	25	7·1		A.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	19 8	0 55	6 42	S 21 26	18 42	0 31	6 20	S 17 40	19 16	1 8	6 50	S 20 17
11	19 28	1 12	6 56	24 34	18 56	0 43	6 30	20 57	19 8	0 54	6 40	21 49
21	19 32	1 16	7 0	25 25	19 12	0 57	6 42	23 16	19 1	0 46	6 31	23 1
30	18 57	0 42	6 27	S 23 38	19 26	1 10	6 54	S 24 21	18 54	0 39	6 24	S 23 45

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	18 32	0 22	6 12	S 16 25	20 53	2 39	8 25	S 22 2	19 40	1 36	7 23	S 21 20
11	17 59	23 48	5 37	17 1	20 18	2 4	7 50	22 7	19 12	0 59	6 46	21 26
21	17 29	23 18	5 7	17 36	19 43	1 29	7 15	22 12	18 36	0 22	6 8	21 32
30	17 2	22 51	4 40	S 18 6	19 12	0 58	6 44	S 22 16	18 0	23 46	5 32	S 21 37

The mean fall of rain is 6·25in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 5·81in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 8·63in., nor less than 3·93in.

The greatest falls in November were in 1851, 15·11in., and in 1847, 13·56in.

The least falls were in 1855, 0·22in., in 1860, 0·62in., and 1864, 0·89in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in Nov. was 13·0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in November was 0·48in.

The mean difference for November is 2·48in.

DECEMBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN Rising. Trivandrum Mean Time.		SUN Setting. Trivandrum Mean Time.		MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising. Trivandrum Mean Time.		MOON Meridian Passage. Trivandrum Mean Time.		MOON Setting. Trivandrum Mean Time.	
				h	*m*	*h*	*m*	*d*	*h*	*m*	*h*	*m*	*h*	*m*
Fri.	1		17	6	0	5	38	27·86	17	8	23	6	4	11
Sat.	2	Vrichigom or Kartigay.	18	6	1	5	38	28·86	18	6	—	—	5	5
SUN.	3		19	6	1	5	38	0·27	19	4	0	4	6	2
Mon.	4		20	6	2	5	39	1·27	20	2	1	3	7	1
Tues.	5		21	6	2	5	39	2·27	20	57	2	1	8	1
Wed.	6		22	6	3	5	39	3·27	21	49	2	58	9	0
Thur.	7		23	6	3	5	40	4·27	22	39	3	53	9	57
Fri.	8		24	6	4	5	40	5·27	23	27	4	45	10	52
Sat.	9		25	6	4	5	40	6·27	—	—	5	35	11	46
SUN.	10		26	6	5	5	41	7·27	0	13	6	25	12	39
Mon.	11		27	6	6	5	41	8·27	0	59	7	15	13	32
Tues.	12		28	6	6	5	42	9·27	1	46	8	6	14	27
Wed.	13		29	6	7	5	42	10·27	2	36	8	58	15	22
Thur.	14		30	6	7	5	42	11·27	3	26	9	52	16	18
Fri.	15	—	1	6	8	5	43	12·27	4	20	10	46	17	13
Sat.	16		2	6	8	5	43	13·27	5	14	11	41	18	8
SUN.	17		3	6	9	5	44	14·27	6	8	12	34	18	59
Mon.	18		4	6	9	5	44	15·27	7	0	13	25	19	48
Tues.	19		5	6	10	5	45	16·27	7	51	14	13	20	32
Wed.	20	Dhanu or Margaly.	6	6	10	5	45	17·27	8	39	14	58	21	14
Thur.	21		7	6	11	5	46	18·27	9	25	15	41	21	54
Fri.	22		8	6	11	5	46	19·27	10	10	16	22	22	32
Sat.	23		9	6	12	5	47	20·27	10	54	17	3	23	10
SUN.	24		10	6	12	5	47	21·27	11	38	17	44	23	49
Mon.	25		11	6	13	5	48	22·27	12	23	18	27	—	—
Tues.	26		12	6	13	5	48	23·27	13	10	19	11	0	29
Wed.	27		13	6	14	5	49	24·27	14	0	20	0	1	12
Thur.	28		14	6	14	5	49	25·27	14	53	20	51	1	59
Fri.	29		15	6	15	5	50	26·27	15	49	21	47	2	50
Sat.	30		16	6	15	5	50	27·27	16	47	22	46	3	45
SUN.	31		17	6	15	5	51	28·27	17	47	23	46	4	44

DECEMBER

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
● *New Moon*	3	5	55·7	A.M.	☾ *Last Quarter*	25	9	5·4	A.M.
☽ *First Quarter*	10	2	10·6	A.M.	☾ *Perigee*	7	11·3		A.M.
☺ *Full Moon*	17	6	39·1	A.M.	☾ *Apogee*	23	4·1		A.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m	h. m	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	18 50	0 35	6 20	S 23 16	19 28	1 12	6 56	S 24 24	18 53	0 38	6 23	S 23 49
11	17 11	22 50	4 47	19 3	19 42	1 27	7 12	24 19	18 47	0 32	6 17	24 13
21	16 38	22 26	4 14	19 6	19 57	1 42	7 27	23 0	18 41	0 26	6 11	24 11
31	16 46	22 32	4 18	S 21 41	20 8	1 55	7 42	S 20 32	18 35	0 20	6 5	S 23 42

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m	h. m.	h. m	° ′	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	16 59	22 48	4 37	S 13 9	19 9	0 55	6 41	S 22 16	17 56	23 42	5 29	S 21 38
11	16 29	22 17	4 5	" 18 40	18 34	0 20	6 6	22 20	17 19	23 5	4 51	21 44
21	15 58	21 46	3 31	19 8	17 57	23 43	5 29	22 23	16 43	22 29	4 15	21 49
31	15 27	21 15	3 3	S 19 34	17 22	23 8	4 54	S 22 25	16 5	21 51	3 37	S 21 54

The mean fall of rain is 2·45in.

No rain fell in 1853, 1861 and in 1867.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 1·47in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 3·09 and that it will not be below 0·48in.

The greatest falls in December were in 1843, 13·98in., in 1877, 11·23in., and in 1847, 10·36in.

The least falls were in 1840, 0·004in., and in 1868, 0·018in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in Dec. was 5·5d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in December was 0·44in.

The mean difference for December is 1·82in.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES, *containing the mean results of Observations for the Atmospheric Pressure, Temperatures of the Air and Evaporation, Relative Humidity, Clouds, &c., from Observations made at the Trivandrum Observatory between the years* 1853 *and* 1864, *under the direction of* JOHN ALLAN BROUN, Esq., F. R. S.

TABLE I. *Atmospheric Pressure.** *Height of the Bar. Cistern* 197 *feet above the level of the sea.*
Mercury at 32°. *Brass at* 62° *Fah.*

Months.	Mean Pressure.	Mean of the Highest Daily Means	Mean of the Lowest Daily Means	Range.	Mean of the Highest Hourly Means.	Mean of the Lowest Hourly Means.	Range.	Mean of the Highest Observation.	Mean of the Lowest Observation.	Range.
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch	Inch.	Inch.	Inch	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
January ..	29·730	29·801	29·657	·144	29·788	29·666	·122	29·870	29·585	·285
February..	·719	·781	·661	·120	·784	·649	·135	·848	·584	·264
March ..	·688	·753	·604	·149	·748	·622	·126	·815	·529	·286
April ..	·648	·716	·570	·146	·703	·583	·120	·779	·497	·282
May ..	·637	·705	·569	·136	·683	·581	·102	·763	·502	·261
June ..	·638	·704	·569	·135	·678	·589	·089	·754	·518	·236
July ..	·619	·708	·593	·115	·685	·599	·086	·753	·535	·218
August ..	·663	·718	·609	·109	·708	·605	·103	·767	·543	·224
September	·681	·736	·624	·112	·731	·618	·113	·796	·554	·242
October ..	·688	·765	·608	·157	·741	·627	·114	·827	·544	·283
November	·703	·757	·631	·126	·757	·643	·114	·817	·562	·255
December	·724	·778	·655	123	·780	·662	·118	·842	·593	·249
Means ..	29·681	·743	·612	·131	·732	·620	·112	·802	·545	·257

* From 8 years' observations.

TABLE II.—*Temperature of the Air**

Months.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Mean of the Highest Daily Means.	Mean of the Lowest Daily Means.	Range.	Mean of the Highest Hourly Means.	Mean of the Lowest Hourly Means.	Range.	Mean of the Highest Observation.	Mean of the Lowest Observation.	Range.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January ..	76·44	79·25	73·90	5·35	83·88	69·37	1[illegible]·51	86·60	64·86	21·74
February ..	77·89	80·49	75·12	5·37	85·32	70·60	14·72	88·52	66·18	22·34
March ..	80·33	82·31	77·64	4·67	87·15	73·66	13·49	89·95	70·30	19·65
April ..	80·95	83·17	77·28	5·89	87·14	75·78	11·36	91·23	72·60	18·63
May ..	80·19	82·57	76·95	5·62	85·32	75·65	9·47	90·04	72·85	17·19
June ..	77·67	80·19	74·34	5·85	82·19	74·03	8·16	86·25	71·35	14·90
July ..	76·66	78·66	73·35	5·31	81·02	73·09	7·93	84·45	70·42	14·[illegible]3
August ..	76·66	78·4[illegible]	73·85	4·57	81·37	72·93	8·44	84·75	70·88	13·87
September	77·02	78·[illegible]5	74·98	3·37	81·04	72·92	8·12	85·35	70·46	14·89
October ..	76·90	78·7[illegible]	74·22	4·55	82·14	72·67	9·47	85·55	70·56	14·99
November	76·88	78·69	74·41	4·28	82·66	71·84	10·82	85·69	68·85	16·84
December	76·15	78·60	73·41	5·19	82·87	69·93	12·94	85·91	65·42	20·49
Means ..	77·81	79·96	74·96	5·00	83·51	72·72	10·78	87·02	69·5[illegible]	17·46

* From 11 years' observations.

TABLE III.—*Temperature of Evaporation* as shown by the Wet Bulb Thermometer.*

Months.	Monthly Mean Temperature of wet bulb.	Mean of the Highest Daily Means.	Mean of the Lowest Daily Means.	Range.	Mean of the Highest Hourly Means.	Mean of the Lowest Hourly Means.	Range.	Mean of the Highest Observation.	Mean of the Lowest Observation.	Range.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January ..	70·34	73·99	66·24	7·75	73·09	66·53	6·56	76·87	67·04	16·13
February ..	71·33	74·84	66·88	7·96	73·84	67·77	6·07	77·39	60·81	16·58
March ..	74·39	76·22	71·37	4·85	76·40	72·02	4·38	79·18	67·21	11·97
April ..	75·83	77·69	73·60	4·09	77·79	73·88	3·91	79·96	70·88	9·08
May ..	76·04	77·92	73·84	4·08	77·61	74·34	3·27	80·15	71·09	9·06
June ..	74·44	76·38	72·26	4·12	76·00	72·83	3·17	78·84	69·74	9·10
July ..	73·69	75·47	71·66	3·81	75·14	72·10	3·04	77·45	68·98	8·47
August ..	73·51	75·00	71·96	3·04	74·96	71·98	2·98	77·34	69·61	7·73
September	73·43	74·78	72·16	2·62	74·89	71·81	3·08	77·41	69·62	7·79
October ..	73·54	75·20	71·63	3·57	75·27	71·58	3·69	77·95	68·44	9·51
November	73·38	75·18	70·62	4·56	75·59	70·76	4·83	78·25	66·77	11·18
December	71·09	74·17	66·55	7·62	73·64	67·69	5·95	77·02	61·29	15·73
Means ..	73·42	75·57	70·73	4·84	75·35	71·11	4·24	78·15	67·10	11·05

* From 11 years' observations.

TABLE IV.—*Temperature of the Dew Point, Tension of Vapour, Humidity, Velocity, Force and Direction of Wind, Rain Fall, Evaporation of Sea Water and Sky clouded.*

MONTHS.	Mean											
	Difference between Dry and Wet Thers.†	Temperature of Dew Point. †	Tension of Vapour. †	Relative Humidity. Saturation = 1 †	Direction of Wind. *	Velocity of Wind per hour. §	Force of Wind per hour. §	Prop. of Sky clouded. Whole sky = 10·0 *	Evaporation of sea water. ‡	Fall of Rain from 43 years' observations, (1838—1881.)	No. of rainy days.	Fall in rainy days.
	°	°	Inch			Mile	lb		Inch	Inch	d	Inch
January....	6·10	67·5	·676	0·717	W.	4·40	0·10	2·80	8·32	0·702	2·2	0·31
February ..	6·56	68·3	·696	·727	W. b. S.	4·56	0·10	2·68	8·42	0·552	1·6	0·34
March	5·94	72·0	·787	·759	W. b. N.	5·02	0·13	3·60	9·64	1·346	4·0	0·41
April	5·12	73·9	·838	·792	W. b. N.	5·30	0·14	5·30	8·88	4·577	9·7	0·47
May	4·15	74·5	·855	·827	NW.bW.	6·12	0·19	7·02	8·12	9·976	14·6	0·68
June	3·23	73·2	·819	·861	NW.bW.	6·46	0 21	7·48	5·95	12·706	22·5	0·56
July	2·97	72·5	·800	·870	NW.½W.	7·04	0·25	7·12	6·30	7·002	20·0	0·35
August	3·15	72·2	·793	·863	NW.½W.	5·98	0·18	7·94	6·96	4·648	16·3	0·28
September..	3·59	72·0	·786	·845	NW.bW.	5·11	0·13	5·78	6·62	4·072	12·6	0·32
October	3·36	72·1	·791	·853	W. N. W.	5·21	0·14	7·00	6·52	10·125	16·0	0·63
November..	3·50	71·9	·785	·848	W. b. N.	3·48	0·06	5·88	5·56	6·252	13·0	0·48
December ..	5·06	68·8	·707	·782	W. N. W.	3·93	0·08	3·62	7·25	2·455	5·5	0·44
Means ..	4·39	70·2	·778	0·812	W.N.W.	5·22	0·14	5·52	..	...	...	0·47
Sums	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88·54	64·713	138·0	..

† From 11 years' observations. * From 5 years' observations.
§ From 3 years' observations. ‡ From 6 years' observations.

TABLE V.—*The mean fall of rain for successive period of* 10 *years.*

	Inch.		Inch.
1838—47	68·382	1841—50	70·747
48—57	64·330	51—60	65·268
58—67	63·631	61—70	59·015
68—77	59·834	71—80	66·986
Mean of 40 years.	64·044	Mean.	65·504

METEROLOGICAL TABLES, *containing the mean results of observations for the Atmospheric Pressure, Temperatures of the Air and Evaporation, Relative Humidity, Clouds &c., deduced from observations made at the Trivandrum Observatory between the years 1865 and 1882 and calculated for Malabar months.*

TABLE I. *Atmospheric Pressure.*

Months.	Mean Pressure.	Mean of the Highest Daily means*	Mean of the Lowest Daily means*	Range.
Auvany	29 663	29·717	29·633	·084
Puratasy	·675	.729	.647	·082
Alpasy	·688	·732	·641	·091
Kartigay	·703	·753	·642	·111
Margaly	·711	·764	.644	·120
Thie	·720	.756	·646	·110
Mausy	·704	·764	·665	·099
Pangnny	·669	·706	·615	·091
Chittray	·627	·662	·582	·080
Vycausy	·617	·677	·588	·089
Auny	·655	·712	·601	·111
Audy	·649	·713	·604	·109
Mean......	29·673	29·724	29 626	·098

*Mean of 4 hours in the day time.

TABLE II. *Temperature of the Air.*

Months.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Mean of the Highest Daily means*	Mean of the Lowest Daily means*	Range.
Auvany	79·99	81 34	79·01	2·33
Puratasy	80·65	82·01	79·13	2·88
Alpasy	80·53	81 56	79 34	2 22
Kartigay	81·12	82 33	79·77	2 56
Margalay	81·14	82.60	80·37	2·23
Thie	81·82	83·84	80·56	3·28
Mausy	83 85	85 26	82·72	2·54
Punguny	85·92	88·27	83·40	4 87
Chittray	85·45	86·97	84·21	2 76
Vycausy	82·75	85·21	80 09	5·12
Auny	79 97	81·10	78 67	2·43
Audy	79·41	81·05	77·18	3 87
Mean......	81·88	83·46	80·37	3·09

*Mean of 5 hours.

TABLE III. *Temperature of Evaporation as shown by the Wet Bulb Thermometer.*

Months.	Monthly Mean Temperature of Wet Bulb.	Mean of the Highest Daily Means.*	Mean of the Lowest Daily Means.*	Range.
Auvany	74·54	75·79	73·83	1·96
Puratasy	74·65	75·96	73·59	2·37
Alpasy	75· 7	76·27	74·03	2·24
Kartigay	74·59	76 15	73·30	2·85
Margaly	72·54	75·19	71·08	4·11
Thie	72·54	75·44	70·21	5·23
Mausy	74·13	75·66	73·05	2·61
Panguny	76·76	71·84	75·52	2·[illegible]2
Chittray	77·57	78·92	76·32	2·00
Vycausy	76·62	77·81	75·32	2·49
Auny	75·06	76·47	74·18	2·29
Audy	74·48	75·72	73·72	2·00
Mean......	74·89	76·43	73·68	2·76

* Mean of 5 hours.

TABLE IV. *Temperature of the Dew Point, Tension of Vapour, Humidity, Direction of Wind, Velocity of Wind per hour, Evaporation of Sea water and Sky clouded.*

Months.	MEAN.							
	Difference between Dry and Wet Thers.	Temperature of Dew point.	Tension of Vapour.	Relative humidity Saturation=1.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind per hour.	Evaporation of Sea water.	Proportion of sky clouded. Whole sky=10·0.
						Mile	Inch	
Auvany ...	5·45	70·92	·756	·739	W ½ N	7·7	·058	7·2
Puratasy ...	6·00	70·57	·748	·716	W by N	5·6	·061	6·5
Alpasy ...	5·36	71·46	·772	·742	W S W ½ W	3·0	·041	7·2
Kartigay ...	6·53	70·20	·738	·696	W S W ½ S	2·2	·042	5·9
Margaly ...	8·60	66·69	·655	·618	W S W ½ S	2·5	·058	4·0
Thie ...	9·28	66·29	·646	·596	S W by W	2·5	·066	3·3
Mausy ...	9·72	67·75	·677	·585	S W by W	3·	·073	3·3
Panguny ..	9·16	70·74	·751	·607	S W by W	3·7	·075	4·3
Chittray ...	7·88	72·42	·796	·654	W ½ S	4·9	·077	5·9
Vycausy ...	6·13	72·56	·801	·717	W ½ N	5·8	·059	7·4
Auny ...	4·91	71·74	·777	·760	W by N	7·2	·049	8·2
Audy ...	4·93	71·13	·762	·760	W	7·8	·050	8·0
Mean...	7·00	70·21	·740	·682	W by S	4·7	·059	5·9

TABLE V. *Mean fall of rain.*

Stations.	Auvany.	Puratasy.	Alpasy.	Kartigay.	Margaly.	Thie.	Mausy.	Panguny.	Chittray.	Vyeausy.	Auny.	Audy.	Years.
Trivandrum*	5·018	5·001	9·198	4·615	1·242	0·670	0·557	1·850	4·242	13·336	9·327	7·007	62·063
Quilon †	8·317	9·228	9·194	3·789	0·864	0·100	0 806	2·789	4·467	19·155	17·433	13·269	89·311
Alleppey †	11·806	10·553	12·370	6·022	1·489	0·772	2·428	3·294	4·617	26·717	23·094	18·872	122·034
Peermade †	24·877	15·762	16·439	2·794	0·328	0·150	0·600	3·311	4·772	32·350	56·578	50·034	207·995
Padmanabhapuram †...	3·175	4·641	11·626	6·025	1·328	0·128	0·872	2·838	2·935	9·017	6·253	6·012	54·850
Rajakamangalam ‡ ...	0·550	0·433	3·888	4·105	0·367	0·008	0·100	9·838	1·263	3·468	4·817	4·937	25·174

* Mean of 17 years.
† „ 9 „
‡ „ 3 „

A statement of the mean daily fall of rain in Trivandrum deduced from forty-six years' observation.

Day of month.	JANUARY.					FEBRUARY.				
	The mean fall of rain.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The No. of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall of rain.	The No. of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·03	0·44	0·00	7	0·21	0·01	0·43	—	1	0·43
2	·05	1·99	·02	6	·40	0·1	·19	0·02	3	·09
3	·03	0·57	·02	6	·20	0·1	·34	·06	3	·19
4	·05	0·78	·01	8	·28	0·4	·82	00	6	·31
5	·07	1·48	·02	4	·82	0·2	·77	·11	3	·34
6	·00	0·16	·01	3	·07	0·0	·07	00	2	·04
7	·00	00	00	—	—	0·2	·81	·03	3	·30
8	·03	0·62	·04	4	·31	0·2	·75	·14	2	·44
9	·00	0·03	·00	1	·03	0·0	·12	—	1	·12
10	·03	0·83	·03	6	·22	0·1	·34	·20	2	·27
11	·01	0·24	·18	2	·21	0·1	·35	—	1	·35
12	·02	1·07	00	3	·39	—	·01	—	1	·01
13	·02	0·54	·01	4	·25	0·3	·69	·04	5	·26
14	·00	0·25	00	1	·25	0·1	·31	·07	2	·19
15	·00	0·18	00	1	·18	0·2	0·66	·11	2	·38
16	·01	0·32	00	4	·17	—	00	—	1	00
17	·02	0·46	·30	2	·38	0·3	1·44	·04	2	·74
18	·01	0·34	·04	3	·22	0·5	1·18	·09	6	·39
19	·03	0·65	·22	3	·47	0·7	1·94	·02	6	·56
20	·01	0·64	00	1	·64	0·3	0·86	00	3	·50
21	·02	0·76	·04	4	·23	0·3	1·35	·03	3	·51
22	·10	0·25	01	2	·13	0·2	1·03	·01	2	·52
23	·00	0·05	00	1	·05	0·3	0·96	·04	3	·50
24	·01	0·37	·03	3	0·16	0·1	·59	—	1	·59
25	·09	1·89	·17	4	1·08	0·1	·29	—	1	·29
26	·02	0·49	00	5	0·19	—	00	00	2	00
27	·05	1·39	·22	4	·54	0·3	·67	·04	3	·40
28	·02	0·86	·04	3	·33	0·1	·40	·06	3	·23
29	·02	0·51	·04	3	·29	—	—	—	—	—
30	·01	0·42	·04	2	·23	...	...	...	...	...
31	·00	0 03	00	1	0·03	...	...	...	...	...
Mean.	0·02	0·60	0·05	3	0·29	0·02	0·60	0·04	3	0·31

Day of month.	MARCH. The mean fall.	MARCH. The greatest fall.	MARCH. The least fall.	MARCH. The Number of rainy years.	MARCH. The average fall on the years during which it rained.	APRIL. The mean fall.	APRIL. The greatest fall.	APRIL. The least fall.	APRIL. The Number of rainy years.	APRIL. The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·03	0·78	0·05	3	0·39	0·10	1·39	0·06	12	0·39
2	·01	·49	·01	4	·15	0·13	1·52	·00	16	·39
3	·01	0·63	·06	2	·35	0 12	3·35	·01	13	·43
4	·00	·12	·03	2	·08	0·10	1·90	·09	9	·53
5	·01	·25	·20	2	·22	0·02	0·37	·01	8	·13
6	·02	·49	·01	4	·22	0·08	1·03	·02	12	·31
7	·01	·50	·03	2	·27	0·12	1·63	·06	9	·61
8	·02	0 47	·00	4	·19	0·06	1·00	·04	9	·33
9	·05	1·17	·04	5	·46	0·15	2·86	·00	10	·63
10	·01	0·19	·02	4	·12	0·16	1·06	·01	15	0·50
11	·07	2·40	·03	6	·55	0·28	4·00	·03	12	1·06
12	·07	1·28	·18	5	·63	0·07	0·84	·02	11	0·29
13	·07	2·52	·08	4	·77	0·09	1·30	·02	16	·26
14	·08	1·15	·01	8	·45	0·14	1·89	·01	17	·38
15	·03	0·87	·05	6	·22	0·07	0·92	·01	12	·28
16	·06	1·18	·01	8	·35	0·13	1·48	·01	13	·46
17	·03	1·03	·02	7	·23	0·16	2·97	·02	18	·41
18	·13	3·45	·02	6	·99	0·17	2·13	·02	17	·46
19	·07	1·25	·08	7	·44	0·17	1·54	·00	20	·40
20	·05	0·86	·06	6	·35	0·20	1·41	·03	18	·51
21	·04	1·75	·04	4	·49	0·10	2·42	·00	14	·33
22	·01	0·19	·02	6	·09	0·15	1·10	·00	17	·39
23	·11	2·00	·01	9	·57	0·16	2·41	·02	14	·53
24	·02	0·62	·02	5	·18	0·21	1·86	·01	17	·57
25	·03	0·76	·09	5	·27	0·19	1·95	·01	15	·60
26	·11	2·31	·02	10	·51	0·26	3·46	·00	24	·50
27	·10	2·64	·03	6	·80	0·18	5·23	·00	16	·53
28	·05	1·06	·01	9	·27	0·33	2·11	·00	23	·63
29	·10	1·22	·03	13	·37	0·24	2·55	·00	18	·61
30	·15	3 42	·02	13	·52	0·12	1·76	·00	15	0·36
31	0·07	1·19	0·05	8	0·40	...	...	...	...	...
Mean.	0·05	1·23	0·04	6	0·38	0·15	1·99	0·02	15	0·46

Day of month.	MAY. The mean fall.	MAY. The greatest fall.	MAY. The least fall.	MAY. The number of rainy years.	MAY. The average fall on the years during which it rained.	JUNE. The mean fall.	JUNE. The greatest fall.	JUNE. The least fall.	JUNE. The number of rainy years.	JUNE. The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·24	3·92	0·01	18	0·62	0·52	4·55	0·02	37	0·65
2	·28	4·25	·01	20	·64	·51	5·30	·02	3[illegible]	·62
3	·37	9·37	·01	23	·74	·55	3·92	·01	38	·67
4	·37	6·66	·00	20	·84	·56	3·38	·00	36	·72
5	·16	1·19	·04	16	·47	·42	2·42	·02	33	·59
6	·14	1·70	·03	16	·42	·68	5·67	·02	41	·76
7	·19	3·86	·01	16	·55	·56	3·50	·03	27	·69
8	·15	2·55	·01	19	·36	·48	2·8[illegible]	·02	36	·61
9	·18	2·79	·02	18	·47	·51	3·59	·00	36	·66
10	·37	14·32	·00	17	·99	·38	2·96	·02	35	·50
11	·24	3·95	·04	18	·62	·52	2·06	·01	34	·69
12	·16	2·02	·01	15	·49	·53	3·22	·0	35	·70
13	·11	1·23	·02	13	·39	·38	2·17	·00	37	·48
14	·12	1·19	·01	14	·41	·39	2·65	·01	32	·55
15	·25	5·17	·05	13	·85	·50	2·32	·01	37	·62
16	·13	1·13	·00	16	·35	·46	1·95	·02	33	·64
17	·17	2·09	·02	19	·40	·30	1·53	·01	32	·44
18	·14	3·16	·00	17	·39	·35	2·18	·01	35	·46
19	·46	5·29	·01	25	·84	·42	7·19	·01	33	·59
20	·24	1·32	·03	20	·54	·22	2·62	·00	30	·34
21	·40	3·71	·04	22	·83	·25	2·31	·02	31	·36
22	·40	2·82	·00	22	·88	·38	3·46	·01	31	·57
23	·51	6·44	·02	27	0·86	·26	1·52	·01	35	·34
24	·53	5·71	·00	22	1·11	·36	2·39	·02	31	·54
25	·48	4·53	·02	22	0·99	·36	2·75	·01	32	·52
26	·41	2·87	·00	27	·69	·30	2·01	·02	34	·40
27	·5[illegible]	4·13	·01	31	·78	·32	1·67	·02	12	·46
28	·62	4·90	·01	31	·92	·35	2·35	·01	32	·51
29	·54	5·44	·01	32	·77	·36	2·02	·02	32	·52
30	·56	4·60	·01	39	·65	0·35	2·61	·01	35	0·45
31	0·70	3·00	·01	35	0·92	...	...	...	..	...
Mean.	0·33	4·07	0·01	21	0·67	0·42	3·08	0·01	34	0·56

Day of month.	JULY. The mean fall.	JULY. The greatest fall.	JULY. The least fall.	JULY. The number of rainy years.	JULY. The average fall on the years during which it rained.	AUGUST. The mean fall.	AUGUST. The greatest fall.	AUGUST. The least fall.	AUGUST. The number of rainy years.	AUGUST. The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·15	0·92	0·02	25	0·27	0·18	1·35	0·01	25	0·33
2	·21	0·88	·00	34	·28	·11	0·76	·00	26	·19
3	·26	2·13	·01	28	·43	·14	1·00	·03	28	·23
4	·32	2·71	·02	32	·42	·15	2·32	·01	27	·26
5	·26	2·06	·02	28	·43	·16	1·31	·01	23	·32
6	·32	2·12	·00	32	·46	·17	1·73	·00	28	·29
7	·24	2·00	·01	31	·35	·17	1·71	·01	26	·30
8	·20	1·54	·01	26	·36	·20	1·55	·02	26	·35
9	·26	2·14	·00	27	·45	·09	0·91	·01	22	.19
10	·38	2·12	·00	26	·68	·12	1·92	·00	21	·27
11	·27	2·11	·01	32	·38	·13	0·99	·02	27	·23
12	·21	1·40	·02	32	·30	·17	1·87	·02	32	·26
13	·38	2·22	·00	36	·49	·22	1 61	·03	29	·35
14	·26	1·46	·02	31	·39	·20	2·18	·01	24	·39
15	·30	2·20	·00	35	·39	·15	1·20	·00	21	·33
16	·22	1·6	·01	32	·32	·11	2·11	·00	19	·26
17	·19	3·47	·01	29	·30	·14	1·20	·01	23	·28
18	·2[illegible]	0·90	·01	35	·32	·21	1 42	·01	28	·34
19	·26	1·85	·00	32	·37	·12	1·55	·02	20	·27
20	·16	0·95	·03	28	·27	·07	1·34	·01	20	·17
21	·22	1·90	·00	28	·36	·11	1·30	·01	25	·20
22	·21	1·41	01	34	·29	·22	3 80	·02	26	·39
23	·15	1·87	·01	24	·29	·27	3·42	·00	22	·56
24	·23	2·45	·00	28	·38	·14	2·36	·01	23	·29
25	·21	1 30	·02	31	·31	·21	1·62	·02	21	·45
26	·25	1·48	·00	31	·38	·15	1·98	·00	21	·34
27	·18	1·37	·01	29	·28	·15	1·65	·12	21	·32
28	·11	0·63	·00	29	·17	·19	2·80	·0[illegible]	20	·43
29	·19	1·90	·01	23	·39	·29	3 05	·01	33	·41
30	·18	1·80	·00	26	·32	·18	2·58	·01	28	·30
31	0·11	1·17	0 00	22	0·23	0·12	1·05	0·03	20	0·23
Mean.	0·23	1·75	0·01	30	0·36	0·16	1·79	0·01	24	0·31

Day of month.	SEPTEMBER. The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	OCTOBER. The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·24	2·82	0·00	22	0·49	0·11	2·00	0·00	14	0·35
2	·17	1·87	·01	20	·40	·18	1·74	·02	15	·56
3	·12	1·11	·00	22	·26	·15	1·19	·00	17	·41
4	·06	0·68	·00	22	.12	·32	2·46	·02	27	·54
5	·17	2·42	·06	21	·38	·22	1·91	·01	22	·46
6	·17	1·98	·00	24	·33	·33	4·20	·01	17	·89
7	·18	2·30	·02	21	·39	·28	3·66	·00	16	·66
8	·13	1·32	·02	21	·28	·33	3·69	.01	20	·76
9	·18	2·36	·01	19	·43	·37	4·77	·00	21	·81
10	·22	4·19	·01	24	·43	·23	2·23	·00	25	·43
11	·14	1·24	·01	24	·26	·27	2·53	·01	26	·47
12	·12	0·86	·00	26	·22	·30	3·20	·01	20	·70
13	·17	1·60	·01	19	·40	·47	5·70	·00	27	·81
14	·16	2·41	·00	21	·36	·23	1·48	·02	23	·47
15	·08	0·96	·00	17	·21	·22	2·02	·01	27	·38
16	·17	3·20	·01	19	·42	·36	3.66	·01	25	·65
17	·09	0·97	·03	18	·24	·25	2·09	·00	30	·39
18	·13	1·40	·02	19	·33	·39	3·45	·00	28	·64
19	·08	0·69	·00	19	·19	·53	6·26	·02	31	·78
20	·10	0·90	·00	18	·26	·45	5·28	·00	23	·90
21	·06	0·53	·00	14	·19	·41	2·59	·00	31	·55
22	·05	0·57	·00	15	·14	·32	2·95	·05	22	·68
23	·10	1·86	·01	14	·33	·32	2·00	·00	24	·61
24	·11	1.28	·04	17	·31	·32	3·25	·01	22	·67
25	·12	1·60	·00	14	·41	·31	2·82	·01	27	·53
26	·09	1·78	·03	15	·28	·45	3·24	·00	23	·90
27	·18	2·43	·02	14	·60	·38	3 06	·02	29	·60
28	·11	1·99	·01	13	·40	·27	2.41	·01	25	·50
29	·14	1·19	·00	22	·29	·60	5.22	·02	28	·99
30	0·15	3·57	·00	16	0·42	·42	3·50	·02	26	74.
31	...	...	...	...	...	.36	2·33	·08	22	0·76
Mean.	0·14	1·74	0·01	19	0·33	0·33	3·13	0·01	24	0·63

Day of month.	NOVEMBER. The mean fall.	NOVEMBER. The greatest fall.	NOVEMBER. The least fall.	NOVEMBER. The number of rainy years.	NOVEMBER. The average fall on the years during which it rained.	DECEMBER. The mean fall.	DECEMBER. The greatest fall.	DECEMBER. The least fall.	DECEMBER. The number of rainy years.	DECEMBER. The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·19	1·76	0·01	24	0·37	0·10	2·35	0·03	13	0·37
2	·31	2·87	·01	25	·57	·19	2·44	·01	17	·51
3	·27	2·45	·02	21	·52	·09	1·46	·05	9	·48
4	·38	3·27	·00	24	·73	·13	3 04	·02	10	·59
5	·27	1·83	·00	28	·44	·16	4·04	·01	13	·56
6	·46	4·27	·02	27	·78	·19	2·96	·02	10	·89
7	·35	2·85	·01	27	·59	·10	2·71	·01	10	·45
8	·12	1·38	·01	22	·25	·06	1·35	·02	9	·32
9	·24	2·77	·03	27	·40	·09	1·08	·01	11	.36
10	·12	0·82	·00	23	·23	·08	1·13	·04	12	·30
11	·29	1·65	·01	27	·50	·05	0·63	·00	8	·29
12	·22	2·03	·01	27	·38	·13	2·24	·02	11	·53
13	·28	2·57	·00	21	·62	·18	2·94	·04	15	·54
14	·18	1·33	·00	22	·38	·10	1·64	·07	8	·58
15	·17	1·53	·01	23	·35	·07	1·11	·01	12	·27
16	·17	3·44	·02	20	·39	·04	0·57	·00	6	·27
17	·26	2·92	·00	25	·48	·05	0·88	·00	9	·25
18	·19	2·51	·01	18	·47	·11	1·45	·04	9	·55
19	·28	3·21	·01	18	·72	·00	0·11	·02	2	·07
20	·17	1·75	·02	15	·52	·05	1·43	·02	6	·41
21	·12	1·25	·01	14	·38	·03	0·65	·01	5	·18
22	·13	1·08	01	14	·44	·02	0·49	·01	5	·19
23	·12	1·69	·08	10	·58	·01	0·23	·01	4	·09
24	·14	2·36	·01	11	·57	·04	0·99	·01	5	·33
25	·13	1·24	·00	17	·35	·06	1·80	·00	5	·57
26	·14	1·54	·02	18	·37	·04	1·36	·00	7	0·27
27	·18	2·84	·00	15	·54	·14	3·09	·10	5	1·28
28	·13	1·90	·00	17	·35	·01	0·19	·05	4	0·10
29	·11	3·03	·02	10	·49	·03	0·39	·06	7	0·20
30	·13	1·80	·00	14	·42	·05	1·10	·07	5	0·44
31	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	1·97	0·06	3	1·28
Mean.	0·21	2·19	0·05	20	0·47	0·08	1·54	0·03	8	0·44

TABLE VI. *Mean rainy days.*

Stations.	Avany.	Puratasy.	Alpasy.	Kartigay.	Margaly.	Thye.	Mausy.	Panguny.	Chittray.	Vycausy.	Auny.	Audy.	Year.
Trivandrum	15	13	18	10	3	2	2	5	10	18	21	21	138
Quilon	17	13	14	6	2	0	1	5	7	19	23	20	127
Alleppey	19	15	16	9	2	2	[illegible]	6	8	21	27	26	154
Peermade	26	21	19	5	1	0	2	7	9	21	30	29	170
Padmanabhapuram ..	6	7	13	6	1	0	1	4	4	10	11	10	73
Rajakamangalom ...	5	2	11	7	1	0	1	2	3	9	11	11	63

TABLE VII. *total rainfall and the number of rainy days during the Monsoon Periods.*

Stations.	North-East.		South-West.		Dry-months.	
	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
Trivandrum ...	22·236	52	31·237	61	8·590	22
Quilon	28·905	48	62·209	61	8·197	15
Alleppey	37·966	55	70·551	77	13·417	22
Peermade	58 611	70	141·178	85	8·206	15
Padmanabhapuram...	22·767	29	22·149	32	9·934	12
Rajakamangalam ...	8·323	23	14·305	33	2·546	7

Remarkable Events & Christian Festivals.

JANUARY.

Sun.	1	Circumcision.—Proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen's assumption of the title of Empress of India, 1877.—Burmah annexed, 1886.
M.	2	Natives admitted to the Covenanted Civil Service, 1880.
F.	6	Epiphany.—Prince Henry of Battenburg died, 1896.
Sun.	8	1 Sunday after Epiphany.
S.	14	H. R. H. Prince Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale died, 1892.—Madras University opened, 1853.
Sun.	15	2 Sunday after Epiphany.
M.	16	Asiatic Society founded, 1784.
S.	21	Inauguration of the Warkallay Junction Canal works by His Highness the late Maha Rajah, 1870.
Sun.	22	3 Sunday after Epiphany.
W.	25	Victoria Jubilee Town Hall Trivandrum opened, 1896.—His Highness the Maha Rajah left Trivandrum on a tour to Madras, 1898.
F.	27	His Highness the Maha Rajah left Trivandrum on a tour to Calcutta, 1880.
Sun.	29	Septuagesima Sunday.—First English Newspaper published in Calcutta, 1780.

FEBRUARY.

W.	1	Investiture of His Highness the late Maha Rajah of Travancore with the Insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, 1867.
Th.	2	Investiture of His Highness the late Maha Rajah of Travancore with the Insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India 1883.—Purification of B. V. Mary.
Sun.	5	Sexagesima Sunday.— Victoria Cross founded, 1859.
F.	10	Marriage of Queen Victoria, 1840.
Sun.	12	Quinquagesima Sunday.
M.	13	Shrove Monday.
Tu.	14	Shrove Tuesday.
W.	15	Ash Wednesday.
Th.	16	Census of Travancore taken, 1891.—The Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress celebrated in Travancore, 1887.
Sun.	19	1 Sunday in Lent.
M.	20	Lord and Lady Napier and suite arrived at Trivandrum, 1868.—Election of Leo XIII, 1878.
Tu.	21	His Highness the Maha Rajah returned to Trivandrum from Madras, 1898.
Sun.	26	2 Sunday in Lent.
M.	27	General Thanksgiving throughout India on account of recovery of Prince of Wales.

MARCH.

Sun.	5	3 Sunday in Lent.
F.	10	H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, married, 1863.
S.	11	H. R. H. The Prince of Wales' departure from India, 1876.
Sun.	12	4 Sunday in Lent.
S.	18	Suez Canal opened, 1869.

Remarkable Events & Christian Festivals.

MARCH.

SUN.	19	5 SUNDAY IN LENT.
M.	20	Opening of the New College and laying down of the first stone of the Napier Museum in the Public Gardens by His Highness the late Maha Rajah, 1873.
Th.	23	His Highness the Maha Rajah returned to Trivandrum from Calcutta, 1890.
S.	25	ANNUNCIATION OF B. V. MARY.
SUN.	26	PALM SUNDAY.
M.	27	The Periyar project in Madura and North Travancore commenced, 1889.
Tu.	28	Alleppey Light house first lighted, 1862.
W.	29	Annexation of the Panjab, 1849.
Th.	30	MAUNDY THURSDAY.
F.	31	GOOD FRIDAY.—Abdur Rahaman the Ameer of Afghanistan, arrived at Rawal Pindi, 1885.

APRIL.

S.	1	HOLY SATURDAY.
SUN.	2	EASTER SUNDAY.
M.	3	EASTER MONDAY.—Bishop Heber died, 1826.
Tu.	4	EASTER TUESDAY.
SUN.	9	2 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.—Grand Imperial Durbar at Pindi and presentation of a sword to the Ameer, [1885.
F.	14	Princess Beatrice born, 1857.
SUN.	16	3 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.—First Railway in India opened between Bombay and Tannah, 1853.
SUN.	23	4 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.
SUN.	30	5 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.

MAY.

Tu.	2	Order of the British India instituted, 1837.
SUN.	7	ROGATION SUNDAY.
Tu.	9	Her Highness the Ranee of Travancore died, 1853.
Th.	11	HOLY THURSDAY OR ASCENSION DAY.
SUN.	14	1 SUNDAY AFTER ASCENTION DAY.—Doctor Jenner successfully vaccinated a boy, 1786.
W.	17	First Telegraph Message between Bombay and Calcutta, 1854.
SUN.	21	PENTICOST OR WHIT SUNDAY.
M.	22	Vasco de Gama landed at Calicut, 1498.
W.	24	Her Majesty Queen Victoria born, 1819.
Th.	25	Princess Helena born, 1846.
S.	27	Habeas Corpus Act passed, 1679.
SUN.	28	TRINITY SUNDAY.
M.	29	First Bengali newspaper published, 1848.
W.	31	His Highness Rama Vurma G. C. S. I., Maha Rajah died, 1880.

JUNE.

Th.	1	CORPUS CHRISTI.—Scheme of Defence of the North Indian Frontier by armies of Native States approved by the Secretary of State, 1889.
F.	2	Prince George Frederic of Wales born, 1865.

Remarkable Events & Christian Festivals.

JUNE.

Sun	4	1 Sunday after Trinity.
Sun.	11	2 Sunday after Trinity.
F.	16	Bengal made chief Presidency, 1773.
S.	17	Investiture of Her Highness the Senior Ranee of Travancore with the Insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, 1881.
Sun	18	3 Sunday after Trinity.—Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
M.	19	Magna Charta signed, 1215.
Tu.	20	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.—The Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress celebrated, 1887.
W.	21	Proclamation of Queen Victoria, 1837.
Th.	22	The Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress celebrated, 1897.
Sun.	25	4 Sunday after Trinity.—Order of Star of India instituted, 1861.
W.	28	Coronation of Queen Victoria, 1838.

JULY.

Sun.	2	5 Sunday after Trinity.
Th.	6	Duke of York married, 1893.
S.	8	Natives of India admitted as Jurors, 1827.
Sun.	9	6 Sunday after Trinity.
Sun.	16	7 Sunday after Trinity.
Th.	20	The unveiling of the Boundary Memorial Portrait of His Highness the late Maha Rajah and His Minister The Honorable V. Ramiengar c. s. i., 1883.
Sun.	23	8 Sunday after Trinity.
Tu.	25	Natives of India first sat on the Petit Jury, 1828.
S.	29	First School for Native Girls formed at Calcutta, 1849.
Sun.	30	9 Sunday after Trinity.
M.	31	Assam Annexed, 1829.

AUGUST.

W.	2	Emperor William of Germany visited Her Majesty the Queen Empress, 1889.
F.	4	His Highness Rama Varma G. C. S. I., F. M. U. &c. Maha Rajah died, 1885.
Sun.	6	10 Sunday after Trinity.—Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh born, 1844.
Sun.	13	11 Sunday after Trinity.
M.	14	Printing invented, 1437.
Tu.	15	Assumption of B. V. Mary.
F.	18	H. H. Marthanda Varma Maha Rajah of Travancore died, 1860.—The Viceroy's Proclamation of the assumption of Her Majesty of the title of Empress of India, 1876.
S.	19	H. H. The Maha Rajah's Installation and Grand Durbar, 1885.
Sun.	20	12 Sunday after Trinity.
W.	23	New Public Offices, Trivandrum opened, 1869.
Th.	24	St. Bartholomew.
Sun.	27	13 Sunday after Trinity.
M.	28	Slavery abolished, 1833.
W.	30	His Highness Kerla Varma Rajah died, 1882.
Th.	31	His Highness Ravi Varma Rajah died, 1889.—East India Charter expired, 1858.

SEPTEMBER.

F.	1	Government of India transferred to the Crown, 1858.
S.	2	His Excellency the Right Honorable M. E. Grant Duff, Governor of Madras visited Trivandrum, 1882.
SUN.	3	14 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Tu.	5	Victoria Hospital and School for Women at Quilon established, 1887.
SUN.	10	15 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
W.	13	Trivandrum first lighted with gas, 1898.
F.	15	Freedom of Press in India, 1835.
SUN.	17	16 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M.	18	Earthquake at Trivandrum, 1841.
SUN	24	17 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
S.	30	Foundation Stone of His Highness the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum laid, 1869.

OCTOBER.

SUN.	1	18 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Presentation of a Banner to His Highness the late Maha Rajah from Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, 1877.
Th,	5	First English Bible printed, 1536.
F.	6	Her Highness the Ranee of Travancore died, 1877.
SUN.	8	19 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
W,	11	His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales left England on his Indian tour, 1875.
F.	13	His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Connemara, G. C. I. E., Governor of Madras visited Trivandrum, 1887.
SUN.	15	20 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Her Highness Parvati Bayi Junior Ranee of Travancore died, 1893.
W.	18	His Excellency Sir A. Havelock, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., Governor of Madras visited Trivandrum, 1897.
SUN.	22	21 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
SUN.	29	22 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M.	30	Termination of the Territorial disputes between Cochin and Travancore, 1882.
Tu.	31	His Excellency Lord Wenlock, Governor of Madras visited Trivandrum, 1892.

NOVEMBER.

W.	1	ALL SAINTS.
Th.	2	ALL SOULS.
F.	3	H. R. H. the Duke of Cannaught left London for India, 1883.
SUN.	5	23 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos visited Trivandrum, 1880.
M.	6	First Newspaper published 1665.
W.	8	H. R. H. The Prince of Wales arrived at Bombay, 1875. His Highness the Maha Rajah left Trivandrum on a tour to Ramaswaram, 1890.
Th.	9	Albert Edward Prince of Wales born, 1841.—First Public Durbar held in the New Durbar Hall, 1866.
SUN.	12	24 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Remarkable Events & Christian Festivals.

NOVEMBER.

W	15	Christ Church at Trivandrum consecrated, 1859.
F.	17	Opening of the Suez Canal, 1869.
SUN.	19	25 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Tu.	21	Princess Royal born, 1840.
W.	22	His Highness the Maha Rajah left Trivandrum on a tour to Madras, 1895.
Th.	23	His Highness the Maha Rajah left Trivandrum on a tour to Madras, 1888.
SUN.	26	ADVENT SUNDAY.
M.	27	Bishop Gell installed, 1867.
Th.	30	Lord Harris visited Trivandrum, 1858.

DECEMBER.

F.	1	Princess of Wales born, 1844.
SUN.	3	2 SUDAY IN ADVENT.—H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, visited Courtallam and Travancore , 1889.
M.	4	Investiture of His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore with the Insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, 1888.
Tu.	5	His Highness the Kerala Vurma Elaya Rajah died, 1895.
F.	8	CONCEPTION OF B. V. Mary.—Foundation Stone for the Public Offices at Trivandrum laid by His Highness the late Maha Rajah, 1865.
SUN.	10	3 SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
W.	13	Foundatian Stone of Christ Church at Trivandrum laid, 1858.
Th.	14	Albert Prince Consort died, 1861.—Princess Alice died, 1878.
F.	15	His Highness the Maha Rajah returned to Trivandrum from Ramaswaram, 1890.
SUN.	17	4 SUNDAY IN ADVENT.—His Highness the Maha Rajah returned to Trivandrum from Madras, 1888.—Karamana bridge opened, 1853.
W.	20	His Highness the Maha Rajah returned to Trivandrum from Madras, 1895.
SUN.	24	5 SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
M.	25	CHRISTMAS-DAY.
SUN.	31	SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.—The first Charter granted to the late East India Company, 1600.

PRINCIPAL HINDU FESTIVALS &c., FOR 1899.

JANUARY

		1074	
12	Trivandrum Magara Syvelly	Margaly	30
13	Ottarayana Poonyakalum—Thye Pongal	Thye	1
14	Manttoo Pongal	„	2
26	Tye Pooyam	„	14

FEBRUARY

10	Magara Vavoo	„	29
16	Rathasapthamy	Mausy	6

MARCH

4	Vycathoo Ashtamy	„	22
10	Sivarathree Vratum	„	28
11	Kaliyugathy	„	29
16	Meena Bharanee	Panguny	4
18	Trivandrum Codyatoo	„	6
27	Trivandrum Auraut	„	15

APRIL

11	Yugathi Pandigai	„	30
12	Vishoo Pooniacalum	Chittray	1
13	Vishoo	„	2
19	Sree Rama Navamy	„	8
25	Chitrapournima—Chitraguptapoojah	„	14

MAY

9	Agninakshatra Thosharumbha	„	28
12	Akshayathiruteeya—Kirathayugathy	„	31
23	Agninakshatra Thoshavasanah	Vicausi	11

JUNE

20	Arthrapravasom	Auny	7
23	Chundragrahana Poonyacalum (Lunar Eclipse)	„	10

JULY

15	Thetchanayanapooniacalum—Trivandrum Carcadaga Syvelly	Audy	1
30	Bharanee Tirunaul—*H. H. The Senior Ranee's birthday*	Audy	16

AUGUST

6	Karkadaka Vavoo	Audy	28
15	Audy Auroothee	,,	32
16	Auvany Pirappoo (1075)	Auvany	1
18	Varalekshmy Vratum	,,	3
20	Thiruonum	,,	5
27	Ashtamy Rohany Vratum—Srikrishna Jayantee	,,	12

SEPTEMBER

9	Vinayaka Chathurthee	,,	25
10	Rishee Punchamy	,,	26
18	Anantha Vratum	Puratasy	3
20	Mahalayaputcharambha	,,	5

OCTOBER

2	Thuaparayugathy	,,	17
3	Kathara Vratum	,,	18
4	Mahalyapakshavasanah	,,	19
5	Poojavippoo	,,	20
11	Moolum Auta Tirunaul—H. H. THE MAHA RAJAH'S BIRTHDAY	,,	26
13	Mahanavamy	,,	28
14	Vijaya Thasamy—Poojah Eduppoo	,,	29

NOVEMBER

1	Trivandrum Codyatoo—Teepaulee *(after Sunset)* Naraka Chathurthasi	Alpasy	17
10	Trivandrum Auraut	,,	26
11	Thrayatayugathy	,,	27
17	Tiru Kartigay	Kartigay	3
25	Vycathoo Ashtamy	,,	11

DECEMBER

9	Chathayum Tirunaul—*H. H. The Ellia Rajah's birthday*	,,	25
13	Assuvathy Tirunaul—*H. H. The 1st Prince's birthday*—Guruvayoor Akadasy	,,	29
17	Suchindram Car Festival—Chundragrahana Poonyakalum—(Lunar Eclipse)	Margaly	3
18	Arthratherisanam	,,	4

HIS HIGHNESS

SRÍ PATMANÁBHA

DÁSA VANCHI BÁLA

SIR RÁMA VARMÁ

Kulasekhara Kirítapati

MANNEY SULTÁN

MAHÁRÁJA RÁJA

Rámarája Bahadur

SHAMSHÉR JANG,

KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER

OF THE

MOST EXALTED ORDER

OF THE

STAR OF INDIA,

FELLOW OF THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY,

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, LONDON,

Maharaja of Travancore,

Born 25th September 1857.

Ascended the Musnud 19th August 1885.

Royal Family of Travancore.

NEPHEW OF THE MAHARAJA.

His Highness

RAMA VARMA,

Elaya Raja.

Son of Her Highness the

LATE JUNIOR RANEE.

[BORN 3RD DECEMBER, 1867.]

SISTER OF THE MAHARAJA.

Her Highness

LAKSHMÍ BÁYI,

MEMBER OF THE

CROWN OF INDIA.

Senior Ranee of Travancore.

[BORN 23RD JULY, 1848.]

NEPHEW OF THE MAHARAJA.

His Highness

MARTANDA VARMA, B. A.,

First Prince of Travancore.

Son of Her Highness the

LATE JUNIOR RANEE.

[BORN 24TH NOVEMBER, 1871.]

BROTHERS-IN-LAW OF THE MAHARAJA.

KERALA VARMA,
C. S. I., F. M. U., M. R. A. S., F. R. H. S.
Valiya Koil Tampuran,
[Married to Her Highness the Senior Ranee.]

RAJA RAJA VARMA,
Cochoo Koil Tampuran.

PHYSICIAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJAH.

Major H. Thomson, I. M. S.

OFFICERS OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJAH'S PALACE.

M. C. Neelacunta Pillay ...	...Sarvadhikaryakar.
Anantharama Iyen	...Fouzdari Commissioner.
Narayanen Tampi	...Chellam Karyakar.
———	...Samprithi.
Shungra Pillay	...Nityachilavoo Karyakar.
———	...Sankadamvagay Sheristadar.
———	...Persian Munshi.
Soobramony Iyen	...Chellum Sheristadar.
———	...Sripadam Karyakar.
———	...Vadakke Kottarum Karyakar.
———	...Karyakar of His Highness the First Prince's Palace.
———	...Stables Karbhari.

THIRTY-FIVE SOVEREIGNS OF TRAVANCORE

IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING HIS HIGHNESS THE PRESENT MAHARAJA.

	Name.	Date of Ascension to the Musnud.	Length of Reign.
1	Sri Veera Rama Marthanda Varma Raja	1335-36	40
2	Errawee Varma Raja	1375-76	7
3	Kaler Kulasekhara Perumal *(for a short time)*	1382-83	
4	Chara Oodeah Marthanda Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1382-83	62
5	Wanaut Mootu Raja	1444-45	14
6	Sri Veera Marthanda Varma Raja	1458-59	13
7	Addittea Varma Raja	1471-72	7
8	Errawee Varma Raja	1478-79	25
9	Sri Marthanda Varma Raja	1503-04	
10	Sri Veera Errawee Varma Raja	1504-05	24
11	Marthanda Varma Raja	1528-29	9
12	Oodeah Marthanda Varma Raja	1537-38	23
13	Kerala Varma Raja	1560-61	3
14	Addittea Varma Raja	1563-64	4
15	Oodeah Marthanda Varma Raja	1567-68	27
16	Sri Veera Errawee Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1594-95	10
17	Sri Veera Varma Raja	1604-05	2
18	Errawee Varma Raja	1606-07	13
19	Oonnee Kerala Varma Raja	1619-20	6
20	Errawee Varma Raja	1625-26	6
21	Oonnee Kerala Varma Raja	1631-32	30
22	Addittea Varma Raja	1661-62	16
23	Oomayammal Ranee	1677-78	7
24	Errawee Varma Raja	1684-85	34
25	Oonnee Kerala Varma Raja	1718-19	6
26	Rama Varma Raja	1724-25	5
27	Vanchi Marthanda Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1729-30	29
28	Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1758-59	40
29	Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1798-99	13
30	Ranee Gouree Lekshmy Bhye	1811-12	4
31	Ranee Gouree Parwathy Bhye	1815-16	14
32	Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1829-30	18
33	Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Baghiodya Marthanda Varma Raja	1846-47	13
34	Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Baghiodya Rama Varma Maha Raja G. C. S. I.	1860-61	19
35	Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Baghiodya Rama Varma Maha Raja G. C. S. I., F. M. U. &c...	1879-80	5
	His Highness the present Maha Raja		

DEWANS OF TRAVANCORE.

Oomany Thumby	1808.	Vencutrow	1843.
Dewan Padpanaben	1814.	Sreenevasa Row, (in charge)	1845.
Shungoo Annavy	1815.	V. Kristna Row	1847.
Ramen Manoven	1816.	Sir T. Madava Row	1858.
Vencutrow	1817.	A. Sashiah Sastri	1872.
Vencata Row	1822.	N. Nanoo Pillay	1877.
Soobrow	1830.	V. Ramiengar, C. S. I.	1880.
R. Runga Row (Acting)	1837.	T. Rama Row, C. I. E.	1887.
R. R. R. Vencata Row	1838.	S. Shungrasoobyer, C. I. E.	1892.
Soobrow	1839.	K. Krishnaswamy Rao, Dewan Bahadur, F. M. U.	1898
V. Krishna Row, (in charge)	1842.		

BRITISH RESIDENCY OF TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

J. D. Rees Esquire, C. I. E., ...British Resident. (on furlough).

The Hon'ble F. A. Nicholson ... ...Ag. Do. Do.

Captain L. J. Andrews ... ...Assistant Resident.

Treasury.

C. M. Agur, B. A. ... ...In charge.
S. Sami Pillay ... ...Treasurer.

Escort.

Captain L. J. Andrews ... ...Commandant.

Medical Establishment.

Surgeon H. Campbell Perkins, M. R. A. S., L. R. C. P., Medical Officer in charge Residency Hospital.

Lazarus D'Rosario ... ...1st Class Hospital Asst.

K. K. Velu ... ...1st Class Hospital Asst.

Office.

C. M. Agur, B. A., ...Acting Manager.

J. B. D'Lemos ... ...Head Accountant.

K. Ramen Pillay ... ...Head Clerk.

BRITISH SUBSIDIARY FORCE FOR TRAVANCORE.

Station—Quilon.

24th Madras Native Infantry.

Major H. E. Porter ... ...Commandant.

Captain E. C. Thwaytes ... ...Wing Commander.

——— ... ...Chaplain.

British Residents of Travancore and Cochin.

Colonel C. Macauly, appointed in 1800, relieved 4th March 1810.
Colonel J. Munro, appointed 23rd March 1810, relieved 24th January 1819.
Colonel S McDonall, appointed 23rd April 1819, died 7th November 1820.
Colonel D. Newall, C. B., appointed 15th February 1821, relieved 1st May 1827.
Colonel W. Morison, C. B., appointed 13th March 1827, relieved 7th December 1829.
Lieut.-Colonel E. Cadogan, (acting), appointed 25th December 1829, relieved 24th June 1834.
J. A. Casamajor, Esq., appointed 14th April 1834, relieved 12th January 1836.
Colonel J. S. Fraser, appointed 5th January 1836, relieved 15th August 1838.
Captain A. Douglas, (acting), appointed 3rd August 1838, relieved 1st November 1839.
Lieut.-Colonel T. Maclean, appointed 4th October 1839 died 31st July 1840.
Lieut.-General W. Cullen, appointed 8th September 1840, relieved 11th January 1860.
F. N. Maltby Esq., appointed 1st January 1860, relieved 1st [May 1862.
Wm. Fisher, Esq., appointed 1st May 1862, relieved 7th April 1864.
H. Newill Esq, appointed 15th April 1864, on privilege leave [1867.
A. MacGregor, Esq., (acting), appointed 26th February 1867, relieved 27th May 1867.
H. Newill Esq., resumed Office 27th May 1867, relieved 25th March 1869.
G. A. Ballard, Esq., appointed 29th March 1869, on furlough [1870.
J. I Minchin, Esq., (acting), appointed 31st March 1870, relieved 22nd June 1871.
G. A. Ballard, Esq., resumed Office 22nd June 1871, on privilege leave 1874.
Major A. F. F. Bloomfield, (acting), appointed 13th July 1874, relieved 14th October 1874.
G. A. Ballard, Esq., resumed Office 14th October 1874, on other [duty 1875.
Major W. Hay, (acting), appointed 19th April 1875, relieved 11th October 1875.
A. MacGregor, Esq., appointed 11th October 1875, to Europe M. C. 11th March 1877.
H. E. Sullivan, Esq., (acting), appointed 10th March 1877, relieved 20th February 1878.
J. C. Hannyngton, Esq. (acting), appointed 20th February 1878, relieved 28th March 1879.
A. MacGregor, Esq., resumed Office 28th March 1879, to Europe M. C. 31st March 1881.
J. C. Hannyngton, Esq., appointed 1st April 1881, (on leave 1883).
W. Logan, Esq., (acting), appointed 5th May 1883.
R. W. Barlow, Esq., (Sir Richard Barlow, Bart.) (acting), appointed 25th February 1884.

J. C. Hannyngton, Esq., resumed Office 15th August 1884.

General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast K. C. B., V. C., R. E. (acting), 7th July 1887, relieved 7th October 1887.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 7th October 1887.

J. C. Hannyngton, Esq., on leave from 16th July 1890.

H. B. Grigg, Esq., M. A., C. I. E., appointed 26th June 1890, assumed charge 16th July 1890, relieved 16th October 1890.

J. C. Hannyngton, Esq., resumed office 16th October 1890.

J. C. Hannyngton, Esq., on leave from 6th July 1891.

H. B. Grigg, Esq., M. A., C. I. E., assumed charge July 1891, relieved 5th November 1891.

J. C. Hannyngton, Esq., resumed Office 5th November 1891, relieved 8th November 1892.

H. B. Grigg, Esq., M. A., C. I. E., assumed charge 8th November 1892.

J. D. Rees, Esq., F. R. G. S., M. R. A. S., C. I. E., assumed charge 15th April 1895.

J. Thomson, Esq., M. A., assumed charge 12th July 1895.

The Hon'ble J. D. Rees, C. I. E., (acting), assumed charge 8th August 1896.

F. A. Nicholson, Esq., (acting), assumed charge 15th December [1896.

J. D. Rees, Esq., (acting), assumed charge 17th July 1897.

The Hon'ble F. A. Nicholson, (acting), assumed charge 22nd August 1898.

Assistant Residents in Travancore and Cochin.

Lieut. Blacker	1813 to 1818.
Captain H. Drury	1852 to 1862.
Captain C. M. White	(Acting 1861.)
" "	1863 to 1866.
Captain W. Hay	1867 to 1870.
Lieut. R. G. E. Dalrymple ...	(Acting 1871 to 1872.)
Captain C. G. Gunning	(Acting.)
Major Bonham Faunce	1879 to 1880.
J. W. F. Dumergue, Esq., C. S. ...	1881 to 1885.
Captain A. Howlett	(Acting 1884 to 1885.)
" "	1886 to 1888.
Captain G. C. Atkinson	1889.
Captain F. W. Dawson	1889.
Lieut. L. J. Andrews	1892 (Acting.)
Captain F. W. Dawson	1894.
Captain L. J. Andrews	1895.

Residency Surgeons.

Dr. Macaulay	1800.
Assistant Surgeon J. Dalmahoy ...	1816.
" " E. Chapman ...	1819.
" " D. Provan ...	1819.
" " G. Bucke ...	1820.
" " E. Chapman ...	1821.
" " J. Brown ...	1824.
" " P. Poole ...	1832.
Surgeon J. Eaton	1836.

Surgeon J. Dalmahoy	... ...	1837.
,, J. Brown ...	... ...	1839.
,, J. Eaton ...	... ...	1841.
,, C. Paterson	... ...	1841.
,, J. Kennedy	... ...	1842.
,, C. Paterson	... ...	1842.
,, J. Reid ...	... ...	1845.
Assistant Surgeon E. J. Barker ...		1853.
Surgeon E. J. Waring	... ...	1853.
Assistant Surgeon E. J. Barker ...		1856.
Surgeon E. J. Mackenzie...	...	1859.
,, H. M. E. Ross	... ...	1860.
Assistant Surgeon M. C. Furnell...		1864.
,, ,, G. E. Whitton...		1865.
,, ,, Æ. M. Ross ...		1866.
,, ,, Walter Fry ...		1870.
Surgeon J. B. Thomas	... ...	1872.
,, H. P. Esmonde-White ...		1876.
,, S. L. Dobie	... ...	1878.
,, D. Elcum ...	... ...	1878.
,, H. P. Esmonde-White ...		1881.
,, T. H. Pope	... ...	1885.
,, G. Leonard	... ...	1886.
,, Major H. P. Esmonde-White.		1886.
Surgeon H. Thomson (Offg.) ...		1890.
Dr. Edward Innes ...	... ...	1894.
Surgeon Lieut-Col. H. P. Esmonde-White.		1894. Officiating.
Dr. H. Campbell Perkins, M. R. A. S., L. R. C. P.		1896.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN TRAVANCORE.

(Appointed by the Government of India.)

W. T. A. Cosby, Barrister-at-Law ...	...Trivandrum.
O. H. Bensley, B. A.	... Do.
C. J. Maltby	...Alleppey.
T. F. Bourdillon, F. L. S.	...Quilon.
H. S. Ferguson, F. L. S.	...Trivandrum.
J. S. Sealy	...Devikolum.
A W. L. Vernede	...Malliatoor

Indian Marine.

G. R. D'Vine ... ...Head Light keeper, British Government Light House, Muttom.

Sub-Magistrates.

Konthi Menon ... ...Under suspension.
Syed Abdullah Sahib ...Acting Anjengo.
K. Eapen, B. A. ... ...On other duty.
K. Kunjuny Menon ...Ag. Sub-Protem, Tangacherry.—Employed by the Sirkar to superintend its farm of Tangacherry.

Military Family Payments and Pensions.

TRIVANDRUM.

Lieut. J. J. P. Quinn ... ...In charge.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS IN TRAVANCORE.

Postal Department.

H. R. Hebberd ... ...Superintendent of Post Offices, Palamcottah Division.

Trivandrum Office.

P. Ponnuswamy Mudaliar ... ...Postmaster.

Alleppey Sub-Office.

N. Punniyakoty Mudaliar ... ...Sub-Postmaster.

Colachel Sub-Office.

C. Paraméswaren Pillay ... ...Sub-Postmaster.

Kayengulam Sub-Office.

P. I. John ... ...Sub-Postmaster.

Kottayam Sub-Office.

T. P. Renga Iyengar ... ...Acting sub-Postmaster.

Nagercoil Sub-Office.

M. Soondram Pillay ... ...Sub-Postmaster.

Peermade Sub-Office.

A. W. Kitto ... ...Sub-Postmaster.

Quilon Sub-Office.

M. J. Fernandez... ... ...Sub-Postmaster.

Shertallay Sub-Office.

Gopala Panikkar ... ...Sub-Postmaster.

Parur Sub-Office.

C. H. Vanspall ... ...Sub-Postmaster.

Thuckalay Sub-Office.

V. Krishna Iyer ... ...Sub-Postmaster.

Anjengo Sub-Office.

Perianumbi Pillay ... ...Sub-Postmaster.

Ashamboo Branch Office.

Nathaniel ... ...Branch Postmaster.

Changanacherry Branch-Office.

R. Jesudasa Pillay ... ...Branch Postmaster.

Mariandam Sub-Office.

T. S. Meenàchisoondram Pillay ...Sub-Postmaster.

Verapoly Branch Office.

T. M. Kunnappa Desiker ... ...Branch Postmaster.

Kottarakara Sub-Office.

S. Ramachandra Iyer ... ...Acting Sub-Postmaster.

Attungal Sub-Office.

V. Sesha Iyer ... ...Sub-Postmaster.

Mavelikara Sub-Office.

M. Pitchu Iyer ... ...Sub-Postmaster.

Haripaud Branch Office.

Krishnaswamy Iyer ... ...Branch Postmaster.

Ponalore Branch Office.

T. Fernandez ... ...Branch Postmaster.

Neyyattinkara Sub-Office.

M. David Pillay ... ...Sub-Postmaster.

Aramboly Branch Office.

Maha Rajah Pillay ... ...Branch Postmaster.

Tiruvalla Branch Office.

A. C. Kuriyan ... ...Branch Postmaster.

Devikulam Sub-Office.

V. Narasimha Naidu ... ...Sub-Postmaster.

Taliar Branch Office.

Annayan ... ...Branch Postmaster.

Eraniel Branch Office.

Rengoo Iyer ... ...Branch Postmaster.

Mylady Branch Office.

D. Palmer ... ...Branch Postmaster.

Mayyanad Branch Office.

F. Fernandez ... ...Branch Postmaster.

Electric Telegraph.

A. W. Foord	...Superintendent, Madras Division.
C. S. Smith	...Sub-Asst. Supt. Cochin Sub-Division.
S. C. Muthuswamy Pillay	...Telegraph Master, Trivandrum.
Worked by Postmaster	...Quilon.
Do. „ do. ...	...Alleppey.
Do. „ do. ...	...Nagercoil.
Do. „ do. ...	...Kayangulam.
Do. „ do. ...	...Martandam.
Do. „ do. ...	...Colachel.
Do. „ do. ...	...Kottayam.
Do. „ do. ...	...Shencottah.
Do. „ do. ...	...Thuckalay.
Do. „ do. ...	...Peermade.
Do. „ do. ...	...Parur.
Do. „ do. ...	...Changanacherry.
Do. „ do. ...	...Neyyattinkara.

Government of Fort St. George.

His Excellency Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. Appointed 25th November 1895, took his seat 18th March 1896.

Personal Staff of the Right Honorable the Governor.

H. A. Sim Esquire, I.C.S., Private Secretary.

Major F. W. Romilly, D.S.O., The Scots Guards, Military Secy.

Captain B. P. Portal, A.D.C.

Captain W. Campbell, A.D.C.

Captain G. S. Morris, Extra A.D.C.

Lieut. E. R. Clutterbuck, Extra A.D.C.

Lieut-Colonel C. E. Crighton, Honorary A.D.C.

Subadar-Major Shaik Farid, Bahadur, Native A.D.C.

Surgeon-Major W. B. Browning, Surgeon.

Members of Council.

The Honorable Mr. Arundel Tagg Arundel, B.A., I.C.S., 3rd in Council, took his seat 12th June & 18th August 1898.

The Honorable Mr. Henry Martin Winterbotham took his seat 9th November 1898.

Additional Members of Council

For making Laws and Regulations.

Officials.

The Honorable Mr. David Duncan, M.A., D.SC., LL.D. Director of Public Instruction.

" Mr. J. Sturrock, C.S., Second Member, Board of Revenue.

" P. Rajaratna Mudaliyar, Dewan Bahadur, Inspector General of Registration.

" Mr. Gabriel Stokes, B.A., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government.

" Mr. G. H. Stuart, M.A., Principal & Professor of Mathematics, Presidency College.

" Mr. Charles Arnold White, (Barrister-at-law) Advocate General.

" Mr. G. S. Forbes, M.A., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

" Mr. James Thomson, M.A., I.C.S., 4th Member, Board of Revenue.

NON-OFFICIALS.

The Honorable P. Rangayya Nayudu.
" C. Jambulinga Mudaliar, Rao Bahadur, B. A., M. L.
" P. Ratnasabhapati Pillai.
" N. Subba Rao Pantulu, B. A., B. L.
" C. Vijay Raghava Chariyar, B. A.
" Ghulan Muhammad Sahib Bhadur.
" Mr. Stewart Robertson Turnbull.
" Mr. Henry Percival Hodgson.

Raja Sri Rao The Honorable Sir Venkatasvetachalapati Ranga Rao, Bahadur K. C. I. E., Raja of Bobbili.

The Honorable S. Shungrasoobyer, C. I. E.
" V. Bashyam Aiyangar, C. I. E., B.A., B L., Dewan Bahadur.
" Lt. Col. Sir George M. J. Moore Kt., C. I. E.

SECRETARIAT.

Public &c. Departments.

The Honorable Mr. Gabriel Stokes, B. A., I. C. S., Chief Secretary.
" Mr. Lionel Davidson, B A., I. C. S., Under Secretary (on other duty.)

A. R. Knapp, Esquire, (Acting.)

A. T. Pringle, Esquire, Asst. Secretary (on other duty.)

Arthur Edington, B. A., I. C. S. (Acting.)

Revenue Department.

The Honorable Mr. G. Stewart Forbes, B. A., I. C. S., Secretary (on furlough.)

W. Francis, Esquire, Under Secretary (on special leave.)

N. E. Marjoribanks, Esquire, (Acting)

J. H. A. Tremenheere, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Local, Municipal and Legislative Departments, (on other duty.)

Public Works Department.

W. B. DeWinton, Esquire, Secretary to Government P. W. D. also Secretary to Government Marine Department.

A. S. Russel, Esquire, Under Secretary.

W. Hughes, Esquire, B A., M. INST. C. E., Joint Secretary to Government P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

John Charles Larminie Esquire Acting

F. J. Wilson, Esquire, Under Secretary to Government, P. W. D. Irrigation Branch.

F J. E. Spring, Esquire, Joint Secretary to Government P. W. D., Railway Branch.

F. D. Fowler, Esquire, Under Secretary to Government P. W. D. Railway Branch.

J. C. Lyle, Esquire Do.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The Honorable Sir Arthur H. Collins, Kt. Q. C., Chief Justice.

,,	H. H. Shephard, M. A., Barrister-at-law		...Judge.
,,	J. A. Davies, Barrister-at-law ...	... ...	do.
,,	S. Subramania Aiyar, C. I. E., Dewan Bahadur	...	do.
,,	R. S. Benson, M. A., LL. D., Barrister-at-law	...	do.
,,	H. Tudor Boddam, Barrister-at-law	...	do.
,,	L. Moore, C. I., Officiating	...	do.

DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGES.

Anantapur...	...L. Moore, Esquire, (on other duty.)
Arcot, North	...W. B. Thorburn, Esquire, (Acting,) K. C. Manavedan Raja, Esq. (on other duty)
Arcot, South	...W. F. Grahame, Esquire
Bellary ...	...L. Moore, Esquire. W. B. Thorburn, Esquire, (Acting.)
Canara, South	...H. G. Joseph, Esquire. (on private leave.) F. H. Hamnett (Acting.)
Chingleput ...	H. H. O'Farrell, Esquire.
Coimbatore...	...G. T. Mackenzie, Esquire.
Cuddapah ...	...H. Moberly (on furlough M. C.)
Ganjam ...	...F. D. A. Wolfe Murray, Esquire, (on furlough.)
Godaveri ...	...M. D. Bell, Esquire.
Kristna ...	...F. H. Hamnett, Esquire, (on other duty). W. E. Holmes, Esquire, (Acting).
Kurnool ...	...W. M. Thorburn, Esquire, (on furlough). E. L. Vaughan, Esquire, (Acting).
Madura ...	...S. Russell, Esquire.
Malabar, North	...A. Thompson, Esquire.
Malabar, South	...W. D. Welsh, Esquire.
Nellore ...	...T. M. Swaminatha Aiyar, Esquire, (Acting.)
Nilgiris ...	...G. T. Mackenzie, Esquire. of Brutterworth Sub.
Salem ...	...W. J. Tate, Esquire.
Tanjore ...	...T. M. Horsfall, Esquire, (on furlough). S. F. T. Burner, to act. L. E. Buckley. (on other duty). W. B. Aylling (Acting).
Tinnevelly ...	...R. D. Broadfoot, Esquire, (on furlough). K. C. Manavedan Raja, Esquire.
Trichinopoly	...C. M. Murray, (on furlough.) L. C. Miller, Esquire, (Acting.)
Vizagapatam	...E. C. Rawson, Esquire.

Judges of the Madras Small Causes Court.

R. B. Mitchell, Esquire, M. A. ... ...Chief Judge.
V. P. deRosario, Esquire ... ...Judge.
M. O. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Esquire, M. A., M.L. do.
F. B. Lovery, Esquire ... ...Registrar.

The Madras City Civil Court.

Judge ... ...P. Srinivasa Rao, Dewan Bahadur, F. M. U.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. Sturrock ... ...First Member.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. M. Winterbotham, ...Second Member.
„ J. Thomson, M. A., I. C. S. ... ... Third Member.
W. J. H. LeFanu, Esquire, B. A., ...Fourth Member.
R. C. C. Carr, Esquire, Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, (on furlough.)
L. Davidson, B. A., I. C. S. Acting
L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, Assistant do.
N. S. Brodie, Esquire, Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, (on furlough.)
E. G. Todhunter, I. C. S. Acting.
E. L. Millett, Esquire, Assistant Secretary, &c. do.
R. V. Srinivasa Aiyar, Rao Bahadur, Secretary to the Commissioner, Revenue Settlement &c.

COLLECTORS AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

Anantapur... ...Bannantyne Macleod, Esquire.
Arcot, North ...F. A. Nicholson, Esquire Acting British Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
J. K. Batten, (Acting.)
Arcot, South ...A. E. C. Stuart, Esquire, (on furlough).
L. M. Wynch, Esquire, (Acting).
Bellary ... ...H. A. Stuart, Esquire, (on furlough).
L. M. Wynch, Esquire, (Acting).
Canara, South ...J. Hewlson, Esquire, (on furlough).
A. F. Pinhey, Esquire, (Acting).
Chingleput ...J. W. F. Dumergue, Esquire, (on furlough).
D. M. G. George, (Acting).

Coimbatore	...H. Bradley, Esquire, (on furlough). J. A. Cunning, (Acting).
Cuddapah...	...A. C. Tate, Esquire, (on furlough). H. O. D. Hurding, (Acting).
Ganjam ...	...C. J. Weir, Esquire, (on furlough). H. D. Taylor, Esquire, (Acting).
Godavari ...	...V. A. Brodie, Esquire.
Kristna ...	...D. D. Murdoch, (on furlough). R. Morris, Esquire, (Acting).
Kurnool ...	...Muhamed Ouza Khan.
Madras ...	...J. N. Atkinson, Esquire.
Madura ...	...J. Twigg, Esquire, Acting Collector Tanjore. J. S. D. Partridge, (Acting).
Malabar ...	..G. W. Dance, Esquire, (on special leave). F. C. Parsons, (Acting).
Nellore ...	...C. H. Mounsey, Esquire, (on other duty). E. Scott, Esquire, (Acting).
Nilgiris ...	...Vacant A. Butterworth Esquire Sub-protem
Salem ...	...W. J. H. LeFanu, Esquire, (on leave). R. B. Clegg, Esquire (Acting).
Tanjore ...	...J. Andrew, Esquire, (on furlough). J. Twigg, Esquire (Acting).
Tinnevelly ...	...A. W. B. Higgens, Esquire, (on special leave)
Trichinopoly	...R. H. Shipley, Esquire.
Vizagapatam	...W. O. Horne, Esquire.

GOVERNMENT OF TRAVANCORE.

HUZUR CUTCHERRY.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO, Dewan Bahadur, F. M. U.
DEWAN OF TRAVANCORE.

P. Thanu Pillai, M. A. Chief Secretary to Government and Huzur Dewan Peishcar.
V. I. Keshava Pillai, M. A. ...Huzur Deputy Peishcar.

Huzur English Office.

A. J. Vieyra, B. A. ... ...Under Secretary.
R. Mahadeva Iyer, B. A. ...Assistant Secretary.
S. Rengaiengar, B. A. ... ...Assistant to the Chief Secretary.

Educational Department.

Dr. A. C. Mitchell ...Educational Secretary to the Dewan.
M. Rajaraja Varma, M. A....Assistant to the Educational Secy.

Jamabundy Department.

P. S. Moothookaroopa Pillay ...Valia Melalutu Pillay.
P. K. Pud anabha Pillay ...Melalutu Pillay.
R. Chembakaramen Pillay ...Assistant Me.alutu Pillay.

Marahmut Department.

M. R. Nageswara Iyer, B. A., B. C E. ...Marahmut Sheristadar.
S. Harrihara Iyen ... ...Assistant to the Chief Secretary.

Peravagay Department.

T. Padmanabha Row ... ...Sheristadar.

Sirkar Vakil Department.

I. H. Prince ... ...Head Sirkar Vakil
R. Renga Row, B. A., B. L. ... ...Assistant to the Head Sirkar Vakil.

Registration Department.

M. R. Krishna Row ... ...Director of Registration.
I. H. Prince Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies.

Stamps, Stationery and Records.

S. D. Sawyer ... ...Superintendent.
V. Muthukrishna Iyer ...In charge Stamps and Stationery.

Treasury.

M. Soobramonya Pillay, B. A. ... ...Treasurer.

Devaswom Department.

V. I. Keshava Pillai, M. A. ... ...In charge.

Anchal or Sirkar Post and Transit.

S. Theraviem Pillay ... ...Superintendent.

Mint.

Kochu Velu Pillay ... ...Superintendent.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

K. Krishnaswamy Rao, Dewan Bahadur, F. M. U., Dewan, President.

Official Members.

V. Nagam Aiya, B. A., F. R. HIST. S. ...Dewan Peishcar, Settlement Department.

P. Thanu Pillai, M. A. ... ...Chief Secretary to Government and Huzur Dewan Peishcar.

T. Rajaram Row, B. A. ... ...Dewan Peishcar.

C. J. Maltby ... ...Commercial Agent.

I. H. Prince ... ...Head Sirkar Vakil.

Non-official Members.

E. Ramier.

K. K. Kuruvala, B. C. F.

K. Kochukrishna Marar, B. A., B. L.

R. Mahadeva Iyer, B. A. ... Secretary to the Council.

DIVISION CUTCHERRY.

Officers in charge.	Divisions.	
Dewan Peishcar M. Ratnaswami Aiyer, B. A....	Kottayam or Northern Division.	
Asst. to Do. M. Koonjookrishna Panikar, B. A., B. L.	Do.	Do.
Special Asst. Shungra Pillai, B. A.	Do.	Do.
Dewan Peishcar T. Rajaram Row, B. A.	Quilon	Do.
Asst. to Do. P. Ramakrishna Iyer B. A. ...	... Do.	Do.
Dewan Peshcar A. Peraviperumaul Pillay, B. A.	Trivandrum	Do.
Deputy Peishcar C. M. Madhavan Pillay, B. A.	... Do.	Do.
Dewan Peishcar S. Pudmanabha Iyer, M. A.	Pudmanabhapuram Division.	
Asst. to Do. A. Ramier, B. A., B. L.	...Do.	Do.

TAHSILDARS.

Southern Division.

P. Subramonya Pillay ...	...Eraniel	(1st class) on leave.
Soobramony Iyer	... Do.	(Acting)
N. Krishna Iyengar, B. A., B. L.	...Agastisvaram	(3rd class.)
A. Sabhapathy Pillay ...	...Tovala	(4th do.)
Venkatasoobramony Iyer ...	...Kalkulam	(4th do.)
O. Marthanda Pillay ...	...Vilavankod	(4th do.)

Trivandrum Division.

Pudmanabha Pillay... ...	...Neyyattinkara	(1st class.)
R. Renganatha Iyer, B. A. ...	...Trivandrum	(1st do.)
N. Ramen Pillay, B. A. ...	...Chirayinkil	(3rd do.)
C. Krishna Aiyer	...Nedumangad	(4th do.)

Quilon Division.

N. Rajaram Row, B. A. ...	...Quilon	(2nd class.)
M. Krishna Iyen	...Tiruvalla	(2nd do.)
K. Ramaswamy Iyen, B. A., B. L.	...Shencottah	(2nd do.)
K. Soobramonya Iyer, B. A. ...	...Mavalikara	(3rd do.)
C. Ragavachariar, B. A. ...	...Kartigapalli	(3rd do.)
S. Harihara Iyen, B. A. ...	...Kunnattur	(3rd do.)
P. N. Arunachalam Iyen, B. A.	...Pattanapuram	(3rd do.)
Gopalakrishna Iyen	...Kottarakara	(4th do.)
R. Ganapathy Iyen	...Ampalapuzha	(4th do.)
R. Lekshmana Iyen	...Karunagapalli	(4th do.)
C. Govinda Pillay, B. A., B. L.	...Chengannur, (on probation)	(4th do.)

Kottayam Division.

Shungra Pillay, B. A. ...	...Kottayam	(1st class.) on other duty.
Nanu Aiyer	Do.	(Acting.)
K. Ananthanarayana Aiyen, B. A., B. L.	Shertalai	(2nd do.)
C. Velu Pillay	...Vaikam	(2nd do.)
Anandaramen Pillai ...	...Changanachery	(2nd do.)
M. Padmanabha Pillai ...	...Alangad	(3rd do.)
Ramaswamy Aiyen ...	...Kunnatnad	(3rd do.)
C. Rajaratna Naicker, B. A	...Thodupuzha	(3rd do.)
Kumara Pillay	...Meenachil	(4th do.)
P. Armukam Pillai, B. A.	...Muvattupuzha	(4th do.)
M. Pulpoo Pillai, B. A. ...	...Ettumanur (on probation.)	(4th do.)
Narayana Pillay ...	...Parur (on probation.)	(4th do.)

The four Divisions of Travancore and Districts or Taluqs comprised therein.

Division.	Station of the Officer in charge.	Districts comprised in the Division.	Stations of the Tahsildars of the Districts.
Padmanabhapuram or Southern.	Padmanabhapuram.	Tovala ...	Bhutapandi.
		Agastisvaram ...	Yedalacudi.
		Eraniel ...	Eraniel.
		Kalkulam ...	Padmanabhapuram.
		Vilavankod ...	Kuzhittura.
Trivandrum ...	Trivandrum.	Neyyattinkara ...	Neyyattinkara.
		Trivandrum ...	Trivandrum.
		Nedumangad ...	Nedumangad.
		Chirayinkil ...	Attungal.
Quilon ...	Quilon.	Quilon ...	Quilon.
		Kunnattur ...	Adur.
		Karunagapalli ...	Patanayarkulangara.
		Kartikapalli ...	Haripad.
		Mavelikara ...	Mavelikara.
		Chengannur ...	Chengannur.
		Tiruvalla ...	Tiruvalla.
		Ambalapuzha ...	Ambalapuzha.
		Kottarakara ...	Kottarakara.
		Pattanapuram ...	Punalur.
		Shencottah ...	Shencottah.
Kottayam or Northern...	Kottayam.	Shertallay ...	Shertallay.
		Vaikam ...	Vaikam.
		Ettumanur ...	Ettumanur.
		Kottayam ...	Thirunakaray.
		Changanachery ...	Changanachery.
		Minachil ...	Pala.
		Muvattupuzha ...	Muvattupuzha.
		Todupuzha ...	Karikod.
		Kunnatnad ...	Perumpavur.
		Alangad ...	Tiruvalur.
		Parur ...	Kunnamkulangara.

LIST OF VILLAGES IN TRAVANCORE.

PADMANABHAPURAM DIVISION.

Tovala Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Alagiapandipuram	10	Alagiapandipuram	4·79
Anandapuram	11	Anandapuram	4·92
Melpidaga	7	Cheramadam	2·67
	6	Isanyamangalam	2·10
	5	Pudappandi	1·14
Naduvapidaga	9	Arumanallur	2·65
	8	Darisanamkoppu	6·60
Talakkudi	4	Talakkudi	3·50
	3	Tiruppadisaram	2·40
Tovala	2	Chembagaramanpudur	5·91
	1	Tovala	19·33
Hills excluded as unfit for Cadastral Survey			58·03
		Total........	115·00

Agastisvaram Taluk.

Agastisvaram	2	Agastisvaram...	8·14
	1	Kanniyakumari	11·08
	4	Kulasekarapuram	5·43
	3	Tamarakulam	6·21
Kottar	13	Nagarkovil	4·80
	12	Vadivisvaram...	4·12
Padappattu...	15	Erachakulam	2·91
	14	Vadaseri	7·16
Parakka	11	Dharmapuram	4·60
	9	Parakka	1·70
	10	Tengampudur	10·90
Suchindram	7	Iravipudur	3·03
	8	Suchindram	2·08
Terur	5	Marunkur	8·73
	6	Terur	8·33
Hills excluded as unfit for Cadastral Survey			4·79
		Total........	94·00

Eraniel Taluk.

Eraniel	3	Eraniel	4·72
	4	Talakkulam	8·24
Kadiapattanam	5	Kadiapattanam	7·43
	6	Manavâlakurichi	4·72
Kolachel	7	Kolachel	11·39
Killiyur	11	Kilkulam	4·03
	12	Killiyur	8·09
Midâlam	9	Kilmidâlam	3·65
	10	Midâlam	6·17
Nattâlam	13	Nattâlam	6·24
Nindakara	2	Alûr	8·13
	1	Nindakara	18·90
Tiruvankodu	8	Tiruvankodu	4·59
Hills excluded as unfit for Cadastral Survey			1·70
		Total........	98·00

Kalkulam Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Attur	3	Attur	8·55
Kalkulam	5	Kalkulam	6·55
	4	Takkala	5·09
Kappiyara	1	Kappiyara	4·12
	2	Valvatchatottom	5·58
Kodanallur	6	Kodanallur	10·60
Mekkodu	7	Mekkodu	7·01
Ponmana	11	Ponmana	14·23
	8	Aruvikara	4·13
Tiruvattar	9	Tiruvattar	6·06
	10	Tirparppu	10·24
Hills excluded as unfit for Cadastral Survey		... ...	86·84
		Total.........	169·00

Vilavankod Taluk.

Arumana	12	Arumana	11·61
Arudesappattu	4	Arudesappattu	3·35
	5	Medukummal...	7·46
Ezhudesappattu	2	Ezhudesappattu	4·54
	1	Kollankodu	4 91
Kalial	13	Kalial	15·18
Kunnattur	6	Kunnattur	3·72
	7	Nallur	3·80
Pakodu	11	Idakkodu	8·75
	8	Pakodu	5·40
Painkulam	3	Painkulam	3·58
Vilavankod	10	Palukal	4·18
	9	Vilavankod	5·03
Hills excluded as unfit for Cadastral Survey		... ...	55·79
		Total.........	137·00

TRIVANDRUM DIVISION.

Neyyattinkara Taluk.

Kottukal	11	Karunkulam	4·90
	12	Kottukal	11·31
	13	Tiruvallam	11·36
Kolla	4	Kolla	5·35
	2	Chenkal	7·83
Kulattur	1	Kulattur	10·38
Kunnattukal	5	Kunnattukal	22·21
Marukil	18	Maranallur	9·71
	17	Marukil	6·31
Nemam	14	Nemam	11·39
	15	Pallichal	6·37
	9	Adiyanuur	7·60
Neyyattinkara	8	Neyyattinkara	9·71
	10	Tiruvarattur	6·12
Parassala	3	Parassala	7·72
Perunkadavila	6	Ottasekaramangalam	10·84
	7	Perunkadavila	15·22
Vilappil	16	Vilappil	12·13
Hills excluded as unfit for Cadastral Survey		... ...	28·54
		Total.........	205·00

Trivandrum Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Kulattur	16	Attupara	6·20
	15	Cheruvikkal	3·85
	17	Menamkulam	3·70
Kalakuttam	10	[illegible]rurpara	4·78
	18	Kalakuttam	3·37
Nellamannam	4	Iranimuttam	2·88
	3	Muttattara	3·48
Pattam	10	Chittivilagom	3·27
	11	Madattuvilagom	3·72
Pallipuram	22	[illegible]adinuunkulam	4·33
	21	Pallipuram	3·58
	20	Andurkonam	3·53
Palkulankara	1	Kadagompalli	4·56
	2	Palkulankara	2·49
Kilattonakkal	25	Kilattonakkal	3·09
	24	Meltonakkal	4·74
	23	Veilur	5·06
Vullur	14	Pangappara	3·42
	13	Vuliyalattura	5·75
	12	Vullur	3·15
Vanchiyur	6	Chengalacheri	2·13
	5	Vanchiyur	2·88
Vattiyurkavu	8	Anjamada	5·40
	7	Aramada	3·67
	9	Randamada	4·78
		Total	97·26

Nedumangad Taluk.

Arianadu	2	Arianadu	14·86
	1	Mannurkara	6·66
Karakulam	10	Karakulam	12·09
Kulattummel	12	Kulattummel	8·65
Nedumangad	5	Anadu	42·37
	4	Nedumangad	12·74
Perumkulam	11	Perumkulam	15·20
Vamanapuram	7	Nallanadu	20·82
	6	Vamanapuram	29·65
Vembayam	8	Manikkal	12·88
	9	Vembayam	11·76
Ulamalakkal	3	Ulamalakkal	29·27
Hills excluded as unfit for Cadastral Survey			116·65
		Total	333·00

Chirayinkil Taluk.

Attangal	14	Attangal	1·98
	19	Kila-Attungal	2·97
	12	Alamkodu	4·14
	13	Avanamcheri	2·81
Idaikkodu	3	Idaikkodu	3·33
	4	Uamba	2·04
	5	Mudakkal	4·51
Kadaikkavur	18	Kadaikkavur	3·94
Kilimanur	9	Kilimanur	7·35
	8	Palavakunnumel	9·63
Kundalur	15	Kundalur	1·47
	2	Kilavallam	4·67
Madavur	23	Madavur	7·24
	24	Pallikkal	6·25
	10	Vallalur	4·39

Chirayinkil Taluk. (contd.)

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Manambur ...	31	Cheruniyur	4·20
	20	Manambur	5·94
	21	Ottur	3 66
Nagarur ...	6	Koduvalanur	9·14
	11	Nagarur	4·61
	7	Pulimattu	7·32
Navaikkulam	22	Karivarom	5·16
	25	Navaikkulam	10·93
Chirayinkil ...	1	Alur	4·81
	16	Charkkara	2·45
	17	Chirayinkil	1·74
Varkala ...	26	Chemmarudi	6·77
	27	Airur	6·87
	30	Vettur	2·62
	29	Varkala	5·93
	28	Yidavah	3·52
		Total.........	146·47

QUILON DIVISION.

Quilon Taluk.

Adichanallur	3	Adichanallur	6·53
	4	Nedumpana	10·90
Iravipuram ...	6	Iravipuram	11·23
	5	Tirukonavattam	8·63
	7	Vadakkevila	3·81
Eastern Kallada	13	Eastern Kallada	8·64
Kilikollur ...	10	Kilikollur	4·33
	11	Kottangara	9·80
Paravur ...	2	Minadu	27·12
	1	Paravur	12·72
Perunadu ...	9	Tirkkadavur	10·32
	12	Perunadu	20 71
Quilon ...	8	Quilon	8·51
		Total.........	143·25

Karunagapalli Taluk.

Chavara ...	2	Chavara	4·62
	1	Tekkumbagam	11·75
Karungappalli	7	Karunagappalli	8·20
Krishnapuram	10	Krishnapuram	9·61
Kulasekarapuram	8	Kulasekarapuram	7·31
Panmana ...	3	Panmana	6·57
Puduppalli ...	12	Pudupalli	7·78
	11	Perunadu	6·06
Talava ...	9	Talava	9·18
	6	Todi	8·00
Tevalakara	4	Tevalakkara	6·46
	5	Minagapalli	7·61
		Total.........	93·15

Kartigapalli Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Harippadu ...	14	Harippadu	1·47
	13	Cherutana	5·42
Cheppadu ...	7	Cheppadu	1·94
	8	Valiakuzhi	2·97
Kartigapalli ...	15	Kartigapalli	3·37
	6	Singoli	2·81
Kezhakkekkara	11	Kizhakkekkara	2·21
	12	Viyapuram	5·38
Kirikkadu ...	2	Kirikkadu	3·39
	3	Kandalur	3·77
Kumarapuram	17	Kumarapuram	5·80
	18	Karuvatta	5·58
Mudukulam	5	Mudukulam	4·49
	4	Arattupuzha	8·79
Pattiyur ...	1	Pattiyur	5·83
Pallippadu ...	10	Pallippadu	4·75
	9	Nanjarkulangara	1·79
Trikunnapuzha	16	Trikunnapuzha	4·59
		Total......	74·15

Kunnattur Taluk.

Churanadu ...	1	Churanadu	15·41
Poruvazhi ...	3	Poruvazhi	16·94
Kunnattur ...	4	Kunnattur	17·44
Pallikkal ...	5	Pallikkal	17·52
Adur ...	6	Adur	14·88
Enadimangalam	7	Enadimangalam	34·26
Koduman ...	8	Koduman	13·99
Vallikkodu ...	9	Vallikkodu	21·16
Western Kallada	2	Western Kallada	5·19
		Total......	156·79

Kottarakara Taluk.

Ezhukone ...	5	Ezhukone	24·71
Kottarakara...	3	Kottarakkara	15·47
Veliyam ...	6	Veliyam	20·25
Ummanur ...	7	Ummanur	13·28
	8	Velunallur	22·16
Chadayamangalam	9	Chadayamangalam	32·69
Kulakkada ...	4	Kulakkada	11·28
Kummil ...	10	Kummil	41·06
Vettikkavala	2	Vettikkavala	13·96
	1	Melila	7·15
Hills excluded as unfit for Cadastral Survey ...			26·17
		Total	228·18

Ambalapuzha Taluk.

Talavadi ...	1	Talavadi	6·06
Kolimukku ...	2	Kozhimukku	10·42
Tagazhi ...	3	Tagazhi	12·35
Purakkadu ...	4	Purakkadu	8·86
Ambalapuzha	5	Ambalapuzha	9·05
Nedumudi ...	6	Nedumudi	8·50
Chambakkulam	7	Chambakkulam	5·49
Pulinkunnu ...	1	Pulinkunnu	17·82
Kainagari ...	9	Kainagari	16·38
Alleppey ...	10	Alleppey	19·41
		Total......	114·34

Mavelikara Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Tamarakulam	1	Vallikunnam	8.30
	2	Tamarakulam	8.07
Pallikkal	3	Pallikkal	9.06
	10	Chunakkara	6.54
Tekkekkara	4	Perungala	4.96
	9	Tekkekkara	8.37
Kannamangalam	5	Kannamangalam	5.58
Mavelikara	8	Mavelikara	2.59
	11	Tazhakkara	9.96
Nuranadu	12	Nuranadu	8.14
	13	Palamel	9.89
Pandalam Tekkekkara	14	Pandalam Tekkekkara	9.75
	15	Tonnallur	11.54
Chenittala	7	Chenittala	2.44
	6	Tirupperuntara	6.24
		Total	111.43

Tiruvella Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Kadappira	3	Kizhakkambagam	4.31
	4	Kadappira	6.50
Nedumpuram	5	Nedumpuram	3.31
	6	Perungur	4.87
Tiruvalla	7	Kavumbagam	4.23
	8	Tiruvalla	9.62
Kaviyur	9	Iraviperur	10.92
	10	Kaviyur	11.72
	12	Ezamattur	19.91
Aranmula	14	Koippuram	8.63
	16	Aranmula	9.33
	15	Tottappulaseri	5.62
Ayirur	17	Mallappulaseri	7.35
	18	Cherukol	14.68
	13	Ayirur	9.96
Kalluppara	11	Kalluppara	34.48
Mannaru	1	Mannaru	3.03
	2	Kuratticheri	3.71
		Total	172.18

Chengannur Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Vadakkekkara	1	Tiruvammandur	3.51
	8	Puttenkavu	11.45
	7	Vadekkekkara	5.22
	2	Pandanadu	4.09
Omallur	12	Omallur	13.36
Chengannur	3	Chengannur	5.16
	4	Puliyur	4.59
Ranni	14	Ranni	87.66
Kumbazha	11	Ilanthur	6.83
	15	Kumbazha	18.99
	13	Pattanamtitta	5.54
Pandalam Vadakkekkara	9	Venmani	7.17
	10	Pandalam Vedekkekkara	11.66
Ala	5	Cherianadu	5.63
	6	Ala	4.16
Hills excluded as unfit for Cadastral Survey			704.70
		Total	899.72

Pattanapuram Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Mailam	2	Mailam	10·71
Pattazhi	1	Pattazhi	15·34
Talavur	3	Talavur	8·79
Anjal	7	Anjal	85·63
Vilakkudi	6	Idamalakkal	14·94
	4	Vilakkudi	8·20
	5	Punalur	22·50
Pattanapuram	8	Pattanapuram	37·81
Hills excluded as unfit for Cadastral Survey			134·81
		Total.........	338·82

Shencottah Taluk.

Shenkottah	1	Shenkottah	9·25
Karkkudi	2	Karkkudi	2·18
Puliyara	3	Puliyara	4·20
	4	Pudur	1·93
Sivanallur	5	Mekkara	3·26
	6	Achenpudur	5·43
Ilattur	7	Ilattur	5·36
Kilangadu	8	Kilangadu	2·14
Ayikkudi	9	Ayikkudi	5·88
Chambuvar Vadakara... ...	10	Chambuvar Vadakara	7·06
Hill circuit surveyed		... ...	56·12
		Total.........	102·81

KOTTAYAM DIVISION.

Changanachery Taluk.

Muttaru	2	Muttaru	4·56
	1	Ramankari	4·39
Velianadu	3	Velianadu	7·52
Nilamperur...	5	Nilamperur	4·23
	4	Chennankari	4·41
Manjadikkara	7	Kurichi	6·02
	6	Vazhappalli Padinjaraibagam ...	5·66
	8	Vazhappalli Kizhakkumbagam ...	5·92
Changanachery	9	Changanachery	6·61
	10	Madappalli	17·25
Puduppalli	11	Puduppalli	18·88
	12	Nedunkunnam	17·99
Kanjirappalli	13	Valur	21·12
	14	Vellavur	9·17
	15	Manimala	13·50
	16	Cheruvalli	4·77
	17	Chirakkadavu...	10·91
	18	Kanjirappalli	160·93
	19	Peruvantanam	48·01
	20	Peermedu	91·55
	21	Periar	98·46
		Total......	501·91

Kottayam Taluk.

Kottayan	1	Tiruvarppu	18·57
	2	Kottayam	4·87
Nattagam	3	Nattagam	10·72
	4	Panichakkadu...	8·73
Vijayapuram	5	Vijayapuram	25·77
Pambadi	6	Pambadi	26·59
Agalakkunnam	7	Agalakkunnam	37·66
Aimmanam	8	Aimmanam	18·45
Kumaragam	9	Kummanam	2·53
	10	Kumaragom	25·36
		Total......	174·25

Sherttalay Taluk.

Proverty.	No.	Included Pakuthi or village	Area in square miles.
Arur	14	Arur	10·00
Turavur	13	Turavur North	7·80
	12	Turavur South	7·10
Vayalaru	10	Vayalaru East	5·12
	11	Vayalaru West	9·43
Sherttalay	7	Kokkothamangalam	5·00
	8	Sherttalay South	6·18
	9	Sherttalay North	5·20
Tannirmukkam	5	Tannirmukkam South	15·18
	6	Tannirmukkam North	7·95
Mararikkulam	5	Mararikkulam South	7·10
	4	Mararikkulam North	6·73
Ariyadu	1	Ariyadu South	9·91
	2	Ariyadu North	14·49
		Total........	117·19

Vykkam Taluk.

Proverty.	No.	Included Pakuthi or village	Area in square miles.
Vykkam	1	Vykkam	11·61
	3	Neduvila	5·14
Pallippuram	2	Pallippuram	7·33
	5	Tykkaducheri...	5·42
Kulasekaramangalam... ...	10	Kulasekaramangalam	4·38
	4	Vadakemuri	3·07
	12	Padinjarakkara	3·05
Panavalli	6	Panavalli	5·52
	7	Vadutalamattattibagam	9·76
Manakunnam	8	Manakunnam...	11·55
	9	Chembumuri	8·27
	11	Maravanturuthu	2·40
Vadayaru	13	Vadayaru	16·95
Mulakkulam	14	Mulakkulam	13·74
		Total........	108·19

Ettumanur Taluk.

Proverty.	No.	Included Pakuthi or village	Area in square miles.
Ettumanur	1	Ettumanur	11·16
	2	Kanagary	11·16
Manjur	3	Manjur	15·10
	4	Onanturuttu	6·32
Caippila	5	Parambakuddu	6·23
	6	Kodumalur	5·54
	7	Kaippizha	4·66
Kadutturutti	8	Kadutturutti	18·85
Vetchur	9	Talayalam	9·34
	10	Vetchur	14·50
Kidangur	11	Kidangur	18·08
		Total........	120·94

Minachil Taluk.

Proverty.	No.	Included Pakuthi or village	Area in square miles.
Minachil	5	Minachil	11·12
Ramapuram	2	Ramapuram	21·05
Lalam	3	Lalam	9·79
Bharananganam	4	Bharananganam	6·51
Puliannur	1	Puliannur	9·28
Kondur	6	Kondur	100·25
		Total........	158·00

Muvattupuzha Taluk.

Proverty.	No.	Included Pakuthi or village	Area in square miles.
Ilakkadu	1	Ilakkadu	73·01
	2	Vulavur	69·30
Kuttattukulam	3	Kuttattukulam	28·00
	4	Tirumaradi	25·79
Piravam	5	Piravam	13·84
Ramamangalam	6	Ramamangalam	35·71
Muvattupuzha	8	Muvattupuzha	11·74
	7	Arakkulam	19·79
Enanallur	13	Enanallur	24·44
	12	Varappatti	17·16
Iramallur	10	Iramallur	11·20
	9	Ilavur	28·12
Kotamangalam	11	Kotamangalam	22·58
	14	Kuttamangalam	16·58
		Total........	398·00

Kunnatnad Taluk.

Proverthi.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Cheranallur ...	12	Kuvappadi ...	7·88
	13	Cheranallur ...	14·27
Perumbavur ...	11	Perumbavur ...	9·99
	10	Vengola ...	5·81
Asamannur ...	15	Asamannur ...	10·20
	14	Rayamangalam ...	9 84
Malavannur ...	7	Malavannur...	18·48
Aikkaranadu ...	6	Aikkaranadu ...	16·31
	5	Semmanadu ...	14·94
Kunnatnad ...	8	Kunnatnad ...	13·31
	4	Kalukkambalam ...	8·16
Idappalli Tekkumbagam ...	1	Idappalli Tekkumbagam ...	2·68
Idappalli Vadakkumbagam ...	2	Idappalli Vadakkumbagam ...	1·72
Tirkkakkara ...	3	Tirkkakkara...	13·54
Vazhakkulam ...	9	Vazhakulam ...	6·35
Manjappira...	16	Manikkamangalam ...	30·04
	17	Manjappira ...	19·90
		Total.........	203.42

Todupuzha Taluk.

Manakkadu... ...	3	Manakkadu ...	132·04
Kumaramangalam ...	4	Kumaramangalam ...	166·44
Todupuzha	2	Todupuzha ...	115·27
Karikkodu	2	Karikkodu ...	473·94
Karumannur ...	1	Karumannur ...	342·31
		Total.........	1230·00

Alangad Taluk.

Alangad	3	Alangad ...	18·89
	4	Kodungallur ...	12·68
Ayirur ...	2	Ayirur ...	29·71
Chengamanad ...	5	Chengamanad ...	26·68
Kothakulangara ...	7	Kothakulangara ...	29·63
Parakkadavu ...	6	Parakkadavu ...	7·35
Puthenchira ...	1	Puthenchira...	15·84
Aluva	8	Aluva ...	10·52
		Total.........	151·35

Parur Taluk.

Varappuzha ...	1	Varappuzha ...	7·19
Elikkara	2	Elikkara ...	7·33
Kottuvalli	3	Kottuvalli ...	7·58
Parur	4	Parur ...	7·88
Puthenvelikkara ...	6	Puthenvelikkara ...	21·58
Vadakkekkara ...	5	Vadakkekkara ...	10·67
		Total.........	62·23

Statement showing Area, houses and population according to the Census of 1891

Number.	TALUK.	Area in Sq. miles.	Number of: Towns.	Number of: Villages.	Occupied houses: Total.	Occupied houses: Towns.	Occupied houses: Villages.	Population: Total.	Population: Towns.	Population: Villages.	Population, Males: Total.	Population, Males: Towns.	Population, Males: Villages.	Population, Females: Total.	Population, Females: Towns.	Population, Females: Villages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Tovala	121	...	6	7,084	...	7,084	29,751	...	29,751	14,489	...	14,489	15,262	...	15,262
2	Agastisvaram	97	1	6	19,647	2,475	17,172	87,241	11,187	76,054	43,226	5,335	37,891	44,015	5,852	38,163
3	Eraniel	142	...	8	22,208	...	22,206	1,05,098	...	1,05,098	52,883	...	52,883	52,215	...	52,215
4	Kalkulam	142	...	8	12,561	...	12,561	59,474	...	59,474	29,834	...	29,834	29,640	...	29,640
5	Vilavankod	146	...	8	13,036	...	13,036	68,521	...	68,521	35,202	...	35,202	33,319	...	33,319
6	Neyyattinkara	213	...	10	22,266	...	22,266	1,10,755	...	1,10,755	56,953	...	56,053	53,802	...	53,802
7	Trivandrum	99	1	10	21,562	4,793	16,769	1,11,938	27,897	84,051	56,009	14,707	42,202	55,029	13,180	41,849
8	Nedumangad	340	...	8	11,633	...	11,639	55,497	...	55,497	27,857	...	27,857	27,640	...	27,640
9	Chirayinkil	143	...	11	19,612	...	19,612	97,995	...	97,995	48,271	...	48,871	49,724	...	49,724
10	Kottarakara	234	...	8	13,684	...	13,684	71,517	...	71,517	36,055	...	36,055	35,462	...	35,462
11	Pattanapuram	400	...	6	7,915	...	7,915	39,447	...	39,447	19,858	2	19,858	19,589	...	19,589
12	Shencottah	65	1	8	7,693	2,121	5,572	3[illegible],088	8,727	23,361	15,700	4,202	11,498	16,398	4,525	11,863
13	Quilon	154	1	7	22,816	2,895	19,921	1,21,935	15,375	1,06,560	60,832	7,871	52,961	61,103	7,504	53,599
14	Kunnattur	185	...	9	14,789	...	14,789	73,529	...	73,529	37,397	...	37,397	36,132	...	36,132
15	Karunagapalli	89	...	8	23,223	...	23,223	1,08,626	...	1,08,826	52,862	...	52,862	55,964	...	55,964
16	Kartikapalli	70	1	10	18,306	1,433	16,873	91,950	6,890	85,060	45,216	3,448	41,768	46,734	3,442	43,292
17	Mavelikara ... }	1,164	...	8	21,718	...	21,718	1,03,619	...	1,03,619	52,494	...	58,494	51,125	..	51,125
18	Chengannur ...		...	7	18,605	...	18,605	93,906	...	93,960	48,443	...	48,443	45,517	...	45,517
19	Tiruvalla	125	..	8	24,247	..	24,247	1,22,142	...	1,22,142	62,514	...	62,514	59,628	...	59,628
20	Ampalapuzha	121	1	12	18,720	4,505	14,215	94,745	22,768	71,977	46,909	11,286	35,623	47,836	11,482	36,354
21	Shertallay	129	...	7	28,571	...	28,571	1,17,261	...	1,17,261	58,448	...	58,448	58,813	...	58,813
22	Vaikam	88	1	7	17,579	1,493	16,086	80,628	7,769	72,859	40,947	4,113	36,834	39,681	3,656	36,025
23	Ettumanur	140	...	6	15,580	...	15,580	80,823	...	80,823	41,536	...	41,536	39,287	...	39,287
24	Kottayam	147	1	7	15,005	1,310	13,695	77,094	7,090	70,004	39,229	3,539	35,690	37,865	3,551	34,314
25	Changanachery	260	...	7	14,658	...	14,658	74,722	...	74,722	38,596	...	38,596	36,126	...	36,126
26	Minachil	312	...	7	11,420	...	11,420	59,976	...	59,976	30,830	...	30,830	29,146	...	29,146
27	Muvattupuzha	516	...	8	20,387	...	20,387	1,03,009	...	1,03,009	51,595	...	51,595	51,414	...	51,414
28	Todupuzha	612	...	5	5,025	...	5,025	25,202	...	25,202	12,786	...	12,786	12,416	...	12,416
29	Kunnatnad	221	...	11	20,702	...	20,702	1,14,049	...	1,14,049	57,216	...	57,216	56,833	...	56,833
30	Alangad...	208	...	7	13,183	...	13,183	70,958	...	70,958	35,944	...	35,944	35,014	...	35,014
31	Parur	47	...	6	10,729	...	10,729	59,278	...	59,278	30,082	...	30,082	29,196	...	29,196
	Cardamom Hills	...	...	1	1,754	...	1,754	11,413	...	11,413	6,714	...	6,714	4,699	...	4,699
	Periyar and Thekkadi ...	...	...	2	618	...	618	3,295	...	3,295	2,588	...	2,588	707	...	707
	Total.........	6,730	8	247	5,16,537	21,025	4,95,511	25,57,736	1,07,693	24,50,043	12,90,415	54,501	12,35,914	12,67,321	53,192	12,14,129

REVENUE SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

V. Nagam Aiya, B. A., F. R. HIST. S.	...	Dewan Peishcar.
Soorianarayana Iyer ...	...	Deputy Peishcar (on leave).
V. Venkateswara Iyer, B. A.	...	Acting do.
V. Padmanabha Naidu ...	...	Assistant Northern Range.
V. Renga Iyengar ...	...	do. Shencottah Range.
V. Venkateswara Iyer, B. A.	...	do. Southern Range (on other duty.)
V. Sivaramakrishna Iyer	...	Acting do.
V. Sivaramakrishna Iyer	...	Sheristadar (on other duty).
V. Madhusudana Iyer	...	Acting do.

Field Establishment.

Savariperumal Pillay ...	...	Supervisor.
A. Ramaswamy Iyer ...	...	do.
Sankaranarayana Pillay ..	...	do. (on special duty).
V. Madhusudana Iyer ...	...	do. (on other duty).
Velu Pillay	...	do.
Kochukunju Panikkar ...	...	do.
Ramaswamy Iyer ...	...	do.
T. Padmanabha Iyer ...	...	do
A. Easwara Iyer ...	...	do.
V. Krishna Iyer ...	...	do.
T. K. Ramen Pillay ...	...	do.
Padmanabha Pillay ...	...	do.
N. Padmanabha Pillay ...	(Acting)	do.
C. Madhava Kurukkal, B. A.	do.	do.
Narayana Pillay ...		Deputy Supervisor.
C. Narayana Pillay ...	...	do.
S. Venkatarama Iyer ...	...	do
T. Easwara Iyer ...	...	do.
Parameswaren Pillay ...	...	do.
Krishna Panikkar ...	...	do.
Kesava Rao ...	...	do.
Seetharama Iyer ...	...	do.
Sesha Iyer	...	do.
Narayana Pillay ...	...	do.
Velu Pillay	...	do.
Chevel Narayana Iyer ...	...	do.

Krishna Iyer	...	Deputy Supervisor.
Kuppuswamy Iyer	...	... do.
Narasimha Iyer	...	... do.
Padmanabha Iyer	...	... do.
K. Ramaswamy Iyer	...	... do.
Mahadeva Iyer	...	... do.
K. Krishna Pillay	...	... do.
Ramen Piliay	...	... do.
Parameswaren Pillay	...	... do.
Kuzhithurai Subramanya Iyer		... do.
Madhava Varier	...	... do.
S. Anandakrishna Iyer	...	... do.
Parameswaren Pillay	...	... do.
Kottayam Narayana Pillay		... do.
Madevan Pillay	...	... do.
K. Shungra Iyer	...	... do.
Pattam Govinda Pillay		... do.
Durgappa Iyer	...	... do.
Neelacunda Iyer	...	... do.
C. R. Velu Pillay	...	... do.
S. Ramaswamy Iyer	...	... do.
L. Subramanya Iyer	...	... do.
Kasi Raju ...	...	... do.
Aiyappen Pillay	...	(Acting) do.
Classifiers ...	...	... 400.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

James J. Tomlinson, Superintendent.

Thomas Quinless	... ...	Assistant Superintendent.
G. N. Krishna Row	... ...	Do.
C. K. Sundram Iyer	... ...	Do.

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

District Registrars.

C. Shesha Iyer ... ...Registrar, Trivandrum District.
Kuruvila Varki ... ... Do. Quilon Do.
Padmanabha Pillay ... ... Do. Kottayam Do.

Sub-Registrars.

District.	Sub-District.	Class.	Names of Sub-Registrars.
Trivandrum.	Tovala	2	Neelacunda Iyen.
	Agastisvaram	2	H. Krishna Iyen B. A.
	Nagercoil	4	G. Padmanabha Iyen.
	Eraniel	1	Madevan Pillay.
	Colachel...	4	Veloo Pillay.
	Kalkulam	2	Krishna Iyen.
	Vilavankod	1	Veloo Pillay.
	Munchiray	4	Suria Pillay.
	Parassala	3	Ayyappen Pillay.
	Neyyattinkara	4	Harihara Iyen.
	Nemom	4	Venkitachala Iyen.
	Trivandrum	3	V. Padmanabha Iyen B. A.
	Kazhakoottum	4	Saiyed Shahabudin Sahib.
	Nedumangad	4	Eravi Pillay.
	Chirayinkil	1	Krishna Iyen.
	Navaikulam	4	Ramakrishna Iyen.
Quilon.	Kottarakara	3	Neelacunda Iyen.
	Pattanapuram	3	K. M. George.
	Kunnattur	2	Shungaranarayana Iyen.
	Shencottah	3	V. Ramakrishna Iyen B. A.
	Quilon	4	P. Krishna Pillay B. A.
	Chathanur	3	Veloo Pillay.
	Karunagapalli	1	Renganatha Row.
	Krishnapuram	3	M. R. Krishna Pillay B. A.
	Kartikapalli	2	Anantha Krishna Iyen.
	Kayangulam	3	Krishna Pillay.
	Mavelikara	2	Kumara Pillay.
	Chengannur	4	Krishna Iyen.
	Pattanamtitta	4	P. I. Jacob.
	Tiruvalla	1	Ramen Pillay.
	Alleppey	2	C. Mathen B. A.
Kottayam.	Changanachery	4	W. Warugis B. A.
	Kanjirapalli	3	Narayana Pillay.
	Shertallay	1	Govinda Pillay.
	Vaikam	4	Shungaren Potti.
	Ettumanur	3	Egyanarayana Iyen.
	Kottayam	3	Narayana Pillay.
	Minachil	3	Sankara Pillay.
	Todupuzha	4	Narayana Pillay.
	Muvattupuzha	3	Anantha Krishna Iyen.
	Koothattookulam	3	Sreenivasa Iyengar.
	Kunnatnad	3	P. K. Cherian.
	Alangad...	4	Kumaraswami Pillay.
	Parur	2	P. V. Nanoo Pillay B. A.
	Devikulam		Head Gumasta in charge.

Territorial jurisdiction of Districts and Sub-Districts for the purposes of registration.

Districts.	Sub-Districts.	Proverties &c. comprised in each Sub-District.
Trivandrum.	Tovala	Azhakiapandipuram, Anantapuram, Melpidaka, Naduvupidaka, Thazhakudi and Tovala.
	Agastisvaram ...	Agastisvaram, Suchindram, and Parakka.
	Nagercoil ...	Padappattu, Kottar and Terur.
	Eraniel ...	Eraniel, Tiruvithankod, Kadiapattanam and Nindakara.
	Colachel ...	Colachel, Midalam, Killiyur and Nattalam.
	Kalkulam ...	Kalkulam, Brahmapuram, Kappiyara, Kothanallur, Tiruvattar, Attur, Ponmana and Mekod.
	Vilavankod ...	Vilavankod, Arumana, Kallial, Pakod and Kunnattur,
	Munchira ...	Arudesapattu, Ezhudesapattu and Pangulam.
	Neyyattinkara..	Neyyattinkara, Kunnatkal, Marukil and Perunkadavila.
	Nemam ...	Nemam, Vilappil and Kottukal.
	Parassala ...	Parassala, Kulattur and Kolla.
	Nedumangad ...	Nedumangad, Vuzhamalakal, Aryanad, Perungulam Kulattummel, Karakulam, Vembayam and Vamanapuram.
	Trivandrum ...	Vanjiyur, Nellaman, Palkulankara, Vattiyurkavu and Pattam.
	Kazhakkuttam.	Vullur, Kulattur, Kazhakkuttam, Pallipuram and Tonnekal.
	Chirayinkil ...	Chirayinkil, Kuntallur, Kadakavur, Manampur, Attungal and Edakod.
	Navaikulam ...	Navaikulam, Vurkala, Kilimanur, Nagarur and Madavur.
Quilon.	Kottarakara ..	Kottarakara, Chadayamangalam, Kummil, Vummannur, Veliam, Ezhukon, Vettikavala and Kulakada.
	Pattanapurrm...	Mailam, Malur, Pattanapuram, Talavur, Vilakudi, Unjel and Pattazhidesam.
	Kunnattur ...	Kunnattur, Poruvazhi, Chooranad, Pallikal, Adur, Vallikod, Koduman, Enathimangalam, and Padinjarakallada.
	Shencottah ...	Shencottah, Kurkudi, Sivanallur, Ilathur, Kilangad, Ayikudi, Sampurvatakara and Puliyara.
	Quilon... ...	Quilon, Kilikollur, Kizhakekallada and Perunad.
	Chatttanur ...	Paravur, Adichanallur and Iravipuram.
	Karunagapalli ..	Karunagapalli, Chavara, Ponmana, Thazhava and Tevalakara.
	Krishnapuram..	Krishnapuram, Puthupalli, and Kulasekarapuram.
	Kartikapalli ...	Kartikapalli, Pallipadu, Chepadu, Haripad, Kizhakekara, Kumarapuram and Thrikunnapuzha.
	Kayangulam ...	Pattiyur, Kirikad and Muthukulam.
	Mavalikara ...	Mavelikara, Nuranad, Tamarakulam, Pallikal, Tekekara, Kunnamangalam, Pandalamtekekara and Chennitala.
	Chengannur ...	Chengannur, Vadakekara, Pandalamvadakekara and Ala.
	Pattanamtitta ..	Ranni, Kumpazha, and Omallur.
	Tiruvalla ...	Kadapira, Nedumpuram, Tiruvalla, Kaviyur, Kallupara, Ayirur, Aranmula, and Mannar.
	Alleppey ...	Ambalapuzha, Alleppey, Kainakari, Kavalam, Pulinkunnu, Nedumudi, Sambakulam, Talavadi, Kozhimuku, Takazhi, Karumadi and Pirakad.
Kottayam.	Shertallay ...	Aryadu, Mararikulam, Tannirmukkam, Shertallay, Vayalaru, Turavur, and Arur.
	Vaikam ...	Vaikam, Kulasekaramangalam, Pallipuram, Panavalli, Manukunnu, Vadayaru, and Mulakulam.
	Eattumanur ...	Ettumanur, Kaipizha, Vechoor, Manjur, Kaduthuruthi and Kidangur.
	Kottayam ...	Kottayam, Nattakam, Vijayapuram, Aimanam, and Kumarakam.
	Changanachery.	Changanachery, Manjadikara, Puthupalli, Muttaru, Vellianad and Nilamperur.

Districts	Sub-Districts	Proverties &c. comprised in each Sub-District.
Kottayam.	Kanjirapalli ..	Kanjirapalli, Akalakunnam and Pambadi.
	Minachil ...	Minachil, Puliannur, Lalam, Ramapuram, Parananganam, and Kondur.
	Todupuzha ...	Todupuzha, Manacaud, Kumaramangalam, Karimannur and Karikod.
	Devicolam ...	All the tracts over which the Devicolam Munsif exercises Jurisdiction.
	Muvattupuzha..	Muvattupuzha, Kothamangalam, Ramamangalam, Iramallur and Enanallur.
	Kuttattukulam.	Kuttattukulam, Ilakod and Piravam.
	Kunnatnad ...	Kunnatnad, Thrikakara, Vazhakulam, Perumbavur, Cheranellur, Asamannur, Mazhuvannur, Ayikaranad and Manjapira.
	Alangad ...	Alengad, Ayirur, Parakadavu, Puttenchira, Chengamanad, Kothakulangara and Alwaye.
	Parur	Parur, Vadakekara, Puthenvelikara, Varapizha, Kottupalli, Ezhikara, Idapalli north and Idapalli south.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

HIGH COURT OF TRAVANCORE.

Dewan Bahadur C. Vencoba Chariar, Chief Justice.

T. Kunhiraman Nair ... ... } Puisne Judges.
W. T. A. Cosby, Barrister-at-Law ... }
A. Govinda Pillai, B. A., B. L. & F. M. U. ... }

P. C. Vallinayagom Pillai ... ...Registrar.

C. V. Raman Pillai B. A. ... ...Sheristadar.

F. E. Hart ... ...Manager, English Office.

N. Ramachandra Aiyar, B. A. & B. L. ..Head Translator, Indexer and Publisher (on other duty.)

M. C. Sankara Pillai ... ...Head Translator, Indexer and Publisher (acting.)

P. C. Narayana Menon, B A. ...Senior English Clerk.

M. Vaithialingam Pillai ... ...Head Gumastah and Nazir (on other duty.)

R. Narasimhan Pillai ... ... Do (acting.)

R. Maduranayagam Pillai ... ...Librarian and English Record-keeper.

I. H. Prince... ... ...Head Sirkar Vakil.

R. Renga Rao, B. A. & B. L. ...Assistant to the Head Sirkar Vakil.

Vakils of the High Court.

Alfred G. Gover, Barrister-at-Law.
P. Govindan Nambutiri
I. H. Prince
R. Velu Pillai
Gopala Menon
M. Swaminatha Pillai
V. Subbramannyya Aiyan
E. Rama Aiyan
M. Venketasubbu Aiyan
B. Bagavati Aiyan
S. Padmanabha Pillai
S. Venkatarama Aiyankar
V. Padmanabha Aiyan
S. Govinda Pillai
S. Muttuswami Aiyan
K. Appatura Aiyan, B. A., & B. L.
V. Srinivasachariar
M. K. Padmanabha Pillai, B. A.
R. Viraraghava Aiyankar, B. A. & B. L.
K. G. Sesha Aiyan, B. A. & B. L.
S. T. Veeraraghava Chariar B. A. & B. L.
R. Ananda Row, B. A. & B. L.
E. J. John, B. A. & B. L.
K. Kochukrishna Marar, B. A. & B. L.
V. A. Ramakrishna Aiyan, B. A. & B. L.
R. Renga Rao, B. A. & B. L.
S. Aiyadura Aiyan, B. A. & B. L.
P. J. Varughese, B. A. & B. L.
K. Jacob, B. A. & B. L.
S. N. Krishna Aiyan, B. A. & B. L.
S. Vencataswara Aiyan, B. A. & B. L.

and others not practising in the High Court at Trivandrum at present.

DISTRICT COURTS.

Trivandrum.

C. S. Ramalingom Aiyar, B. A. & B L....1st Judge.
V. Harihara Aiyar ... ...2nd Judge.
M. C. Sankara Pillai ... ...Sheristadar (on other duty.)
G. Rama Row ... ... Do. (acting.)
S. T. Veeraraghava Chariar-B. A. & B. L.....Sirkar Vakil.

Licensed Pleaders.

S. Anantarama Aiyan
S. Kumara Pillai
N. G. Venkatachalam Ayn.
A. Padmanabha Aiyan
R. Padmanabha Pillai
Alakiri Aiyankar
K. Padmanabha Pillai
Nilakantan Tanuvan
V. Lakshmana Sastrial
Sesha Aiyan Narayana Ai-
S. Venkatasura Aiyan [yan
J. Lakshmana Aiyan
N. Sankaranarayana Aiyan
Krishna Aiyankar Sastri
A. Kumara Pillai
P. Subbu Aiyan

M. Madhaven Tampi
N. Parameswaran Pillai
K. Sitharama Aiyan
Narayanan Paramiswaran
P. V. Subbu Aiyan
K. Krishna Pillai
N. Venkataswara Aiyan
P. Sivarama Aiyan
P. Virupaksha Aiyan
Raman Pillai
S. Ramakrishna Aiyan
P. R. Krishna Pillai
P. Padmanabha Aiyan
Appaswamy Aiyan
Padmanabha Pillai
Velu Pillai

R. Sathiavagisvara Sastri
Subramania Pillai
K. S. Narayana Aiyan
P. Thandava Sastrial
E. K. Raman Pillai
Sankaranarayana Aiyan
A. Harihara Aiyan
M. Pereira, B. A.
J. M. Gough
N. S. Appathura Aiyan
K. Nilakanta Pillai
Peruman Raman
V. Sankara Pillai

Nagercoil.

K. P. Sankara Menon B. A., B. L. & F. M. U. Judge (on probation.)
A. Arathen Pillai ... ...Sheristadar.
K. Padmanabhan Tambi B. A. & B. L. ...Sirkar Vakil.

Licensed Pleaders.

Udayamutu Aiyan
Devaraja Aiyan
Ramasubramanyya Aiyan
S. Thanu Ayian
D. Padmanaba Aiyan
Sankarasubramanyya Aiyan
H. Samu Aiyan
S. Subramani Aiyan
N. Sesha Aiyan
K. Subramania Aiyan
Sattanatha Aiyan
Pugalumperumal Pillai
N. Srinivasa Aiyankar

C. Subramania Aiyan
N. Sankaralingam Pillai
R. Sankarasubbu Aiyan
S. Thanusubbu Aiyan
K. Kesava Pillai
Anandanarayana Sastrial
V. Padmanabha Aiyan
V. Venkedaswara Aiyan
Chithambara Sastrial
Sivarama Aiyan*
A. Andi Deikshader
S. Shungarasubbier
B. Narayana Pillai
S. Y. Gnanakun

V. Krishna Aiyan
N. Madhaven Pillai, B. A.
K. Buthalingom Aiyan
K. E. Sivarama Pillai
S. Sivaramakrishna Aiyan*
M. Sivasubrahmania Pillai, B. A.*
K. Padmanabhan Tambi, B. A. & B. L.*
V. Venkitaswara Aiyan.

* *These are High Court Vakils practising at Nagercoil.*

Quilon.

A. M. Muthunayagom Pillai, B. A. & B. L. Judge.
S. Navis ... ...Sheristadar.
S. Ramaswamy Sastrial B. A. & B. L. ...Sirkar Vakil.

Licensed Pleaders.

K. Nilakanta Pillai
Minakshisubbayan
Krishna Sastri
Govindan Pantala
T. Kesava Pillai
Andi Pillai
N. Sahasranama Aiyan
Ramanatha Aiyan
Subramania Sastri
Venketarama Aiyankar
K. Raman Pillai
Paravur Kesava Pillai
A. Sreenivasa Aiyankar Sastri

V. Alvar Aiyankar
S. Venkatakrishna Ayn.
N. Appu Sastri
P. K. Padmanabha Sastri
O. Krishna Pillai
V. Natesa Sastri
E. Rama Aiyan*
C. N. Kesava Pillai*
K. N. Kesava Pillai*
M. Mathew, B. A. & B. L.*
P. Ramen Tambi, B. A. & B. L.*
V. Subba Aiyan B. A. & B. L.*

K. Krishnan Pantala, B. A. & B. L.*
Nilakantan Chakkyar
K. N. Parameswaran Pillai.
Sankara Warriar.
G. Sankaranarayana Aiyan.
K. S. Venkatarama Aiyan.
S. Ramaswami Sastrial B. A. & B. L.*
P. Kesava Pillai, B. A.

* *These are High Court Vakils practising at Quilon.*

Alleppey.

M. K. Ramachandra Row, B. A. & B. L....1st Judge.

K. Narayana Menon, B. A. & B. L. ...2nd Judge.

J. Vurgese ... ...Sheristadar.

E. C. D'Veigas... ... ...Sirkar Vakil (on probation.)

Licensed Pleaders.

S. Janardana Pilapalli
R. Viraraghava Aiyan
Palpu Aiyan
S. Swaminatha Sastri
J. Krishna Aiyan
R. Padmanabha Aiyan
K. Ramaswami Aiyan
B. Neelakanta Pillai
T. Coshy
S. Kochukunju Pillai
Sankara Subbu Aiyan
M. R. Nilakanta Pillai
A. R. Subramania Aiyan
K. Kochukrishna Pillai
S. Srinivasachariar
R. Krishna Aiyan
N. Narayanan Potti
M. R. Kesava Pillai
P.S. Ramaswami Aiyan B.A.
T. R. Govinda Pillai
G. Krishna Pillai
K. A. Srinivasa Aiyan
L. K. Ramaswamy Aiyan, B. A.
V. S. Krishna Aiyan
C. Madhaven Pillai
K. T. Kora
V. K. Chakko
S. Sivarama Aiyan
K. Thomas Vurgese, B. A.
L. Narayana Aiyan
B. Srinivasa Aiyan
T. Jacob Wilson, B. A.
G. Subba Aiyan
T. Krishna Aiyankar†
R. Annathurai Sastri
P. J. Ponnan†
V. R. Padmanabha Pillai†
Sri Bakta Valsalachariar†
C. Abraham†
L. A. Subrahamoni Aiyan B.A. & B L.†
K. A. Krishna Aiyankar B. A. & B. L.†
T. Nilakanta Pillai
A. Abraham
K. K. Jacob, B.A. & B.L.†
N. V. Subramania Aiyan B.A. & B.L.
K. Govinda Marar, B. A. & B. L.
Ramasubba Sastri, B. A. & B. L.†
Shangunni Pillai
G. Govinda Pillai†
K. Narayana Menon
S. Keshava Pillai
S. Krishna Aiyar, B. A. & B. L.

† *These are High Court Vakils practising at Alleppey.*

Parur.

Joseph Eapen, B. A. & B. L. ... ...Judge.

G. Rama Row ... ...Sheristadar (on other duty.)

G. George ... ...Sheristadar (acting.)

P. Sasha Aiyenkar, B. A. & B. L. ...Sirkar Vakil.

Licensed Pleaders.

Rama Aiyan
Sami Aiyan
A. Krishna Aiyan
P. Achuta Menon
Genapati Aiyan
Enjha Aiyan
R. Venkatarama Aiyan
Velu Pillai
Syud Budurudien
Variathu Pilo
A. Subrahmania Aiyan
Anantharama Aiyan
K. J. Kurian, B.A. & B.L.*
P. Gopala Menon, B. A.*
K. Krishna Menon, B. A.*
S. Dharmarajah Aiyan*
T. R. Atchuthen Pillai*
P. Sesha Aiyankar, B. A. & B. L.*
S. Venkatarama Aiyan.
Govinda Kurupoo.

* *These are High Court Vakils practising at Parur.*

MUNSIFFS' COURTS.

First Class Munsiffs.

M. Hoogewerf	...Kottarakara.
M. Varkey	...Alleppey.
N. Ramakrishna Pillai ...	...Trivandrum Principal.
K. Narayanan Thambi... ...	...Haripad.
N. Ananda Row, B. A.	...Kottayam.
H. Ramasubha Iyer, B. A. ...	...Quilon.
M. Krishna Pillai, B. A. ...	...Krishnapuram.

Second Class Munsiffs.

K. Kunjunni Menon, B. A. & B. L.	...Padmanabhapuram.
K. C. Joseph, B. A.	...Shertallay.
K. Sankara Pillai	...Chirayinkil.
S. Ramaswamy Iyer, B. A. & B. L.	...Parur.
A. Krishna Iyengar, B. A. ...	...Nagercoil.
P. Mathew, B. A.	...Vaikam.
———	...(Unfilled.)

Third Class Munsiffs.

P. Subramany Iyer, B. A. & B. L.	...Trivandrum (Additional.)
S. Sitarama Iyer, B. A.	...Neyattinkara.
P. Cheriyan, B. A. & B. L ...	...Muvattupuzha.
T. Palpoo Pillai, B. A. & B. L. ...	...Thiruvella.
S. Kaliyanaramier, ...	... Do. (Additional—on probation.)
N. Ramachandra Iyer B. A. & B. L.	...Kottayam (Additional—temporary for a year.)

J. S. Sealy, (Superintendent and District Magistrate of the Cardamom Hills exercising the powers of a Munsiff)...Cardamom Hills.

K. Ramaswamy Aiyar, B. A. & B. L. (Tahsildar and 2nd Class Magistrate of Shencottah exercising the powers of a Munsiff) ... ...Shencottah.

Territorial Jurisdiction of the District and Munsiffs' Courts.

District Courts.	Munsiffs' Courts subordinate to each District Court.	Kelvies, Adhikarams, Proverthies or Maniams comprising the jurisdiction of each Court.	Taluqs in which the Kelvies &c. are situated.
Nagercoil.	Nagercoil.	Mel Pidaka	Tovala.
		Anandapuram	
		Alakiapandipuram	
		Tovala	
		Tazhakkudi	
		Naduvu Pidaka	
		Paraka Pidaka	Agastiswaram.
		Padappattu Pidaka	
		Suchindrum Pidaka	
		Agastisvaram Pidaka	
		Kottar Pidaka	
		Ter Pidaka	
	Padmanabhapuram.	Eraniel	Eraniel.
		Kadiapatanam	
		Nindakara	
		Colachel	
		Midalam	
		Tiruvankodu	
		Nattalam	
		Killiyur	
		Kalkulam	Kalkulam.
		Kotanellur	
		Mekkod	
		Ponmana	
		Tiruvettar	
		Attur	
		Kappiyara	
Trivandrum.	Neyyattinkara.	Vilavankod	Vilavankod.
		Arumana	
		Pakod	
		Kaliyal	
		Arudesappattu	
		Ezhudesappattu	
		Kunnattur	
		Pankulam	
		Neyyattinkara	Neyyattinkara.
		Perumkadavila	
		Kollayil	
		Kunnattukal	
		Kulattur	
		Parassala	
		Marukil	
	Trivandrum Principal and Additional.	Nellaman	Trivandrum.
		Ulur	
		Kulattur	
		Kazhakkuttam	
		Palkulangara	
		Pattam	
		Nemam	Neyyattinkara.
		Kottukal	
		Vilappil	

District Courts.	Munsiffs' Courts subordinate to each District Court.	Kelvies, Adhikarams, Proverthies or Maniams comprising the jurisdiction of each Court.	Taluqs in which the Kelvies &c. are situated.
Trivandrum (*continued.*)	Trivandrum Principal and Additional	Kulathumal	
		Perumkulam	
		Nedumangad	
		Aryanad	Nedumangad.
		Ozhamalakkal	
		Karakulam	
		Vanchiyur	
		Vattiyurkavu	Trivandrum.
	Chirayinkil.	Tonnakkal	
		Pallippuram	Trivandrum.
		Vamanapuram	
		Vempayam	Nedumangad.
		Chirayinkil	
		Kuntallur	
		Kadakkavur	
		Manampur	
		Varkala	Chirayinkil.
		Navaikulam	
		Madavur	
		Nagarur	
		Attungal	
		Idakkod	
		Kilimanur	
Quilon.	Quilon.	Quilon	
		Iravipuram	
		Paravur	
		Kilikollur	Quilon.
		Adichanallur	
		Perunad	
		Kizhakke Kallada	
		Padinjare Kallada	Kunnattur.
		Chavara	Karunagapalli.
	Kottarakara.	Kottarakara	
		Chadayamangalam	
		Ezhukon	
		Kummil	Kottarakara.
		Ummanur	
		Veliyam	
		Vettikavala	
		Kulakkada	
		Omallur	Chengannur.
		Anchal	
		Pattanapuram	
		Vilakkudi	Pattanapuram.
		Mailam	
		Talavur	
		Pattazhidesam	
		Kunnattur	
		Poruvazhi	
		Churanad	
		Enadimangalom	Kunnattur.
		Pallikkal	
		Adur	
		Koduman	
		Vallikod	

District Courts.	Munsiffs' Courts subordinate to each District Court.	Kelvies, Adhikarams, Proverthies, or Maniams comprising the jurisdiction of each Court.	Taluqs in which the Kelvies &c. are situated.
Quilon (*continued.*)	Krishnapuram.	Tevalakkara	Karunagappalli.
		Krishnapuram	
		Putuppalli	
		Kulasekharapuram ...	
		Karunagappalli	
		Tazhava	
		Panmana	
		Pantalam Vadekkekara ...	Chengannur.
		Pathiyur	Kartigappalli.
		Pallikkal	Mavelikara.
		Tamarakulam	
		Pantalam Tekkekara ...	
		Nuranad ...	
	Shencottah.	Shencottah	Shencottah.
		Karkudi	
		Puliyara	
		Sivanallur	
		Elattur	
		Ayikudi	
		Kilankad	
		Sampurvatakara	
	Haripad.	Kartikapalli	Kartigapalli.
		Haripad	
		Kirikad	
		Chepad	
		Pallipad	
		Mutukulam	
		Kizhakkekara	
		Kumarapuram	
		Trikkunnapuzha	
		Mavelikara	Mavelikara.
		Kannamangalam... ...	
		Tekkekara	
		Chennitala	
		Ala	Chengannur.
Alleppey.	Tiruvalla.	Chengannur	Chengannur.
		Do. Vadakkekara ...	
		Ranni	
		Kumpazha	
		Tiruvalla	Tiruvalla.
		Nedumpuram	
		Kadapra	
		Kaviyur	
		Kallurpara	
		Aranmula	
		Ayrur	
		Mannar	
		Manchadikara	Changanachery.
		Changanachery	
	Alleppey.	Kainagari	Ampalapuzha.
		Pulinkunnu	
		Nedumudi	
		Alleppey	
		Ampalapuzha	

District Courts.	Munsiffs' Courts subordinate to each District Court.	Kelvies, Adhikarams, Provetthies, or Maniams comprising the jurisdiction of each Court.	Taluqs in which the Kelvies &c. are situated.
Alleppey (*continued.*)	Alleppey (*continued.*)	Pirakad	Ampalapuzha.
		Takazhi	
		Kozhimukku	
		Talavadi	
		Champakulam	
		Muttar	Changanachery.
		Veliyanad	
		Nilamperur	
		Aryad...	Shertallay.
	Shertallay.	Mararikulam	Shertallay.
		Shertallay	
		Vayalar	
		Tannirmukkam	
		Arur	
		Turavur	
	Vaikam.	Vaikam	Vaikam.
		Kulasekharamangalam ...	
		Manakunnam	
		Vadayar	
		Pallipuram	
		Panavalli	
		Vechur	Ettumanur.
		Kaduttaruthi	
		Manjur	
		Kaipuzha	
	Kottayam.	Kottayam	Kottayam.
		Nattakam	
		Vijayapuram	
		Pampadi	
		Akalakunnam	
		Aymanam	
		Kumarakam	
		Minachil	Minachil.
		Lalam...	
		Puliyannur	
		Bharananganam	
		Kontur	
		Putupalli	Changanachery.
		Kanjirapalli	
		Kidangur	Ettumanur.
		Ettumanur	
Parur.	Muvattupuzha.	Muvattupuzha	Muvattupuzha.
		Kuttattukulam	
		Ilakkad	
		Piravam	
		Ramangalam	
		Iramallur	
		Kotamangalam*	
		Enanallur	

District Courts.	Munsiffs' Courts subordinate to each District Court.	Kelvies, Adhigarams. Proverthies or Maniams comprising the jurisdiction of each Court.	Taluqs in which the Kelvies &c. are situated.
Parur (*continued.*)	Muvattupuzha (*continued.*)	Kumaramangalam ...	
		Todupuzha	
		Karimanur*	Todupuzha.
		Karikod*	
		Manakkad	
		Aykaranad	
		Mazhuvannur	
		Asamannur	
		Cheranallur	
		Kunnatnad	Kunnatnad.
		Perumpavur	
		Vazhakulam	
		Manjapra	
		Ramapuram	Minachil.
		Mulakulam	Vaikam.
	Parur.	Parakadavu	
		Alangad	
		Ayrur	
		Chengamanad	Alangad.
		Kotakulangara	
		Puttanchira	
		Alwaye	
		Parur	
		Kottuvalli	
		Verapoly	
		Ezhikara	Parur.
		Vadakkekara	
		Puttenvelikkara	
		Edappalli Vadakkumbhagom.	
		Do. Tekkumbhagom ...	Kunnatnad.
		Trikkakara	
	Cardamom Hills Munsiff's Court.	Parts of the Kotamangalam ...	Muvattupuzah.
		Karikod and Karimanur ... Proverthies not comprised within the jurisdiction of the Muvattupuzha Munsiff's Court†	Todupuzha.

* Exclusive of the parts situate within the jurisdiction of the Cardamom Hills Munsiff's Court.

† Vide Notification in the Travancore Government Gazette dated 16th July 1895, / 2nd Adi 1070, page 1186.

Court of Appeal from the Decisions of Special Magistrates.

W. T. A. Cosby, Barrister-at-law...Special Appellate Judge.

Special Magistrates

For the trial of offences committed by European British Subjects.

H. S. Ferguson	...Trivandrum.
C. J. Maltby	...Alleppey.
J. S. Sealy	...Peermade.

Magistrates of the 1st Class.

M. Ratnaswami Aiyar, B. A. ...	...Kottayam Division.
M. Kunjukrishna Panikar, B. A. & B. L.	Do.
T. Rajaram Row, B. A.	...Quilon Division.
P. Ramakrishna Aiyar, B. A. ...	... Do.
A. Peraviperumal Pillay, B. A. ...	...Trivandrum Division.
C. M. Madhavan Pillay, B. A. ...	... Do.
S. Padmanabha Aiyar, M. A. ...	...Padmanabhapuram Division.
A. Ramier, B. A. & B. L.	... Do.
C. J. Maltby	...Alleppey Town.
K. Ayappan Pillay, B. A.	... Do.
J. S. Sealy...	...Cardamom Hills.
K. N. Eippa, B. A.	...Peermade.
Mathavan Pillay	...Arukutti.

Magistrates of the 2nd Class.

Southern Division.

A. Sabhapathy Pillay	...Tovala.
N. Krishna Aiyangar, B. A. & B. L.	...Agastisvaram.
P. Sathianesan, B. A.	...Kottar.
P. Subramanya Pillay	...Eraniel (on leave.)
Soobramony Aiyar, B. A. (Acting)	... Do.
Venkatasoobramony Aiyar ...	...Kalkulam.
O. Marthanda Pillay	...Vilavankod.

Trivandrum Division.

V. S. Kesava Aiyar, B. A. & B. L.	...Trivandrum Town.
N. Ramen Pillay, B. A.	...Chirayinkil.
R. Renganatha Aiyar, B. A. ...	...Trivandrum Taluq.
Padmanabha Pillay	...Neyyattinkara.

Quilon Division.

N. Rajarama Row, B. A. ... ...Quilon (also Quilon Port.)
C. Govinda Pillay, B. A. & B. L.... ...Chengannur.
Ramaswamy Aiyar, B. A. & B. L. ...Shencottah.
R. Lekshmana Aiyar ... ...Karunagapalli.
M. Arunachalam Aiyar, B. A. ... ...Pathanapuram.
K. Soobramanya Aiyar, B. A. ... ...Mavalikara.
C. Raghava Chariar, B. A. ... ...Kartigapalli.
Gopalakrishna Aiyan ... .Kottarakarai.
M. Krishna Aiyar ... ...Tiruvalla.
S. Harihara Aiyar, B. A.... ... ...Kunnattur.
Ganapathy Aiyar ... ...Ampalapuzha.
P. M. Wurkey ... ...Alleppey.

Kottayam Division.

K. Ananthanarayana Aiyar, B. A. & B. L.Shertalla.
C. Veloo Pillay ... ...Vaikam.
Narayana Pillay ... ...Parur.
M. Pulpoo Pillay, B. A. ... ...Ettumanur.
P. Armugam Pillay, B. A. ... ...Muvattupuzha.
Kumara Pillay ... ...Minachil.
M. Padmanabha Pillay ... ...Alangad.
Anandaraman Pillay ... ...Changanachery.
Ramaswamy Aiyar ... ...Kunnatnad.
C. Rajaratna Naicker, B. A. ... ...Thodupuzha.
V. Iyyem Pillay ... ...Arukutti.

Magistrates of the 3rd Class.

Southern Division.

A. T. Mathew ... ...Colachel (on leave.)
R. Krishnaswamy Rao, B. A. ... . Do. (Acting.)
Shungra Pillay ... ...Tiruvattar.

Trivandrum Division

C. Krishna Aiyar ... ...Nedumangad.
M. C. Narayana Pillay, B. A. ... ...Parassla.

Quilon Division.

K. Govinda Pillay, B. A. ... ...Paravur.
C. M. Vurgese, B. A. ... ...Pattanamtitta.
Padmanabha Pillay ... ...Kayenculam.

Kottayam Division.

M. G. Mathen, B. A. ... ...Kanjirapalli.
Narayana Aiyar ... ...Kottayam.

TRAVANCORE POLICE.

O. H. Bensley, B. A.
Superintendent of Police.

T. Ponnambalam Pillay ...Asst. Superintendent of Police.—Quilon Division.
P. M. Sweeney Do. Do. Kottayam Division.
N. Ramen Pillay, B. A. ...Do. Do. Trivandrum & Padmanabhapuram Divisions.

Rank and Name.			Taluqs.
S. R. Swyny	1st class	Inspr. of Police.	Head Quarter Inspector.
A. J. Da'Veigas	do.	do. ...	Kottarakara.
N. Paramoo Pillay... ...	do.	do. ...	Alleppey Town.
H. Hoogewerf	do.	do. ...	Quilon Taluq.
V. A. Krishna Iyer, B.A., B.L.	do.	do. ...	Kalkulam.
A. Samuel	do.	do. ...	Kottayam.
T. R. Paramaswaren Pillay.	2nd	do. ...	Karunagapalli.
N. Pulpanabha Pillay ...	do.	do. ...	Eraniel
S. Shungara Iyen	do.	do. ...	Fort—Trivandrum.
J. A. Stevenage	3rd	do. ...	Quilon Town.
R. Krishna Row	do.	do. ...	Chengannur.
W. Gallyot	do.	do. ...	Reserve Inspector.
I. Syed Ali	do.	do. ...	Agastisvaram.
R. Ramen Pillay	do.	do. ...	Puthenchunday Triv.
E. N. Paramaswaren Pillay.	do.	do ...	Minachil.
N. Narayana Oonythan ...	4th	do. ...	Peermade.
K. Ramen Pillay	do.	do. ...	Parur.
G. E. Shedden	do.	do. ...	Nedumangad.
A. Armoogum Pillay ...	do.	do. ...	Shencottah.
A Moonavery	do.	do. ...	Thodupuzha.
J. Gomez, B. A.	do.	do. ...	Audit Inspector.
E. Gallyot	5th	do. ...	Tiruvalla.
B. Pudmanabha Row ...	do.	do. ...	Palace Guard Triv.
T. C. R. Mathaven Pillay...	do.	do. ...	Tovala.
H. White	do.	do. ...	Aramboly Frontier.
B. Govinda Pillay	do.	do. ...	Neyyattinkara.
K. Pulpanabha Pillay ...	do.	do. ...	Shertallay.
Chako John, B. A.	do.	do. ...	Kunnatnad.
K. Veloo Pillay	6th	do. ...	Kunnattur.
M. Govinda Pillay... ...	do.	do. ...	Kartikapalli.
R. Gallyot	do.	do. ...	Devikulam.
P. N. Seetharama Iyen ...	do.	do. ...	Ampalapuzha.
K. Krishna Pillay, B A. ...	do.	do. ...	Trivandrum Taluq.
K. Ramakrishna Pillay, B.A.	do.	do. ...	Ettumanur.
Mathen Koshi	Sub.	do. ...	Changanachery.
P. Tharyan	do.	do. ...	Vilavankod.
P. Narayanen Tumby ...	do.	do. ...	Reserve.
P. Veloo Pillay	do.	do. ...	Mavalikara.
J D Baxter	do.	do. ...	Treasure Escort Inspr.
N. Krishna Pillay	do.	do. ...	Vaikam.
S. Narayanaswamy Naidoo.	do.	do. ...	Alangad.
K. Padmanabha Pillay ...	do.	do. ...	Cantonment Trivandrum.
S. Subramoneya Iyer ...	do.	do. ...	Pattanapuram.
J. L. Cruz	do.	do. ...	Reserve.
N. Krishna Pillay... ..	do.	de. ...	Chirayinkil.
K. Narayana Pillay ...	do.	do. ...	Muvattupuzha.

CENTRAL JAIL DEPARTMENT.

J. A. Duthie, M. A. ...Superintendent. (*on furlough.*)

R. Guzaffer Hussain ... ... Jailor in charge.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major H. Thomson, M. B.,-C. M., D. PH., I. M. S.

Durbar Physician of Travancore.

Commencement of Service.	Name.	Date of present Rank.	Remarks.
	SUPERIOR GRADE.		
	Surgeon.		
September 1884	E. Poonen, B. A., M. D., M. ch.	March 1898	In medical charge of General Hospital.
	Assistant Surgeons.		
June 1864	M. Neelacunda Pillay	June 1895	Palace Dispensary.
Do. Do.	E. Valoo Pillay	Do. Do.	Padmabhapuram.
August 1882	John Gomez	Do. Do.	In medical charge of Maternity Hospital.
October 1887	S. Venkutta Rama Naidu, L. M. & S.	March 1898	Alleppey.
April 1888	K. M. Kuryan, L. M. & S.	Do. Do.	Taikad Hospital and in charge of the duties of the Huzur Medical Officer.
November 1887	P. M. George, L. M. & S.	Do. Do.	Changanachery.
	Second Grade Apothecaries.		
December 1891	K. Madhaven Pillay, L. M. & S.	Do. Do.	Mavelikara.
January 1892	Samuel John, L. M. & S.	Do. Do.	Kulasakaram.
	Third Grade Apothecaries.		
July 1893	V. N. Naraina Pillay, L. M. & S.	Do. Do.	Alwaye.
September Do.	J. R. Dias, L. M. & S.	Do. Do.	Kozhancheri.
January 1895	P. Sankaramoorthi Pillay, L. M. & S.	Do. Do.	Assistant, Palace Dispensary.
August 1896	M. R. Parameswaren Pillay, L. M. & S. ...	Do. Do.	Central Jail Hospital.
Do. Do.	S. T. Ponnuswamy Pillay, L. M. & S.	Do. Do.	Assistant, Alleppey (on other duty.)
Do. Do.	K. Krishna Pillay, L. M. & S.	Do. Do.	Nagercoil.
December Do.	P. R. Soobyer, L. M. & S.	Do. Do.	Permanent Staff, General Hospital.
September 1897	A. A. Moreira, L. M. & S.	Do. Do.	P. W. camp duty, Kodamangalam (Temporary.)
Do. Do.	A. T. Thomas, L. M. & S.	Do. Do.	Leper Asylum, Oolampara (Temporary.)

December	1895	T. J. Manavaliah, L. M. & S.	March	1898	Assistant Medical Storekeeper.
April	1898	A. M. Dravium, L. M. & S....	April	Do.	Permanent Staff, General Hospital.
May	Do.	George Stephanos, B. A., M. B., C. M.	May	Do.	Resident Medical Officer, Do.
June	Do.	K. I. Cherian Mapillay, L. M. & S.	June	Do.	Punalur (Temporary.)
August	Do.	M. Joseph, L. R. C. P. E., L. R. C. S. E. & L. F. P. S. G.	August	Do.	Peermade.
		INTERMEDIATE GRADE.			
		SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS.			
July	1865	G. Arunasalam Pillay	March	1898	Fort Dispensary.
December	Do.	N. Govinda Pillay	Do.	Do.	Palace Sub-Dispensary.
November	1873	John LaBouchardiere	Do.	Do.	Quilon.
Do.	Do.	F. F Fernandez	Do.	Do.	Medical Storekeeper.
Do.	Do.	Joseph L. Gomez	Do.	Do.	Kottayam.
		APOTHECARIES.			
July	1874	C. Theravium Pillay	July	1893	General Hospital (Temporary.)
January	1888	P. K. Abraham	January	1894	Parur North.
November	Do.	T. V. Veeraragoo Pillay	November	Do.	Kottarakara.
October	1879	J. Mathan	October	1897	Tiruvalla.
January	1880	R. L. Vieyra	January	1898	Shertallay.
Do.	Do.	K. Ibrahim Sahib	Do.	Do.	Shencottah.
		1ST CLASS ASSISTANT APOTHECARIES.			
November	1884	N. J. Danial	November	1896	Neyyattinkara.
Do.	Do.	C. J. Vieyra	Do.	Do.	Chirayinkil.
Do.	Do.	M. Muthu Pillay	Do.	Do.	Kanjirapalli.
Do.	Do.	R. Neelacuda Pillay	Do.	Do.	Nedumangad.
December	1890	Koshi Mathai	December	Do.	Muvattupuzha.
Do.	Do.	M. K. Ittiyerah	Do.	Do.	Lalam.
January	1891	T. E. Krishna Pillay	January	1897	Vadakkakottaram Dispensary.
December	1885	Thomas Lee	December	Do.	Assistant, Quilon.
		2ND CLASS ASSISTANT APOTHECARIES.			
November	1873	N. Sooboo Pillay...	September	1882	Do. Taikad Hospital.
October	1879	K. Raman	October	1885	Pallode (Temporary.)
November	1884	V. Raman Pillay...	November	1890	Parassala.
Do.	Do.	A. Krishnaswamy Pillay	Do.	Do.	Kottaram.

Commencement of Service.		Name.	Date of present Rank.		Remarks.
November	1888	A. Oomman	November	1894	Arikootty (Temporary.)
Do.	Do.	Y. Kunjandi	Do.	Do.	Todupuzha.
Do.	Do.	M. C. Mathew	Do.	Do.	Assistant, Mavelikara.
Do.	Do.	P. Madhaven Pillay	Do.	Do.	Lunatic Asylum.
Do.	Do.	T. Cochukrishna Pillay	Do.	Do.	Colachel.
Do.	Do.	H. J. D'Lemos	Do.	Do.	Special duty (Temporary.)
May	1895	J. Virkey	May	1895	Assistant, Taikad (Temporary.)
November	1888	P. Mahomed Ismail Munavery	November	Do.	Devikulam.
Do.	1889	A. Aiyemperumal Pillay	Do.	Do.	Vaikam.
		3rd Class Assistant Apothecary.			
October	1880	T. Lazar	June	1892	Special duty (Temporary.)
		INFERIOR GRADE.			
		Hospital Assistants.			
September	1895	P. V. George	September	1895	General Hospital.
August	1896	V. Narayana Valiathan	August	1896	Alleppey (Temporary.)
October	Do.	J. L. D'Couto	October	Do.	Alleppey (Do.)
November	Do.	R. Vencatachalapathi Naidu	November	Do.	Nayar Brigade.
Do.	Do.	R. Sriramulu Naidu	Do.	Do.	Do.
February	1897	K. I. Varghese	February	1897	Kottayam.
June	Do.	C. J. H. Whitby (Temporary)	June	Do.	Paechipara.
Do.	Do.	P. K. Joseph	Do.	Do.	Parur (Temporary.)
September	1891	S. Subramony Aiyar	August	Do.	On special duty (Do.)
July	1898	R. Krishna Aiyar	July	1898	Padmanabhapuram.
August	Do.	S. Ramiah Sarma	August	Do.	Quilon.

UU4 3 - IV

General Medical Stores Trivandrum.

The Durbar Physician,
Superintendent.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon, F. P. Fernandez ...Medical Store-keeper.

Apothecary Third Grade, T. J. Manavaliah, L. M. & S. Assistant Medical Store-keeper.

General Hospital Trivandrum.

The Durbar Physician,
Superintendent.

E. Poonen, B. A., M. D., M. Ch., ...Surgeon, *in charge.*

Maternity Hospital Trivandrum.

The Durbar Physician,
Superintendent.

John Gomez ... ...Asst. Surgeon, *in charge.*

Mrs. G. V. Spooner...(*Madras Midwifery Diploma*) Matron.

Taikad Hospital Trivandrum.

The Durbar Physician,
Superintendent.

K. M. Kuryan L. M. & S. ... ...Assistant Surgeon, *in charge.*

Lunatic Asylum, Trivandrum.

The Durbar Physician,
Superintendent.

P. Madhaven Pillay ... ...Asst. Apothecary, *in charge.*

Leper Asylum, Oolumpara Trivandrum.

The Durbar Physician,
Superintendent.

A. T. Thomas L. M. & S. ... ...Third Grade Apothecary, *in charge* (Temporary.)

Fort Dispensary, Trivandrum.

The Durbar Physician,
Superintendent.

G. Arunasalam Pillay ... ...Sub-Assistant Surgeon, *in charge.*

Victoria Jubilee Hospital and Medical School for Women, Quilon.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon, John LaBouchardiere,
Superintendent.

Mrs. M. Quinless ...(*Madras Midwifery Diploma*) Matron.

Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum.

Miss L. M. Yardley, L. R. C. P. E., L. R. C. S. E. & L. F. P. S. G.
Lady Doctor, in charge.

Commencement of service.	Name.	Date of present rank.	Remarks
	Second Class Assistant Apothecaries		
August 1896	Miss S. D'Netto	Aug. 1896.	Alleppey.
Do. Do.	Miss R. LaBouchardiere ...	Do. Do.	
January 1897	Miss V. Croning	Jan. 1897	

The establishment consists of 1 midwife, 2 female compounders, 1 female pupil c mpounder, 4 female warders, 2 peons, 1 wa'er-woman, 1 water-man, 1 female cook, 1 male gardener, 1 dhoby and 2 emale sweepers.

Medical School, Trivandrum.

Surgeon E. Poonen B. A., M. D., M. Ch.
Superintendent.

Assistant Surgeon John Gomez ... ... Lecturer.
Apothecary Third Grade George Stephanos B. A., M. B., C. M. Do.
Do. Do. P. R. Soobyer L. M. & S. ... Do.

Chemical Examiner's Department.

N. Subramhanya Aiyer, M. A., M. B. & C. M.... Chemical Examiner to Government.

Veterinary Hospital, Trivandrum.

J. L. Poppen ... ... Veterinarian.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

N. Subramhanya Aiyar, M. A., M. B. & C. M. Sanitary Commissioner.

General Executive Establishment.

B. Kesava Rao, L. M. & S. ... ...District Sanitary officer in charge, Southern District.

Swaminatha Sarma ... ...2nd Assistant Sanitary officer in charge, Southern Sub-District.

J. Nicholas (Provisional) ... .. District Sanitary officer in charge, Central District.

C. N. Narayana Rao (Acting) ...3rd Assistant Sanitary officer in charge, Central Sub-District.

P. Narayana Pillai (Acting) ...4th Assistant Sanitary officer in charge, Shencottah.

Andrew Manuel, L. M. & S. ... .. District Sanitary officer in charge, Northern District.

V. A. Thomas (Acting) ... ...1st Assistant Sanitary officer in charge, Northern Sub-District.

Vaccination Establishment.

S. Ramakrishna Pillai, L. M. & S. ...Superintendent, Central Vaccine Depot.

A. Veeraswamy Rajoo ... ...Head Vaccinator.

Chodalamoothoo Pillai ... ...1st class Vaccinator.

Subbiah Pillai ... ... Do.

Renganatha Pillai ... ... Do.

M. Appavoo Pillai ... ... Do.

The establishment consists of eighty one Vaccinators including eight female Vaccinators.

Conservancy Establishment.

Names of Stations with attached villages.

Aramboly ...	Tovala.	Tiruvattar ...	Tiruvattar.
	Aramboly.	Kuzhittura ...	Kuzhittura.
Bhutapandi ...	Bhutapandi.		Marthandam.
	Thittivilay.		Kaliyakkavilay.
	Thalacoody.	Thengappattanam..	Minchira.
Tiruppatisaram ...	Tiruppatisaram.		Pudukkaday.
Cape Camorin ...	Cape Camorin.		Thengapattanam.
	Kottaram.	Parassala ...	Parassala.
	Mahadanapuram.	Neyyattinkara ...	Neyyattinkara.
Suchindram ...	Theroor.	Balaramapuram..	Balaramapuram.
	Parakkay.	Puvar ...	Puvar.
	Suchindram.	Oolloor ...	Oolloor.
	Asramom.	Nedumangad ...	Nedumangad.
Eraniel ...	Eraniel.	Varkala ...	Varkala.
Colachel ...	Colachel.	Attengal ...	Attengal.
Padmanabhapuram	Padmanabhapuram		Avanancherry.
	Puliyakuruchee.	Kottarakara ...	Kottarakara.
	Thuckalay.	Punalore ...	Punalore.
	Kumarakovil.	Shencottah ...	Shencottah.
Tiruvithancode ...	Thiruvithancode.	Karunagapalli ...	Karunagapalli.
	Keralapuram.	Kartikapalli ...	Kartikapalli.

Kayangulam ...	Kayangulam.		Ettumanur ...	Ettumanur. Kidangoor.
Mavelikara ...	Mavelikara.		Muvattupuzha ...	Muvattupuzha. Kuttattukulam.
Pattanamtitta ...	Pattanamtitta.		Minachil ...	Minachil.
Tiruvalla ...	Tiruvalla.		Alwaye ...	Alwaye.
Ampalapuzha ...	Ampalapuzha.		Parur ...	Parur. Verapolay.
Changanachery ..	Changanachery.			
Shertalla ...	Shertalla.			
Arukutti ...	Arukutti.			
Vaikam ...	Vaikam.			

The establishment consists of 39 Conservancy Overseers, 8 tank peons, 19 orderly peons and 342 sweepers.

Vital Statistics Establishment.

Information regarding Births and Deaths is collected by a staff consisting of 390 informants and recorded by the village officials in Registers supplied by the Sanitary Commissioner.

The Trivandrum Town Improvement Committee.

PRESIDENT.

A. Peraviperumal Pillai, B. A. ... ...Dewan Peishcar, Trivandrum.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

John Gomez, Assistant Surgeon.
T. Padmanabha Row, Peravagai Sheristadar.
C. M. Madhavan Pillay, B. A., First Class Magistrate & Deputy Peishcar.
R. Ranga Rao, B A. & B. L., Assistant to Head Sirkar Vakil, Trivandrum.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

S. Swamy Iyengar.
Mahomed Hajee Junis Sait.
R. Veerragha a Iyengar, B. A. & B. L., Vakil, High Court.
R. Velu Pillay, Vakil, High Court.

SUBORDINATE AGENCY.

B. Krishna Row, L. M. & S., L. S. SC., Sanitary Inspector and Health Officer.

Sanjivi Naidu, Senior Assistant Inspector.
Shungoo Pillay, Assistant Inspector.
Savariperumal Pillay do.
Govinda Menon do.
K. Thanu Pillay do.
N. Lekshmana Row, Marahmath Overseer.
C. M. Regel, Sergeant, Connemara Market.

The Nagercoil Town Improvement Committee.

PRESIDENT.

S. Padmanabha Aiyar, M. A., Dewan Peishcar.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

F. J Jacob, C. E. Executive Engineer.
N. Ramen Pillai, B. A. Assistant Superintendent of Police.
N. Krishna Iyengar, B. A & B. L, Tahsildar, Agastisvaram.
K. Krishna Pillai, L. M. & S Assistant Apothecary, Nagercoil.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Rev. J. Duthie.
C. Vally Meah Sahib.
R. Ramaswamy Aiyar.
A. Sivasoobramonya Pillay.

The Quilon Town Improvement Committee.

PRESIDENT.

T. Rajaram Row, B. A., Dewan Peishcar.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

J. LaBouchardiere, Sub-Assistant Surgeon.
T. Ponnambalam Pillay, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

E. Ramier Vakil, High Court.
Kavalam Neelacunda Pillay, Pleader, District Court.
M. Mathew, B. A. & B. L., Vakil, High Court.

The Alleppey Town Improvement Committee.

PRESIDENT.

C. J. Maltby, Commercial Agent.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

V. S. Vencatta Rama Naidu, L. M. & S., Assistant Surgeon.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Hajee Iyab Hajee Assum.
V. S. Krishna Iyer.
M. Appavoo Pillay.

The Kottayam Town Improvement Committee.

PRESIDENT.

M. Ratnaswami Aiyer, B. A., Dewan Peishcar.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

S. E. Vykuntam Aiyer, B. A., B. C. E., Executive Engineer.
P. Aiyappen Pillay, B. A., Inspector of Schools, Northern Range.
J. L. Gomez, Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

T. C. Poonen, B. A., Barrister-at-Law.
John Chandy.
Kumara Menon.

MILITARY.

NAYAR BRIGADE.

Rank and Name.	Date of Appointment to Travancore Government.	Date of Commission in Her Majesty's Service.	To what Corps and Presidency belonging.	Rank and Appointment in the Travancore Service.
Captain F. W. Dawson ...	31st October 1895.	23rd July 1890.	Indian Staff Corps..	Commanding.
Lieutenant J. J. P. Quinn ...	27th August 1895.	11th February 1888.	Do. Do. ...	Commandant 1st Battalion.
Lieutenant E. E. Bousfield ...	17th September 1897	21st September 1889.	Do. Do. ...	Commandant 2nd Battalion.
STAFF.				
Lieutenant J. J. P. Quinn ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Staff Officer.
Lieutenant E. E. Bousfield ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Quarter Master.
H. C. Perkins Esquire ...	12th October 1895.	... ...	... .	In Medical charge.
Mr. J. A. Matcher ...	12th October 1878.	... ...	... ...	Band Director.
Mr. W. S. Buckel ..	16th September 1896	... ...	... ...	Veterinary Surgeon, Body Guard.
Mohomed Hoossain ...	1st January 1897.	... .	.. ..	Subadar Major, Body Guard.
Ramen Thumby ...	3rd April 1866.	... ...	... ...	Subadar Major, 1st Battalion.
Velayudhan Pillay ...	18th May 1870.	... ...	... ...	Do. Do. 2nd Battalion.

UNIFORM... BODY GUARD—Royal Blue, Facing White and Yellow, Lace Gold.
ARTILLERY—Royal Blue, Facing Scarlet, Do.
INFANTRY—SCARLET. 1st Battalion, Facing Olive Green, Lace Gold.
2nd Battalion, Facing Royal Blue, Do.

Establishment of a Battalion of Infantry—1 Subadar Major, 7 Subadars, 1 Jemadar Adjt., 7 Jemadars, 1 Regimental Havildar Major, 1 Drill Havildar, 39 Havildars, 1 Drill Naigue, 39 Naigues, 590 Privates, 1 Drum and Fife Havildar, 8 Drummers and 9 Fifers, Total 705.

Establishment of Artillery—1 Jemadar, 2 Havildars, 2 Naigues, 25 Gunners, Total 30. 6 guns.

Establishment of Band—1 Havildar, 1 Naigue, and 30 Musicians. Total 32.

Establishment of Body Guard—1 Subadar Major, 1 Jemadar, 1 Assistant to the Veterinary Surgeon, 1 Regimental Havildar Major, 1 Troop Havilar Major, 1 Drill Havildar, 1 Havildar 4 Naigues, 1 Farrier, 2 Trumpeters, 2 Rough Riders, 45 Privates, 1 Nalbund, 2 Puckalies, 1 Chowdry, 34 Syces, 2 Sweepers, 60 Grass-cutters. Total 162. 2 Elephants, 60 Horses, 2 Bullocks.

Attached to the Brigade—1 Serjeant Major, and 1 Quarter Master Serjeant. Total 2.

Civil Servants.

Attached to the Brigade.

T. Muthiya Pillay ... ...Interpreter, Brigade Office.

Isvara Pillay ... ...Samprethy.
V. Vedanayakum Pillay ...English Clerk, Brigade Office.
P. S. Soobramany Iyer ...Head Accountant.
M. Pakkiam Pillay ...English Clerk, Brigade Stores.
3 Accountants, 2 English Clerks, 1 Brigade Head Rayasom, 2 Shekaries, 2 Battalion Rayasoms, 15 Malayalam Writers, 1 Tailor, 5 Artificers, 2 Puckalies, 1 Chuckler, 4 Sweepers, 4 Toties.

Hospital.

Asst. Apothecary H. J. D'Lemos ... ...Medical Subordinate.
Hospital Assistant R. Vencutachelapathy Naidu Do.
Do. R. Sri Ramaloo Naidu Do.
S. B. Croning ... ... Storekeeper.
3 Ward-boys, 3 Toties, 2 Sweepers, 1 Dhoby. Total 60.

Attached to the Body Guard.

J. Brewart... ...Head English Clerk and in charge of Body Guard [Stores.
K. Govinda Pillay... English Clerk.
2 Chucklers, 1 Tanner, 2 Smiths, 1 Peon, 1 Bellows Boy, 1 Derzee, 1 Coachman, 1 Bullock Driver. Total 12.
Total 1,711 of all grades. 6 Guns, 60 Horses, 2 Elephants, 2 Bullocks.

Commanding Officers of the Nayar Brigade.

9th Regt. M. N. I.	Captain A. McLeod......		1815.	
H. M's 30th Regt.	Captain O. W. Gray......	1st July	1819.	
H. M's 1st Regt...	Major H. Farquharson...	21st April	1826.	
1st. Lt. Cavalry...	Captain G. Faris	30th August	1830	
4th Regt. N. I....	Captain R. N. Campbell..	2nd December	1834.	
45th Regt. N. I....	Lieut. (Bt. Captain) W. E. Lockhart...	22nd June	1842.	
17th Regt. N. I..	Captain (Bt. Major) J. Gunning...	11th January	1844.	
2nd Regt. N. I....	Captain (Bt. Major) R. Shirreff...	17th December	1845.	
16th Regt. N. I...	Major S. A. Grant.........	22nd June	1850.	
2nd Regt. N. I....	Captain (Bt. Lt. Col.) R. N. Faunce.....	20th July	1855.	
M. S. C.	Major H. Drury............	21st April	1862.	
M. S. C. (3rd Lt. Cavalry)...	Major J. N. Maclean ...	10th May	1867.	
23rd Regt. N. I...	Captain (Bt. Major) S. W. Lennox...	7th April	1869.	Acting.
M. S. C. (3rd Lt. Cavalry)...	Major J. N. Maclean ...	17th November	1870.	
M. S. C.	Major J. A. Ellis	17th June	1872.	
M. S. C.	Major A. F. F. Bloomfield.	23rd April	1873.	Acting.
M. S. C.	Major St. G. Caulfeild...	7th July	1875.	
M. S. C.	Major A. A. Davidson ...	1st May	1876.	Acting.
M. S. C.	Major St. G. Caulfeild...	26th February	1878.	
M. Lt. Cavalry ...	Col. W. D. Brodie Ketchen......	25th July	1879.	
M. S. C.	Col. W. T. Brereton......	8th June	1890.	
I. S. C..............	Captain F. W. Dawson...	31st October	1895.	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Serial No.	Name.	Rank.	Remarks.
	Engineers.		
1	Jopp, W.	Chief Engineer.	
2	Sherman, C. B. B., A. M. I. C. E. ...	Executive Engineer 1st grade.	
3	Bastow, A. H., M.A., M.C.E.(Melbourne)	Do. Do. 2nd grade.	
4	Minchin, H. A., A. M. I. C. E. ...	Do. Do.	
5	Jacob, F. J., C. E.	Do. Do. 3rd grade.	
6	Vaikuntam Iyer, S. E., B. A., B. C. E...	Do. Do.	
7	Lockyer, J. E.	Do. Do. Temporary.	
8	McLeish, A. C., A. C. E.	Asst. Engineer 1st grade.	
9	Barrow, O. S.	Do. Do.	
10	Jackson, J.	Do. Do.	
11	Rengaswamy Iyengar, K. R., B.C.E....	Do. Do.	
12	Everard, R., C. E.	Do. Do.	
13	Natesa Iyer, K. V., B.A., B. E., C. E...	Do. Do.	
14	Kuriyan, J., B. A., B.C.E., M. E. ...	Do. Do. 2nd grade.	
15	Soobramonia Iyer, P.	Do. Do. on probation.	
	Upper Subordinates.		
16	Soobramonia Iyer, G. V., A.C.E., B.C.E.	Sub-Engineer.	
17	Narayana Oonithan, V. K., A. C. E. ...	Do.	
18	Mersh, W. G.	Supervisor 1st grade.	
19	Pudmanabha Iyer, G.	Do. Do.	
20	Freeman, J.	Do. 2nd grade.	
21	McLean, W. H.	Do. Do.	
22	Keshava Pillay, M.	Do. Do.	
23	Thanoo Pillay, K., B. A., C. E. ...	Do. Do.	
24	Mani, C. J.	Overseer 1st grade.	
25	Venkitasubba Iyer, P. G., F.A., A.C.E.	Do. Do.	
26	Thiruvambalam Pillay, N.	Do. Do.	
27	Eapen, G.	Do. Do.	
28	Krishnaswamy Iyer, S. G., A. C. E. ...	Do. Do.	
29	D'Cruz, F. L.	Do. Do.	
30	Rajangam Iyer, N.	Do. Do.	
31	Ittyerah, P. J.	Do. Do.	
32	*Vacant*	Do. Do.	
33	Carvalho, G.	Do. 2nd grade.	
34	Matcher, W. A.	Do. Do.	
35	Soobramonia Iyer, V. L.	Do. Do.	
36	Abraham, G.	Do. Do.	
37	Joseph, C. J.	Do. Do.	
38	Sivasoobramonia Pillay, P.	Do. Do.	
39	Keshava Pillay, M. K.	Do. Do.	
40	Kurien, K. V.	Overseer 3rd grade.	
41	Rengaswamy Pillay, N.	Do. Do.	
42	Thomas, K. T.	Do. Do.	
43	Sreenivasa Iyengar, R.	Do. Do.	
44	Shedden, D. M.	Do. Do.	
45	Lekshmiratha Iyer	Do. Do.	
46	Anendakrishna Iyengar	Do. Do.	
47	Atchutha Menon, K.	Do. Do.	
48	Varadarajoo Moodaliar, P. N. ...	Do. Do.	
49	Venkitasubba Iyer, S. A.	Do. Do.	
50	Chandra Sekara Pillay, P.	Do. Do.	
51	Raman Pillay, K. R.	Do. Do.	

Serial No.	Name.	Rank.	Remarks.
	Lower Subordinates.		
52	Rajagopala Iyer, K.	Sub-Overseer.	
53	Lekshmana Pillay, R.	Do.	
54	Soobramonia Pillay, P. T.	Do.	
55	Coomara Pillay, S.	Do.	
56	Ramen Pillay, K. N.	Do.	
57	Ramaswamy Iyer, V.	Do.	
58	Ramaswamy Iyengar, C. A.	Do.	
59	Varghese, K. T.	Do.	
60	Venkitaswara Iyer, C.	Do.	
61	Ramasoobba Iyer, G. S.	Do.	
62	Sanniasi Pillay, V.	Do.	
63	Soobbusami Iyer, D. V.	Acting Do.	
64	Jacob John, A.	Sub-Overseer.	
65	Lekshmana Iyer, A. S.	Do.	
66	Umamaheswara Iyer, R.	Do.	
67	Velayudhen Pillay, T. N.	Do.	
68	Ramanarayana Iyer, S.	Do.	
69	Perianna Pillay, M.	Do.	
70	Chellappa Pillay, M. S.	Do.	
71	*Vacant*	Do.	
	Chief Engineer's Office.		
1	Ratnam Iyer, T. R., B. A.	Special Accountant.	(Not yet joined.)
2	Krishnaswamy Sastri, S. V.	Head Accountant.	
3	Wheeler, W. D.	Head Draughtsman.	

DEPARTMENTS OF TANKS AND IRRIGATION.

S. Pudmanabha Iyer, M. A. ... ...Dewan Peishcar, in charge

Tank Department.

V. Anantanarayana Iyer, C. E. ...Supervisor.

C. Meenachi Naidu ... ...Sub-Overseer.

K. C. Iyappen Pillay ... ... Do.

Irrigation Department.

R. Chandrabhanoo Lala ... ...Supervisor. (on other duty.)

Ramanuja Naidu ... ... Do. (Acting.)

R. Ramaswamy Pillay ... ...Aminadar.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA'S HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

A. Crichton Mitchell, D. SC., F. R. S. E. ...Principal.

College.

A. Crichton Mitchell, D. SC., F. R. S. E.	...Professor of Mathematics.
C. S. Boyle, M. A.	... do. English.
A. W. Bishop, PH. D.	... do. Chemistry.
M. LaBouchardiere, M. A.	... do. English.
———	... do. Philosophy.
R. Krishnaswamy Aiyar, B. A. ...	Asst. do. Mathematics.
S. Subramanya Sastri, M. A. ...	...Lecturer, Philosophy.
S. Padmanabha Aiyar, B. A. ...	...Tutor, Mathematics.
P. Narayana Aiyar, B. A.	...Assistant, Science.
M. R. Venketarama Aiyan, B. A. ...	...Tutor, Philosophy (Ag.)
V. Varada Aiyangar, B. A.	...Laboratory Assistant.
S. Vydhianadha Sastri	...Sanscrit Munshi.
M. Muthuramalingam Pillai, B. A. ...	...Tamil do.
A. R. Raja Raja Varma, M. A. ...	...Superintendent, Vernacular studies.

High School.

K. Reghunadha Aiyar, B. A. ... ...Head Master.

His Highness the Maharaja's Law College.

W. T. A. Cosby, Barrister-at-Law	...Principal.
R. Viraraghava Aiyangar, B. A. & B. L.	...Senior Professor.
R. Ananda Row, B. A. & B. L. ...	...1st Junior Do.
K. G. Sesha Aiyan, B. A. & B. L. ...	...2nd Do. Do.
E. Poonen, M. D., M. Ch., B. A. ...	...Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

His Highness the Maharaja's College and High School for Girls.

Miss S. B. Williams, M. A. ... ...Lady Principal.

COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.

Miss S. B. Williams, M. A. ...	...English Literature, Greek and Roman History, and French.
R. Krishnaswamy Iyer, B. A. ...	...Physiography.
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P. S. Ramaswamy Iyer ...	...Tamil.

Sanskrit College, Trivandrum.

Ganapathi Sastrial ... ...Principal.

Industrial School of Arts.

K. Narayana Iyen, B. A. ... ...Superintendent.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

ART BRANCH.

ELEMENTARY GRADE.

Freehand Drawing.—(1) Freehand Drawing from flat examples.
(2) Model Drawing.
Geometrical Drawing.—(1) Practical plane geometry.
(2) Measurement Drawing.
Painting.—(1) Painting models in sepia.
(2) Shading from nature.
Design.—(1) Copying ornament.
(2) Design original.

INTERMEDIATE GRADE.

Freehand Drawing.—(1) Freehand Drawing from flat examples.
(2) Model Drawing.
(3) Foliage Drawing.
Geometrical Drawing.—(1) Practical plane and Solid Geometry.
(2) Measurement Drawing.
(3) Perspective.
Painting.—(1) Painting in Monochrome.
(2) Foliage Painting.
Design.—(1) Painted Design.
(2) Outline Design.

ADVANCED GRADE.

Freehand Drawing.—(1) Figure Drawing in outline.
(2) Memory Drawing.
(3) Blackboard Drawing.
Design.— Mural Decoration.

INDUSTRIAL BRANCH.

Carving and carpentry.
Silversmith's work.
Pottery and porcelain manufacture.
Moulding and modelling.
Carpet weaving.
Stained glass.
Wood-engraving.

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Trivandrum Reformatory.

W. Watts ... ...Superintendent.

English Normal School.

K. Venkateswara Aiyar, B. A., L. T. ...Head Master.

Venacular Normal School.

K. Venkateswara Aiyar, B. A., L. T. ...In charge.

The Trivandrum Lecture Committee.

(INSTITUTED IN SEPTEMBER 1887.)

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M. LaBouchardiere, M. A.
A. W. Bishop, PH. D.
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V. I. Kesava Pillai, M. A.
K. G. Sesha Aiyar, B. A. & B. L.

M. LaBouchardiere, M. A., ...Honorary Secretary.

Different series of lectures amounting in all to over 20 in English and about 5 in the Vernacular are arranged in the year by the Committee to be delivered in the College Hall, Trivandrum.

The course of lectures embraces Sanitary, Agricultural, Historical, Philosophical, Literary, and Scientific subjects.

A sum of two thousand rupees a year is sanctioned by the Government, to be awarded as honoraria to the lecturers, in sums varying from Rs. 50 to 100, according to the discretion of the Committee.

For the publication of such lectures as are selected for the purpose by the Committee, a further grant of a moiety of the cost will be allowed, but in no case exceeding Rs. 40 for a single lecture.

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OBSERVATORY TRIVANDRUM.

A. Crichton Mitchell, D. SC., F. R. S. E. ... Honorary Director.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

H. S. Ferguson, F. L. S. ... ... Director.

The Museum is open gratuitously to the public daily, Sundays excepted, from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.

N. B.—On the first Wednesday of every month from 12 noon the rooms are cleared and reserved exclusively for Gosha ladies.

H. S. FERGUSON, F. L. S.,
Director.

GOVERNMENT PUBLIC GARDENS.

H. S. Ferguson, F. L. S. ... ... Director.

List of stock at present living in the Gardens.

CLASS—MAMMALIA.

SUB-CLASS—EUTHERIA.

Order—Primates.

ENGLISH NAME.	No.	LATIN NAME.
Lion-tailed Monkey	3	Macacus silenus.
Bonnet Monkey	5	Macacus sinicus.
Japanese Monkey	2	Macacus fuscatus.
Nilgiri Langur	4	Semnopithecus johni.

Order—Carnivora.

ENGLISH NAME.	No.	LATIN NAME.
Lion	7	Felis leo.
Tiger	1	Felis tigris.
Leopard	5	Felis pardus.
Black Leopard	2	Felis pardus var.
Leopard-Cat...	1	Felis bengalensis.
Jungle Cat	1	Felis chaus.
Malabar Civet-Cat	4	Viverra civettina.
Small Indian Civet	2	Viverricula malaccensis
Indian Palm-Civet	1	Paradoxarus niger.
Ceylonese Palm Civet	1	Paradoxarus aureus.
Common Indian Mongoose	2	Herpestes mungo.
Nilgiri Brown Mongoose	1	Herpestes fuscus.
Ceylon Brown Mongoose	2	Herpestes fulvescens.
Striped Necked Mongoose	1	Herpestes vitticollis.
Striped Hyœna	1	Hyœna striata.
Jackal	2	Canis aureus.
Indian Wild Dog	2	Cyon dukhunensis.
Common Otter	1	Lutra vulgaris.
Smooth Indian Otter...	2	Lutra macrodus.
Himalayan Black Bear	1	Ursus torquatus.
Sloth-Bear	2	Melursus ursinus.

Order—Rodentia.

ENGLISH NAME.	No.	LATIN NAME.
Indian Squirrel	3	Sciurus indicus.
Antelope Rat	2	Gerbillus indicus.
White Rat	5	Mus rattus rufescens.
Brown Rat	4	"
White Mouse	14	Mus musculus
Field Mouse	4	Mus buduga.
Mole-Rat ...	1	Nesocia Sp.
Indian Porcupine	5	Hystrix leucura.

English Name.	No.	Latin Name.
Order—Ungulata.		
Great One-horned Rhinoceros ...	1	Rhinoceros unicornis.
Malayan Tapir	1	Tapirus indicus.
African Dwarf-Goat	3	...
Nilgiri Wild Goat	1	Hemitragus hylocrius.
Nilgai	4	Boselaphus tragocamelus.
Indian Antelope	4	Antelope cervicapra.
Rib-faced Deer	1	Cervulus muntjac.
Sambur	6	Cervus unicolor.
Spotted Deer	21	Cervus axis.
Indian Mouse-Deer	1	Tragulus meminna.
Indian Wild Boar	6	Sus cristatus.
Sub Class—Metatheria.		
Order—Marsupialia.		
Red Kangaroo	2	Macropus rufus.
Great ,, ...	2	,, giganteus.
Bennett's Kangaroo	4	,, bennetti.
Wallaby	3	,, ualabatus.
Black Walleroo	1	,, robustus.
Wombat	2	Phascolomys mitchelli.
Common Hare-Wallaby ...	3	Lagorchestes leporoides.
CLASS—AVES.		
Order—Accipitres.		
Shikra	2	Astur badius.
Kestrel	1	Tinnunculus alaudarius.
Crested Serpent-Eagle ...	2	Spilornis cheela.
Sub-Order—Striges.		
Brown Fish-Owl	4	Ketupa zeylonensis.
Forest Eagle-Owl	1	Huhua nipalensis.
Order—Insessores.		
White-breasted Kingfisher ...	2	Halcyon smyrnensis.
Jungle Myna	1	Œthiopsar fuscus.
Great Hornbill	1	Dichoceros bicornis.
Order—Scansores.		
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo ...	6	Plictolophus galerita.
Rose-breasted ,, ...	9	,, roseicappilla.
Great Salmon-crested Cockatoo ...	1	Psittacus moluccensis.
Cockateel	3	Callopsittacus nœ hollandiæ.
Red and Blue Macaw	2	Psittacus macao.
Crimson Macaw	1	
Rosella Paraquet	6	Platycercus eximius.
Order—Rasores.		
The Common Crowned Pigeon ...	4	Goura coronata.
Jerdon's Imperial Pigeon ...	1	Ducula cuprea.
Indian Blue Rock-Pigeon ...	2	Columba intermedia.
Spotted Dove	9	Turtur suratensis.
Common Pea-fowl	2	Pavo cristatus.
Grey Jungle-fowl	6	Gallus sonnerati.
Grey Jungle-fowl (*Hybrid*) ...	5	Gallus sonnerati.
Red Spur-fowl	1	Galloperdix spadicea.
Golden Pheasant	2	Nycthemerus pictus.
Black-breasted Khalij Pheasant ...	3	Gennæus horsfieldi.
Grey Partridge	2	Francolinus pondicerianus.
Jungle Bush Quail	10	Perdicula asiatica.
Order—Grallatores.		
Common Heron	1	Ardea cinerea.
Pond Heron	5	Ardeola grayi.
Cattle Egret	3	Bubulcus coromandus
Smaller Adjutant	1	Leptoptilus javanicus.
Bittern	2	Botaurus stellaris.
Malay Bittern	1	Gorsachius melanolophus.
Cape Crowned Crane	1	Balearica chrysopelargus.

English Name.		No.	Latin Name.
	Order—Natatores.		
Whistling Teal	... ...	1	Dendrocycna javanica.
Moor Hen	... ...	1	Gallinula chloropus.
	Order—Struthionidæ.		
Emu	... ...	2	Dromaius novæ hollandiæ.
Cassowary	... ...	1	Casuarus australis.
	Class—Reptilia.		
	Order—Chelonia.		
Tortoise	... ...	2	Testudo elegans.
Tortoise	... ...	11	Nicoria trijuga.
Fresh Water Turtle	... ...	2	Emyda vittata.
	Order—Crocodilia.		
Crocodile	... ...	3	Crocodilus palustris.
	Order—Lacertilia.		
Monitor ...	... ...	2	Varanus bengalensis.
Blue-tongued Lizard	... ...	1	Cyclodus gigas.
Chameleon ...	... ...	2	Chameleon calcaratus.
	Order—Ophidia.		
Python	... ...	2	Python molurus.
Long-nosed Green Snake	...	2	Dryophis mycterizans.
Rat-snake	... ...	1	Zamenis mucosus.
Water-snake	... ...	1	Tropidonotus piscator.
Ophiophagus	... ...	2	Naia bungarus.
Cobra	... ...	4	Naia tripudians.

Public Garden Rules.

1. The Garden will be opened daily between 6 A. M. & 7-30 P. M. except on moonlight nights and when the Band plays, when it will be open till 8, after which hour the gates will be closed and no person will be permitted to remain in the Gardens except by special order.
2. Visitors are requested not to ride or drive on the footpaths, and not to walk on the grass. They are also requested not to touch the flowers.
3. Carts and coolies with loads or baskets will not be allowed to enter.
4. Visitors are warned not to irritate or annoy the animals in any way whatever.
5. All animals found straying in the Gardens will be impound.
6. Bullocks are not to be unyoked except in the place set apart for that purpose.

H. S. Ferguson F. L. S., Director.

GOVERNMENT PRESS.

H. S. Ferguson, F. L. S. ... ... Director.

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Principal, College ...Curator (*Ex-officio.*)

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Z. D'Cruz ... ... Government Photographer and Mechanic.

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A. Arnasalam Pillay ... ... Doing duty in the Transit. Department.
R. Sooboo Iyen ... ... Kottayam Division.

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A. Peraviperumal Pillay, B. A. ...Dewan Peishcar.
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Sheik Miran Saib ... ... Do.
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Ullams.

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Kumaren Thambi ... ... do. Rajakamangalam.
Soobramanya Ghanapati ...Deputy Superintendent, Variyur.
Charles Oleur ... ...Preventive Inspector, Thamarakulam (on other duty.)
Kalli Pillai ... ...Acting do.
Sivaramakrishna Iyer ... ...Preventive Inspector, Rajakamangalam.

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M. V. Subramonia Iyer, B. A. ... ...1st Class Inspector in charge of the Northern Range (on other duty.)
S. B. Dias, B. A. ... ...Acting do.
S. B. Dias, B. A. ... ...2nd Class do. Central Range (on other dtty.)
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Subba Row ... ...3rd Class do. Southern do.

Kuduchantrams.

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T. Lekshmana Pillay, B. A. ... ... do. Trivandrum.
Gopala Menon ... ... do. Munampam.

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Veloo Pillay	... Do.	do.	Alleppey.
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T. Raja Rama Row ... .. Manager, Conservator's Office.

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The Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, Trivandrum.

This Hall was erected by public subscription, largely supplemented by a grant from the Government of His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore, as a permanent memorial of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress, and was formally opened by His Highness the Maha Rajah on the 25th January 1896. It is completely furnished and fitted with a permanent Stage, Scenery and other Theatrical appliances.

The Hall is placed under the management of a Committee of ten members of whom

two are Europeans
two „ Eurasians
four „ Hindus
one is a Native Christian
one „ Mahomedan.

The members are at present appointed by Government but the Rules may be revised once in six years to introduce the elective system of appointing Trustees.

The Hall is let on hire to the public for the following purposes :—

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(1) For public entertainments, and for professional entertainments for non-charitable purposes, the Lessee shall pay for a single night ... ... Bh. Rs. 20
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Honorary Secretary—M. LaBouchardiere Esq. M. A.

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(TRIVANDRUM—INSTITUTED 1863)

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Hony. Secy. and Treasurer.—A. Crichton Mitchell D. SC., F. R. S. E.

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(Instituted—August 1882.)

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Mr. P. M. Chako B. A.... ... ...Hony. Secretary.

Papers and Magazines subscribed for :—

The Illustrated London News, the Leisure Hour, Chamber's Journal, the Madras Mail (daily), The Christian College Magazine, The Malayala Mitram, Travancore Government Gazette, Diocesan Record, The English Illustrated Magazine, Cassel's Family Magazine, Revi w of Reviews, The Strand Magazine, and the British Workman.

No. of Books in the Library, 542.
No. Do. Vernacular Library, 60.
Open every day, except Sunday.

Rates of subscription—There are three classes of subscribers, the 1st class paying Rs. 2, the 2nd class Re. 1 and the third class annas 2 per mensem.

Trivandrum Friend-in-need Society.

Instituted 1893
and
Incorporated as a joint Stock Company (Limited)
under the Travancore Regulation I of 1063.

Patron.

His Highness Sir Rama Varma, G. C. S. I.,
Maha Rajah of Travancore.

President.

F. A. Nicholson Esquire.
Acting British Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

Vice Presidents.

Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswamy Rao F. M. U.
Dewan of Travancore.

General Committee.

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„ Osborne
„ Bishop
„ LaBouchardiere
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Miss Blandford
Hon'ble S. Shungrasoobyer C. I. E., F. M. U.
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Mrs. Vieyra, Honorary Secretary, Women's Workshop.
Mrs. P. LaBouchardiere, Superintendent, Women's Workshop.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN TRAVANCORE.

PROTESTANT.

London Missionary Society :—Commenced 1805.

Mission Stations.	When commenced.	European Missionaries and Native Ministers.	Arrived.	Ordained.	No. of Congregations.	No. of Christians.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.
Nagercoil	1829	Rev. James Duthie (Secretary T. D. C.)	1859	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. A. L. Allan (Chairman T. D. C.)	1884	...	77	11216	87	2205	1170
		Mr. J. E. Dennison	1892	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. C. Satthianathan	...	1879	...	...	...	..	...
		Rev. C. Samuel	...	1879	...	...	...	...	...
Tittuvilai	1866	Rev. J. Duthie	...	...	16	1822	22	563	415
		Rev. M. Nallathamby	...	1869	...	...	...	...	...
Neyyoor	1829	Rev. I. H. Hacker (in England)	1877	...	62	11304	65	2691	1061
		Rev. J. Duthie (in charge)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mrs. Baylis-Thomson (Zenana)	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Miss MacDonnell (Hospital Lady Supt.)	1892	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dr. Arthur Fells M. B., C. M.	1893	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parssala	1845	Rev. J. Knowles	1880	...	83	17779	79	3065	891
		Rev. Joseph Kamalam	...	1867	...	...	...	...	...
Trivandrum	1838	Mr. H. T. Wills M. A., B. Sc., F. G. S.	1892	...	11	886	10	391	59
		Rev. T. W. Bach	1894	...	55	11581	38	1098	344
		Rev. A. Devalam	...	1879	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. V. Moses	...	1883	...	...	...	...	...
Vakkam	...	Rev. W. D. Osborne	1893	...	13	756	25	434	99
		Mr. H. Hewett	1893	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilon	1821	Rev. J. Knowles (in charge)	...	...	10	2785	24	956	384
Nagercoil Pastorate	1866	Rev. J. Joshua	...	1867	4	1707	...	...	...
Neyyoor ,,	1866	Rev. S. Zachariah	...	1866	2	870	...	...	...
Neyyattinkarai ,,	1878	Rev. Samuel Sumanam	...	1893	6	1810	...	...	...
Agasteeswarom ,,	1879	Rev. V. Solomon	...	1879	3	785	...	...	...
Santhapuram ,,	1879	Rev. J. Nathaniel	...	1879	3	502	...	...	...
Zionpuram ,,	1879	Rev. S. Paraparatadimy	...	1891	3	534	...	...	...
Devikodu ,,	1879	———— (Vacant)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadamalakunnoo ,,	1879	Rev. B. Manasseh	...	1879	5	833	...	...	...
Amaravila ,,	1880	———— (Vacant)	...	...	5	2091	...	...	...
Nellikakuli ,,	1885	Rev. W. G. Rasalam	...	1885	6	1860	...	...	...
Thamarakulam ,,	1891	Rev. J. Moses	...	1884	4	797	...	...	...
Parassala ,,	1893	Rev. S. David Sylum	...	1893	6	1820	...	...	...
Martandam ,,	1893	Rev. S. Mathias	...	1893	4	1124	...	...	...
Irevipuram ,,	1893	Rev. N. Joseph	...	1893	5	1014	...	...	...
Kristukovil ,,	1893	Rev. A. Samuel	...	1893	2	1272	...	...	...
Trivandrum ,,	1895	Rev. Mathew Kesari	...	1895	2	647	...	...	...

Nagercoil Christian College :—Mr. J. E. Dennison and 14 Teachers. Nagercoil Press :—Total Pages, 33,68,396.
,, High School for Girls :—Mrs. Allan and 10 Teachers.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Right Reverend E. Noel Hodges, D. D. Bishop of Travancore and Cochin.
Venerable J. Caley, 1885.—*Archdeacon of Cottayam.* Rev. W. J. Richards—*Diocesan Registrar & Bishop's Chaplain.* Rev. J. H. Bishop, B. A. *Examining Chaplain.*
Venerable K. Koshi, D. D. 1885.—*Archdeacon of Mavelikara.* Rev. J. Chandy, Chaplain. Mr. T. Korula—*Bishop's Secretary.*

Names of Chief Stations.	European Missionaries and Native Clergy.	First work in Country.	No. of Christians.	No. of Schools.	Boys in Schools.	Girls in Schools.	Printing Press.	Book Depot.
Cottayam C. M. S. College ...	Rev. F. N. Askwith, M. A., Principal	1894	...	...	546		Employing about 80 men and boys: Printing is done in Malayalam and English. Binding also and Type founding are carried on. Mr. John Chandy, Supt.	School-books, Christian books and Tracts. Stationery and Requisites are sold in the Depot. 2 Colporteurs are employed in selling books.
	,, Maul, Vice Principal		...	...	...			
,, Cambridge Nicholson Institution and Practising Branch ...	Rev. J. J. B. Palmer, B. A.	1891	...	...	147 and 28 Seminarists.			
Pallam Buchanan Institution	Rev. W. J. Richards and		...	...	...	150		
Do. Branch Schools ...	Miss K. Richards in charge	1897	...	11	118	424		
Cottayam Boarding School	Miss. Baker	1866	...	...	...	144		
,, Branch Schools	...		...	3	69	64		
,, Hindu Girls' Schools ...	Mrs. Hodges	1893	...	2	17	140		
Industrial School, Cottayam	Secretary Mr. P. J. Abraham B. A., L. T.		...	...	15			
Alwaye Itinerancy	Rev. O. E. R. Romilly	1887	83	4	132	20		
Kunnankulam Mission	,, F. Bower	1867	...	7	187	118		
Trichur ,,	,, J. H. Bishop & Rev. J. I. Macdonald	1867	...	6	276	97		
High School	...	1897	...	1	214	...		
Alleppey	,, W. J. Richards & Rev. M. P. Mathan *Asst.*	1871	899	17	409	131		
Peermade and Ettumanur Itinerancy ...	,, C. A. Neve & M. Nallathambi and Rev. M. C. Chakko *Asst.*	1894	3801	26	441	190		
Tiruvella Mission	Ven. Archdeacon, J. Caley, Rev. A. O. Matthai, & Rev. K. P. Ooman	1871	5768	35	654	341		
Melkavu Mission Pastorates	,, W. C. Kuruvila & Rev. P. A. Samuel							
Cottayam Church Council, viz:—	Ven. K. Koshi, D. D. *on Bible Revision Committee.*	...	2433	14	210	142		
Cottayam Pastorate	Rev. T. K. Benjamin, B. A.	...	2080	5	170	82		
Pallam ,,	,, J. Chandy	...	3409	12	553	152		
Cochin ,,	,, K. Koratha in charge	...	523	2	54	35		
Olesha ,,	,, E. V. John	...	1325	6	174	22		
Chunganacheri ,,	,, K. M. Matthan	...	1921	7	183	83		
Arpukara ,,	,, A. J. Pothan	...	1227	7	146	36		
Trichúr ,,	,, A. E. David	...	1129					
Kunnankulam ,,	,, T. Koshi	...	357					
Mundakayam ,,	Mr. P. M. Chakko B. A. *Secretary* of Kottayam							
Mavelikara Church Council, viz:—	Council	...	583	3	52	20		
Talawadi Pastorate	Rev. P. M. Curian	...	1219	8	227	63		
Mavelikara ,,	,, O. Mamen	...	1497	11	270	113		
Kodawalanyi ,,	,, T. I. Abraham	...	1702	12	262	83		
Putuppali ,,	,, C. Thomas	...	559	3	117	56		
Kattanam ,,	,, P. P. Joseph	...	579	4	170	46		
Elantur ,,	,, M. C. Thoma	...	1415	9	165	63		
Mallappalli ,,	,, T. K. Joseph, *Secretary* of Mavelikara	...	1313	11	261	115		
Kannit ,,	,, K. M. Mathan ... [Council.	...	904	8	223	71		

Retired on pension.—Rev. J. Tharian.

Rev. A. F. Painter, *on furlough.*
Rev. E. Bellerby, M. A., *do.*

ARCH-DIOCESE OF VERAPOLY, ERECTED ON THE 1st SEPTEMBER 1886.

Archbishop: His Grace, the Most Revd. DR. BERNARD of Jesus, C. D. arrived in Travancore 1883.

	Missionaries.	Arrival in Travancore.
1	Very Revd. Father Rombant of St. Elias, D. C. M. A. Vicar General	1878
2	,, ,, ,, Polycarp of St. Mary, D. C. M. A. Procurator of the Mission and Chancellor	1878
3	,, ,, ,, Eliseus of the S. H. of Jesus senior, D. C. M. A. Director of St. Albert's High School in Ernakulam ...	1878
4	,, ,, ,, Bonaventure of St. Francis, D. C. M. A. Vicar at Cranganore	1878
5	,, ,, ,, Elias of St. Joseph, D. C. M. A. Vicar at Palliport	1878
6	,, ,, ,, Boniface of the S. H. of Mary, senior, D. C. M. A. Rector of the Seminary in Puttenpally	1883
7	,, ,, ,, Alphonsus of St. Mary, D. C. M. A. Vicar at Verapoly	1883
8	,, ,, ,, Eliseus of the S. H. of Jesus, junior, D. C. M. A. Professor in Magnummel	1890
9	,, ,, ,, Aloysius of St. Mary D. C. M. A. Secretary to the Apostolic Delegation in Kandy	1890
10	,, ,, ,, Kaspar a Regina Virginum, D. C. M. A. Professor in Puttenpally	1892
11	,, ,, ,, Boniface of St. Mary, junior, D. C. M. A. Director of the Orphanage in Ernakulam	1894
12	,, ,, ,, Leo of St. Mary D. C. M. A. Vicar at Kottayam	1894
13	,, ,, ,, Gereon of St. Joseph, D. C. M. A. Professor at Puttenpally	1897
14	,, ,, ,, Bernard of the Nat. B. M. V. D. C. M. A. Vicar at Trichur	1897

Native Latin Priests 36.
,, Syrian ,, 7.
Churches and Chapels 45.
Catholic population 54,813.
Parish boys' schools 91.
Pupils about 2,000.
Parish girls' schools 61.

Pupils about 1,500
Highschool for boys with 370 pupils.
Convent boarding schools for girls 3 with 294 pupils.
English primary schools 3.
Orphanages for boys 2, with 78 orphans.
,, ,, Girls 3, with 160 orphans.
Hospital with dispensary, at Magnummel.

Printing Press 1 at Ernakulam.
Convents of Friars 2, one in Magnummel with 7 Priests, 4 Novices, 7 Laybrothers, and 7 Aspirants, and 1 in Cunemavu with 3 Priests and 2 Laybrothers.
Convents of Nuns 3. One in Ernaculam with 12 Sisters, the second in Kottayam with 3 Sisters, the third in Verapoly with 15 Sisters.

		Churches.	Catholic population.	Vicars.	Assistants.
District of Verapoly.	1	Verapoly with Pirala ...	5,510 (1–5)	Very Rev. Fr. Alphonsus D. C. M. A. ...	Rev. Fr. Francis Walter.
	2	Codatta ...		Rev. Fr. Mare Fernandez ...	
	3	Chattanadu ...		,, ,, Stanislaus Chakiatta Cat. ...	
	4	Aluwa ...		,, ,, Regidius T. O. C. D. ...	
	5	Mulampally ...		,, ,, Aug. Guiamar ...	
	6	Cheranallur ...	1,515	,, ,, Chidd Aguinas ...	
	7	Magnummel ...	810	,, ,, Prior of the Convent ...	
	8	Cunemavu with Koduli ...	5,480	,, ,, Joseph T. O. C. D. ...	,, ,, George D'Piedada and Francis Berger.

District	No.	Churches.	Catholic population.	Vicars.	Assistants.
District of Ernakulam.	9	Ernakulam, St. Francis ...	4,175	Rev. Fr. Mathew Rodriguez ...	
	10	Ernakulam, Infant Jesus ...	778	„ „ Michael Rebello ...	
	11	Chattiattu ...	5,255	Very Rev. Fr. Rombant, D. C. M. A. ...	Rev. Fr. Thom. D'Costa, Zacharias Olisel, Cat.
	12	Eelamakare ...			
	13	Bolgatty or Mulagucadu ...	1,648	Rev. Fr. Dominic Yepes ...	
	14	Perumanur with Varavukada ...	2,724	„ „ Jos. Noronha ...	
	15	Vendurutty ...	1,990	„ „ Seb. Suarez ...	
	16	Calur ...	1,157	„ „ Joachim Egenbacher. ...	
	17	Palarivattam with Kakanadu ...	1,565	„ „ Jos. Gonzaga ...	
	18	Taycudam ...	1,643	„ „ John Pinto ...	
	19	Muthedam ...	1,183	„ „ Jgn. Aranja ...	
	20	Panangattu ...	511	„ „ Jos. Luiz ...	
District of Curishingal.	21	Curishingal or Ochanturutty. ...	2,212	„ „ Thom. Rocha ...	„ „ John Agashala Cat.
	22	Vallarpadam ...	1,233	„ „ George D'Rosario ...	„ „ Venantius D'Contho.
	23	Carthedam ...	1,831	„ „ Jos. Baguez ...	
	24	Perumpally ...	1,439	„ „ Ant. D'Rosario ...	
	25	Vada ...	1,245	„ „ Math. Coelho ...	„ „ John D'Cruz.
	26	Edamanakadu ...			
District of Cranganore.	27	Cranganore ...	644	Very Rev. Fr. Bonaventure, D. C. M. A. ...	
	28	Palliport ...	3,442	„ „ Elias D. C. M. A. ...	„ „ Clement Correa, John Pallicunnel Cat.
	29	Godurty ...	2,017	Rev. Fr. Alexius Gulamar ...	„ „ Seb. Chiramel Cat.
	30	Turuttipuram ...	1,198	„ „ Emmanuel D'Costa ...	„ „ Jacob Borgia D' Asnedo
	31	Turuttur ...		„ „ Theophilus Pandiyammakal. ...	
	32	Madaplaturty ...	?	... ...	
	33	Magnali ...	103	„ „ Cyriac D'Silva ...	
	34	Carel ...	49	„ „ Clement Cunha ...	
	35	Madilagam ...	843	„ „ John Gonzalvez ...	
	36	Sampalur ...	267	„ „ Cyriac Kirakekutto ...	
	37	Trichur ...	266	Very Rev. Fr. Bernard C. D. M. A. ...	
District of Kottayam.	38	Kottayam ...			
	39	Cumaragam ...	511	„ „ Fr. Leo, C. D. M. A. ...	„ „ Thomas Reislander.
	40	Peermaad ...			
	41	Vaisembakel ...	510	Rev. Fr. Naduvillamuri ...	

DIOCESE OF QUILON.

ESTABLISHED ON THE 1ST SEPTEMBER 1886.

Rt. Rev. Dr. FERDINAND OSSI of St. Maria, O. D. C., Bishop of Quilon, arrived in India 1883.

Stations.	Sub-Stations	Missionaries.	Time of arrival in Travancore.	No. of Christians.	No. of English Schools.	No. of Vernacular Schools.	No. of Boys in Schools.	No. of Girls in Schools.	Number of students in the Seminary.
Quilon Tuieth...	6	Very Rev. Fr. Martin of the Holy Family D. C. M. A. Vicar-General	1883	87,000	12	66	3,170	835	20
„ „	...	Very Rev. Fr. Ambrose, D. C. M. A. (retired)	1862						
„ „	...	Rev. Fr. Columbinus, D. C. M. A., (retired)	1851						
„ „	...	Rev. Fr. Dominic, D. C. M. A. Rector of the Episcopal Seminary	1883						
„ „	...	Rev. Fr. Charles D. C. M. A.	1883						
„ „	...	Rev. Fr. Sebastian Conception. Prefect	...						
„ „	...	Rev. Fr. John Gonsalvez and	...						
„ „	...	Rev. Fr. Ambrose Gonzaga	...						
„ Tangacherry	...	Rev. Fr. Mary Prosper, D. C. M. A.	1867						
„ „	...	Rev. Fr. Pantaleon Pereira	...						
„ Vaddy	3	Rev. Fr. David Fernandez	...						
„ Quilon	2	Rev. Fr. Francis Xavariar	...						
„ Arevollam	2	Rev. Fr. Marian Fernandez	...						
Paucarey	4	Rev. Fr. Jerome Fernandez	...						
Kayangulam	...	Rev. Fr. Eugene Sirambichel	...						
Aibica	3	Rev. Fr. Dominic Peter	...						
Colitottam	2	Rev. Fr. Thomas Sirambichel	...						
Cumbalam	1	Rev. Fr. Joseph Rodriguez	...						
Neendaceray	3	Rev. Fr. Bernardine Furtado	...						
Talamughil	...	Rev. Fr. Vias Brak'el	...						
Calladay	5	Rev. Fr. Gratian Pereira	...						
Erevipuram	3	Rev. Fr. Eliseus D'Rosario	...						
Mampully	2	Rev. Fr. Joseph E. Fernandez	...						
Anjengo	2	Rev. Fr. Michael Jackson	...						

Convent School Trivandrum, Lady Superior, Rev. Mother Mary Elias. Convent school, Quilon, Lady Superior, Rev. Mother Mary of Incarnation. Convent school, Tangacherry, Rev. Mother Anne Teresa. At the Convent schools of Trivandrum and Quilon boarders are admitted at a moderate rate.

The nuns of Trivandrum and Quilon take care of the orphans of the Holy Infancy and abandoned female children. At Mulagumudu (Colachel) there is an orphanage for boys and one for girls in which more than one hundred children are fed and instructed in agriculture, masonry, carpentry and other useful works, some are working in a large tile manufactory of the Mangalore pattern, the first established in Travancore.

Stations.	Sub-Stations	Missionaries.	Time of arrival in Travancore.	No. of Christians.	No. of English Schools.	No. of Vernacular Schools.	No. of Boys in Schools.	No. of Girls in Schools.	Number of students in the Seminary.
Pooducurichy	2	Rev. Fr. John Netto	...	There are 29 churches with residency of the priest, and 138 chapels visited by him.					
Puthentope	4	Rev. Fr. Joseph Gomez	...						
Trevandrum	4	Rev. Fr. John of the Cross D. C. M. A. ...	1883						
,, ...	...	Rev. Fr. Bernardine Furtado	...						
,, ...	...	Rev. Fr. Francis D'Souza	...						
Neyattincaray	7	Rev. Fr. Mary Ephrem Gomez	...						
Veugode	17	Rev. Fr. J. A. Concecão	1872						
Mulagumudu	10	Rev. Fr. Gregory, D. C. M. A.	...						
,, ...	...	Vicar Forane	1872						
,, ...	...	Rev. Fr. Isidore. M. A.	1872						
,, ...	...*	Rev. Fr. Donatian, D. C. M. A.	1894						
Colachel	6	Rev. Fr. Joseph Ribeira	...						
Carangadu	11	Rev. Fr. Elias, M. C., D. C. M. A.	1893						
Eneyam	5	Rev. Fr. Joseph Pires	...						
Kottar	14	Rev. Fr. Ubaldus, D. C. M. A.	1893						
Poollethope	2	Rev. Fr. Antoninus, D. C. M. A.	1871						
Poothentoray	3	Rev. Fr. Joseph L. Fernandez	...						
Cape Comorin	5	Rev. Fr. Leopold of B. S.-D. C. M. A. ...	1893						

DIOCESE OF COCHIN.

Re-organized according to the Concordat of 23rd June 1886, concluded between His Holiness the Pope Leo XIII, and His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal.

Catholic Population.—78,324.

Clergy.—57.

Churches and Chapels.—72.

Educational institutions.—An Ecclesiastical Seminary at Alleppey. Rector Revd. Fr. D. B. Videira, Professors Revd. Fr. Heredia—Prefect Revd. Fr. L. B. Rocha; Santa Cruz College and High school at Cochin, Manager Revd. Fr. J. A. Pires, S. J., Head Master Mr. Morell Gomez with 10 Assistants, 2 Latin Professors, a Munshee, a Drawing Master, and a Gymnastic Instructor-Aided by the British Government, attendance on the Roll 300.—*Standard* Matriculation; Parochial school—6. Anglo Vernacular schools with an attendance of 212 boys and 87 girls; 87 Vernacular schools with an attendance of 3,110 boys and 1,526 girls: Leo XIII school at Alleppey, *Standard* Lower Secondary, attendance 78.

Convents.—St Mary's at Cochin, Superioress Revd. Mother Ida Belgeri, with 5 sisters of the Canossian order; attached to it there is an English school for girls, with an attendance of 131 girls with 5 lady teachers, a Malayalam school for Natives with 50 girls and 2 teachers. St. Joseph's at Alleppey, Superioress Revd. Mother Rosa Bianchi with 2 sisters, a girls' school with an attendance of 90 girls, 20 boarders and a Malayalam school with 40 girls.

Orphanages.—St. Antony's at Alleppey for boys, with 17 Orphans and another for girls attached to the Convent of St. Joseph at Alleppey, with 40 girls.

Pious institutions.—64 Confraternities, one Congregation of the 3rd order of St. Francis Assisi, 1 Association of the Holy Family, 1 Society of St. Vincent de Paul, 1 Society of Jesus, Mary and Joseph for the relief of the souls in Purgatory, 1 Mount of Piety and 1 Association of the Daughters of Mary.

The Right Revd. Dr. Mathues d'Oliveira Xavier.........Bishop.
Revd. S. O. Xavier...............Secretary to the Bishop.
" J. W. F. Ribeiro.........Secretary to the Curia.
Very Revd. N. B. de Cruz, Antonio Padua and V. B. das Neves—Councillors.

DIRECTORY OF THE COCHIN DIOCESE FOR—1899.

Stations of Missions and Parishes.	Churches and Chapels.	Name of Missionaries and Parish Priests.	No. of Christians.	Anglo-Vernacular Schools. Standard of Schools.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Vernacular Schools. No. of Schools	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.
BRITISH COCHIN.									
1 St. Francis Xavier—Cochin ...	Church.	Rev. Fr. J. W. F. Ribeiro, D. D. (Vicar) „ Laurence Windorst (Asst.)	5,699						
		„ J. Antunes Piers, S. J. Director, Santa Cruz College.	... ...	High School ...	267	...	1	65	...
				Do. for Girls ...	...	131	1	...	50
2 Amaravady	do.	„ D. L. Nazareth ... (Vicar)	1,599	... ...	...	...	2	45	42
Eravelly	Chapel.	„ Do. ...							
3 Vypeen	Church.	„ J. P. Nazareth ... (Vicar) „ M. Cunha ... (Asst.)	1,452	Pri. Scls. 2, 1 for boys & the other for girls	55	49	2	25	30
4 Manacherry (St. Louis) ...	do.	„ Francis de Cruz ... (Vicar)	3,804						
Chareiya Cadavoo ...	Chapel.			... ...	...	...	3	95	76
St. Edward Oratory at Catteparamb ...	do.								
5 Manacodam	Church.	„ C. Sakarias ... (Vicar)	713	... ...	...	...	2	52	32
Toroor	Chapel.	„ Do. ...							
6 Saude	Church.	„ D. G. Everett ... (Vicar)	5,533	... ...	...	...	2	45	32
Nazareth	Chapel.	(Asst.)							
NATIVE COCHIN.									
7 Muttanchery	Church.								
Chooliquel	Chapel.	„ M. Mathai ... (Asst.)	2,578	... ...	...	...	3	116	88
8 Pallurithy	Church.	„ F. X. D'Cruz ... (Vicar)	3,812	Do. 1 ...	58	...	2	36	30
9 Idacochi	do.	„ Antonio De Padua (do.)	4,903	... ...	...	...	7	396	218
Aroor	Chapel.	„ Paul Alvarez ... (Asst.)							
Perumpadapoo	do.	„ Joseph Meyn ... (do.)							

Stations of Missions and Parishes.	Churches and Chapels.	Names of Missionaries and Parish Priests.	No. of Christians.	Anglo Vernacular Schools. Standard of Schools.	Anglo Vernacular Schools. No. of Boys.	Anglo Vernacular Schools. No. of Girls.	Vernacular Schools. No. of Schools.	Vernacular Schools. No. of Boys.	Vernacular Schools. No. of Girls.
10 Manachery—St. Mitchael ...	Church.	Rev. Fr. Mark Ericiera ...(Vicar)	963	... ...	...	...	1	29	27
11 Kannamaley	do.	„ A. Menezes ...(do.)	1,442	... ...	...	...	1	45	18
12 Kandacadan	do.	„ James Evertt ...(do.)	1,918	... ...	...	...	4	64	27
13 Chakeyamoory	Church.	„ R. D'Cruz ...(Vicar)	2,400	... ...	...	...	4	196	102
14 Pashanghat	do.	„ T. Mendez ...(do.)	2,321	... ...	...	...	3	79	58
15 Yeramaloor	do.	„ D. Rodrigues ...(do.)	1,133	... ...	...	...	2	45	38
16 Chellanam—St. SeBastian ...	do.	„ P. Menezes ...(do.)	1,835	... ...	...	...	2	67	52
17 Do. St. George ...	do.	„ M. Da Presentation (do.)	1,065	... ...	...	...	1	36	14
TRAVANCORE STATE.									
18 Pallithodu	do.	„ F. X. Terrath ...(do.)	1,412	... ...	...	...	2	206	38
St. Antony	Chapel.	„ Do. ...(do.)							
19 Erewine	Church.	„ A. Ereceira ...(do.)	956	... ...	...	...	1	65	36
20 Do.	do.	„ Do. ...(do.)							
21 Thunghy	do.	„ V. Jacob ...(do.)	3,135	... ...	...	...	5	165	127
22 Arthinguel—St. George ...	do.	„ G. Rozario ...(do.)	1,173	... ...	...	...	2	63	21
23 Do. St. Andrew ...	do.	„ V. Bdasneves ...(do.)	8,081	Prim. School 2	24	2	7	225	98
Chethee	Chapel.	„ M. Mathai ...(Asst.)							
Mararicollam	do.								
24 Alleppey	Church.	„ F. X. Falleiro ...(Vicar)	2,589	... ...	...	...	2	14	49
				Philosophy ...	15	...	...	...	...
		„ D. B. Videira ...Rector „ F. X. Lopes Manager	...	Mid. School 1	82	...	...	...	...
25 Vattal	Church.	„ F. X. D'Cruz ...(Vicar)	2,134	Prim. School...	23	5	3	145	72
26 Tumpoly	do.	„ C. Srampes ...(do.)	3,806	Do. 1 ...	65	15	4	174	116

No.	Place	Building	Priest	Title	Number	School					
27	Cattoor	do.	,, G. B. Torres	...(do.)	3,357	Do. 1 ...	...	...	3	75	30
28	Punghau	do.	,, P. Fernandez	...(do.)	1,198	Do. ...	...	...	2	38	21
29	Velly	Church.		(Vicar)	1,789	... ...	...	...	1	105	97
	Pallitore	Chapel.									
	St. George	do.									
	Madre de Deus	do.									
	St. Sebastian	do.									
	Santa Cruz	do.									
	Cannanthorre	do.									
30	Valliatorre	Church.	,, D. A. D'Souza	(Superior)	1,858	Prim School ...	29	...	1	103	61
	Thope	Chapel.									
	St. Francis Xavier ...	do.									
	Sinetorre	do.									
31	Puntorre	Church.	,, R. Fernandez	...(Vicar)	1,559	... ...	...	...	1	109	86
	Wilinham	Chapel.									
32	Caringolam	Church.	,, J. J. Pereira ,, G. Weisser	...(Vicar) ...(Vicar)	3,612	Prim. School...	65	...	2	289	152
	S. Pedro	Chapel.									
	Puloovolay	do.									
	Pallam	do.									
	Shinamathandantorre ...	do.									
	Chochootorre	do.									
	Poar	do.									
33	Vallavellay	Church.	,, A. B. Campos ,, Do.	...(Vicar) ...(Vicar)	2,198	... ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Paretur	Chapel.									
	Colangodu	do.									
	Neerody	do.									
	Mathandan—Puthentorre ...	do.									
34	Tutur	Church.	,, S. da Silva	...(Vicar)	2,369	... ...	...	...	1	149	55
	St. Catherina—Puthentorre ...	Chapel.									
	Pooitorre	do.									
	Eraimantorre	do.									

Vicariate Apostolic of Changanachery.

The Vicariate Apostolic of Changanacherry comprises the seven divisions or decanates viz. Changanachery, Anakallumkal, Cailoorkat, Muttuchira, Pala, Kaduthuruthy and Kottayam. The Vicariate extends on the south as far as Porakad, and is bounded on the north by the Vicariate of Ernakulam, on the east by the Ghauts, and on the west by the Diocese of Cochin, and the Arabian sea.

VICAR APOSTOLIC.

The Right Reverend Mathew Makil D. D. Bishop of Tralles, and Vicar Apostolic of Changanachery; elected 11th August 1896; consecrated at Kandy by His Excellency, the Delegate-Apostolic on the 25th October 1897. Residence Changanachery.

COUNCIL OF THE VICARIATE.

Very Reverend Joseph Thayil.........Vicar General.
Rev. Cyriac Kandankareel
Rev. E. A. Nidireel
Rev. Joseph Puthenpuril
Rev. Joseph Pallikunnal } Councillors.
Rev. Mathew Paramakel
Rev. Mathew Vattakalam B. D. } Secretaries.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS.

(a) St. Berchmans' High School at Changanachery with 230 pupils.
Manager Rev. Cyriac Kandankareel.
Head Master N. R. Venkatachalla Aiyar, B. A., L. T.
Rector of the Boarding House—Reverend Mathew Paramkel.
Latin Instructor—Rev. Mathew Vattakalam B. D. with a staff of 8 Assistant Masters, 1 Malayalam Pundit and one Gymnastic Instructor.
(b) Number of Middle Schools......... 2
(c) Number of Parish Schools......... 228

Educational Institutions for girls.

1. St. Joseph's Convent Girls' School, at Changanachery with 80 pupils.
2. Sacred Heart Girls' School, Kaipurai with 70 pupils.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

4. Convents for Native Carmelite Monks; viz. at Mannam, Pulinkunnu, Mutholy, and Chethipulai.
Total number of Monks 26, Lady Brothers 15.

Convents for Native Nuns—

1. Convent at Changanachery for Native Carmelite Nuns
1. Do. at Mutholy do.
1. Do. at Kaipura for nuns of the Visitation order.
1. Do. at Changanachery for tertiary nuns of St. Francis Assissi.
1. Do. at Pulinkunnu for Native Carmelite nuns.

Seminarists—Puthenpalli 18.
Changanachery 14.
Kandy 8—Rome 1.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Catholic Population	1,07,254	Convents for Sisters of St. Clara	1
Parishes	81	English High School	1
Chapels	37	English Middle Schools	2
Native Priests	288	Parish Schools	228
Convents for Native Carmelite Monks	4	Pupils in all the Schools	9,168
Do. do. nuns.	3	Orphanage	1
Do. for nuns of the Visitation Order	1	Catechumenates	7
		Seminaries	2

Division.	Serial No.	Name of Parish.	Name of Patron Saint.	Name of Vicar.	No. of chapels attached to each Parish.
Changanachery.	1	Changanachery	St. Mary ...	Fr. Cyriac Kandankareel	1
	2	Anikaud	St. Mary ...	Fr. Paulose Kunnathadath	
	3	Curumpanadam	St. Anthony ...	Fr. Gervasius Kadamthod	
	4	Coothrapalli	St. Mary ...	Fr. Mathai Palakunnal	
	5	Manimalai—old church ...	St. Magi ...	Fr. Job Aikara	
	6	Do. new church ...	St. Joseph ...	Fr. Joseph Padikarai	
	7	Nedumkunnam	St. John Bapt. ...	Fr. Joseph Tayil	
	8	Payipaud	St. Thomas ...	Fr. Cyriac Thevari	
	9	Thottacaud	St. George ..	Fr. Joseph Augadichevei	
	10	Thuruthy	St. Augustine ...	Fr. Francio Mullinkuli	
	11	Vaipoor—old church	St. Mary ...	Luke Poothanapara	
	12	Do. new church ...	St. Joseph ...	Fr. Joseph Chothirakunmal	
	13	Kumarakam	St. John Nep. ...	Fr. Warkky Shrampikal	
	14	Muttar		Fr. Mathai Nelluveli	
Anakallumkal.	15	Anakallumakal	St. Mary ...	Fr. Paulose Olikal	2
	16	Areethura	St. George ...	Fr. Thomas Valiaparampil	
	17	Edamattum	St. Michael ..	Fr. Sebastian Paramkel	
	18	Kadanad	St. Augustine ...	Fr. Chandy Uppumakel	1
	19	Kanjirapalli	St. Mary ..	Fr. Jacob Mannaval	2
	20	Plachanal	St. Antony ...	Fr. Zecharias Pulikunnel	
	21	Pravithanam	St. Augustine ..	Fr. Sebastian Chandrankunnel ...	1
	22	Poogar	St. Mary ..	Fr. Jacob Thelleel	1
	23	Ramapuram	St. Augustine ...	Fr. Joseph Aiyankana	1
	24	Vilakkumadom	St. Francis Xavier ...	Fr. Xavier Kappamattam	
	25	Thedanad	St. Joseph ...	Fr. Mathai Thonakara	
Kallo-orkat.	26	Alleppey	Holy Cross ..	Fr. Jacob Kattakayam	1
	27	Chenankari	St. Joseph ...	Fr. Joseph Puthenpurayil	2

Division.	Serial No.	Name of Parish.	Name of Patron Saint	Name of Vicar.	No. of chapels attached to each Parish.
Kalloorkat.	28	Edathuva	St, George	Fr. Jacob Kadavil	2
	29	Kalloorkat	St. Mary	Fr. Ignatius Kandankalam	2
	30	Kavalam	St. Theresa	Fr. John Nilavanthara	
	31	Mithrakari	St. Xavier	Fr. Philip Chempumthara	
	32	Mukama	St. George	Fr. John Valiaveetil	
	33	Pulinkunnu	St. Mary	Fr. Thom Vlakkapadi	3
	34	Puthukeri	St. Joseph	Fr. Mathew Shrampikal	
	35	Purakad	Holy Cross	Fr. Joseph Kuttikal	2
	36	Kainakari	St. George	Fr. Tecceariah Kanjooparampil	
	37	Thathampalli	St. Mary	Fr George Karukakalam	2
Muttuchira.	38	Aikarachira	St. George	Fr. Joseph Chakkalayil	
	39	Athirampusha	St. Mary	Fr. Thomas Marcokunnel	2
	40	Coravalangad	St. Mary	Fr. E. A. Nidiree	1
	41	Elangi	St. Peter	Fr. Thomas Kulinjaleel	
	42	Kaduthuruthi	St. Mary	Fr. Joseph Pulikkal	1
	43	Kakkoor	St. Mary	Fr. Mathai Kilakkakara	
	44	Kodumalloor	St. Mary	Fr. Stanslavos	1
	45	Kolangai	St. Michael	Fr. Augustus Parekkat	1
	46	Koodalloor	... ...	Fr. Mani Koottarampalli	
	47	Kosamalloor	St. Gœvasis	Fr. Cyriac Milamparampil	
	48	Mammuttam	St. Mary	Fr. Joseph Pulikkal	
	49	Mannarpara	... ...	Fr. Joseph Pattamana	
	50	Marengad	St. Francis	Fr. Mani Muntathuchuntu	1
	51	Mulakkulam	St. Mary	Fr. John Periyapuram	
	52	Muttuchira	Holy Ghost	Fr. Thecharia Thayil	1
	53	Kudakkachira	St. Joseph	Fr. Thomas Naganoleel	
	54	Thalayolaparampu	St. George	Fr. Joseph Meladom	

Division.	Serial No.	Name of Parish,	Name of Patron Saints.	Name of Vicar.	No. of chapels attached to each Parish.
Pala.	55	Vadakarai	St. John Bapt...	Fr. Joseph Parthedom	
	56	Mutholapuram	... ...	Fr. Paulose Pallikkamparampil ...	
	57	Cherppumkal	Holy Cross ...	Fr. Joseph Kottakaran	1
	58	Chittad	Francis Xavier...	Fr. Joseph Elupala...	
	59	Coyuvanal	St. John Nep ...	Fr. Abraham Kaippanplaka	
	60	Elangolam...	... ...	Fr. Joseph Miladil	
	61	Kuruvinal	Holy Family ...	Fr. Kuriackos Mannanal	
	62	Llalam—old chursh	St. Mary ..	Fr. Kuriackos Kappil	
	63	Do. new church	St. George ...	Fr. Thomas Thottumkal	
	64	Pala	St. Thomas ...	Fr. Sebastian Paynattam	3
	65	Palayam	St. Xavier ...	Fr. Augustene Kootherapalli	
	66	Punnathura	St. Thomas ...	Fr. Joseph Peediyakal	1
	67	Poovarini	Sacred Heart ...	Fr. Abraham Poovathanikal	
	68	Pyngalam	St. Mary ...	Fr. Jacob Vellarikat	
Kaduthu-ruthi.	69	Elavoor	St. Stephen ...	Fr. Joseph Padikkamaleel	1
	70	Kaduthuruthi	St. Mary ...	Fr. Jacob Kattapuram	I
	71	Pyngalam	St. Mary ...	Fr. Philip Vattaparampil	
	72	Pirayam	S. S. Magi ...	Fr. Thomas Adiyayapalli	
	73	Manjoor	St. John Evangelist.	Fr. John Aiyathi	
Kottayam.	74	Kottayam	St. Sebastian ...	Fr. Mathew Palukaplaki	2
	75	Punnathora	St. Thomas ...	Fr. Thomas Kattoor	3
	76	Kannankara	St. Francis Xavier..	Fr. Mathew Kooplicat	
	77	Kumarakom	St. John Ney ...	Fr. Joseph Cochuputhenparampil ...	
	78	Kaipura	St. George ...	Fr. Lukas Makil	
	79	Neendoor	St. Michael ...	Fr. George Pallikunnal	
	80	Koodalloor		Fr. Thomas	

Vicariate Apostolic of Ernaculom.

The Vicariate of Ernacolum comprises all the churches of the Syrian rite of Malabar situated between the Chaalakudy River and the Vempanat Lake, together with the three Suddist churches of Chumkam. Caringot, and Brahmamangalam, and is divided into the five Decanates of Edapally, Aukamaly, Arakushay, Pallipuram and Parur.

Vicar Apostolic.

The Right Reverend Mar Aloysius Pareparambil D. D. Bishop of Tiana and Vicar-Apostolic of Ernacolum. Elected 11th August: Consecrated by His Excellency the Delegate-Apostolic, at Kandy 25th October 1898. Residence Ernacolum.

Episcopal Curia.

Vicar General. Very Rev. Fr. Joseph Valamangalam.

Consulters.
- Rev. Fr. Joseph Kavalakat.
- „ „ Mathai Madekel.
- „ „ Paul Changoorikel.
- „ „ Cyreac Manikananparambil.

Secretaries.
- Rev. Fr. George A. Peichancth.
- „ „ Joseph Kattikaren.

Schools.—There are 159 Parochial schools including 3 Anglo-Vernacular Schools of which one at Parakel is a Middle School. The total number of students attending these school is 8,223.

Convents.—One Convent of Syrian Carmelite-Tertiary Monks at Carmel; and 3 residences of the same at Koonamavo Panavelly and Thevara.

Three Convents of Carmelite-Tertiary Nuns of the Syrian rite at Koonamavoo, Vycome and Arakutty with 31 professed Nuns and 43 Novices.

General Summary of Statistics.

Catholics	80,949
Parish churches	69
Chapels with priests resident ...	7
Oratories	11
Priests	113
Seminarests in Puttenpally ...	12
„ Kandy	9
Rome	*Nil*
Schools	159
Pupils	8,223
Jacobite churches within the Ernacolum Vicariate	39
Population	153,70

Churches, Chapels, Population and Schools.

Edapally Division.		Census, 1897		Census 1898	
Parish Church.	Titular Saint.	Families.	Population	Malayalam Schools.	Pupils.
Ernaculom	Our Lady of the Harbour	49	33[illegible]	1	[illegible]9
Alwaye	St. Dominic	203	1[illegible]0	2	97
Ampaloor	„ Francis Assiai ..	[illegible]	719	3	73
Kandanad	Infant Jesus	57	38[illegible]	1	63
Cheranalloor	St. Xavier	2[illegible]8	1[illegible]82	3	148
Diamper (old)	„ Gervasi Prottasi ..	[illegible]0	243	1	5[illegible]
Diamper (new)	„ Sebastian	55	363	1	57
Choonagoovely					
Edapally...	„ George	111	6[illegible]0	1	42
Kishakampalam ...	„ Mary	279	[illegible]54[illegible]	3	117
Konthuruthy	„ John Nepomucheno.	236	1272	3	81
Kumpalam	„ Mary	75	328	1	62
Kurupanpady	„ Peter and Paul ...	245	133[illegible]		...
Neendakara	„ Xavier	97	[illegible]88	2	39
Palluruthy	„ Mary	62	[illegible]04	1	34
Parur	„ John the Baptist ..	128	617	1	82
Thevara *	Sacred Heart of Jesus..	...	...	..	...
Thripoonithurey ...	St. Mary	230	12[illegible]8	3	75
Vallam	„ Theresa	2[illegible]4	1555	1	48

Aukamaly Division

Akaparamb	St. Gervase and Prottasi	[illegible]47	240[illegible]	7	315
Aukamily	„ George	[illegible]1[illegible]	3192	5	483
Chowra...	Virgin Mother of God..	183	936	2	141
Kaadoote	Do.	108	558	1	269
Kanjoor	Do.	530	2489	5	282
Karukutti	St. Francis Xavier ...	382	1995	3	127
Kottamathy	Virgin Mother of God...	3[illegible]5	1637	1	1[illegible]0
Korattee	Do.	6[illegible]6	3192	5	358
Kypattoore †	Lady of Dolora... ...	...	...	...	...
Malayatoor Hill ‡ ...	St. Thomas	...	...	...	...
Malayattoor	Do.	174	765	2	[illegible]0
Mangapara	Holy Cross	[illegible]03	2184	3	114
Meloor †...	St. Joseph	249	11[illegible]	2	72
Mookanoor	Mater Doloraxa ...	193	935	1	103
Thoroor	St. Augustine	162	8[illegible]2	2	169

* Denotes an oratory.

‡ Denotes a Sanctuary for pilgrimage.

† Denotes an affiliated church with resident priest.

ARAKUSHEY DIVISION.

Edapally Division.		Census, 1897.		Census, 1898.	
Parish Church.	Titular Saint.	Families.	Population	Malayalam Schools.	Pupils.
Arakushey	St. Mary	738	3216	7	230
Aayana *		76	450	1	35
Kalloor	St. Mary	78	264	1	155
Karakunnam	Do.	93	470	2	25
Kothamangalam ...	Sacred Heart of Jesus...	298	1451	3	140
Moovattupuzha ...	St. Magi	143	706	2	27
Muthalakodam	„ George	109	603	2	82
Mylacomp	„ Thomas	370	1461	1	50
Nagapuzha	„ Mary	210	834	1	27
Narikuzha †	„ Joseph	101	594	1	26
Nediachala	„ Mary	187	1056	2	84
Nayachery	„ Sebastian	216	1033	1	50
Peringozha	„ Joseph	122	895	2	52
Pothanikad	„ Xavier	6	273	1	43
Thenamkunnam ...	„ Mary	125	[illegible]47	2	63
Vazhakulam	„ George	567	3190	6	182
Caringoth Suddist ...	„ Augustine	92	[illegible]06	1	25
Chumkam Suddist ...	„ Martin	85	807	1	65
Chemp	„ Thomas	[illegible]6	366	1	85
Elupunna	„ Raphael	45	2[illegible]0	2	66
Kaakaravely	„ Joseph	40	205	1	35
Kaavil	„ Michael	101	484	2	50
Kodavechur	„ Mary	247	1[illegible]88	1	30
Kokamangalam ...	Sacred Heart of Jesus...	189	780	2	75
Kothavara	St. Mary	204	740	1	50
Kulachekaramangalam .	„ Joseph	6	304	2	31
Maltel *	„ Thomas				
Muttam	„ Mary	444	2[illegible]48	3	167
Oshuka †	„ Anna	33	179	1	18
Pallipuram	„ Mary	302	1770	1	60
Thykattuchery	„ Antony	277	1[illegible]0	5	65
Vadayar...	Infant Jesus	113	472	1	57
Valyara †	St. Xavier				
Vycome	„ Mary	525	2625	5	144
Brahmamangalam Suddist Church ...	„ Mary	85	420		

PARUR DIVISION.

Alengad	Immaculate Conception.	241	1691	3	529
Chakarakadavoo ...	St. Rose of Lima ...	80	480	1	162
Chinnamangalam ..	Holy Cross	61	34[illegible]	1	50
Kadamakudy	St. Augustine	72	328	1	124
Koonoomelpally * ...	Do.				
Kooshupally	Do.	63	207	2	86
Kuthiatod (old) ..	„ Thomas	270	1266	3	206
Kuthiatod (new) ..	„ Francis Xavier ...	144	715	3	101
Mooshikulam	Virgin Mother of God...	394	1697	4	445
Narakel	Nativity B. V. M. ...	351	1927	2	260
Nedungad	St. Augustine	32	168	1	55
Parur, Kottakaly ...	„ Gervasi & Prottasi..	378	1898	2	180
Puttenpally	„ George	343	2018	4	120

† Denotes an afficated church with resident priest.
* Denotes oratory.

The Syrian Archdiocese of Malankara.

His Grace the Metropolitan ... ... The Most Rev. Mar Dionysius.
Residence Kottayam Syrian Seminary.
Secretary ... ... K. K. Ippan.
Private Secretary, Syrian Association. E. M. Philip.

A statement of the Archdiocese.

Metrans.	3	Right Rev. Mar Athanasius. Right Rev. Mar Ivanios. Right Rev. Mar Gregorius.
Monks.	3	The Very Rev. Jacob. Do. do. K. George. Do. do. Paul.
Malpans (Syriac Professors.)	2	Rev. Wattacheril Geverghese Catnar. Rev. Konnt Mathen Catnar.
Churches.	206	
Chapels.	18	
Syrian Seminaries.	3	Kottayam. Parumala. Pampacod.
Monasteries.	2	Vettikel. Tripunitra.
Vernacular Schools.	121	
English Middle Schools.	5	Moolanthurthy. Mar Gregorius School, Kottayam. Puthupally. Niranam. Thoompanan.
English High School.	1	Mar Dionysius, Seminary, Kottayam.
Printing Establishment.	2	Mar Thoma, Press, Kottayam. Mar Julius, Press, Pampacoda.
Magazine.	1	Malankara Edavaga, Patrika.

A list of Syrian Churches in the Archdiocese of Malankara.

Chalachery
Cochin Fort
Cochin Mattanchery
Aarthat
Palanji
Chelakara
Chakkarakadavoo
Do. Puthen
Caringachira
Tiruwankulath
Tripoonitra
Mulanthurthy
Vettikel
Manthuruthel
Canjiramattom
Angamali
Alwaye
Manjipra
Poyikattuchery
North Paravoor
Peachanikad
Allapra
Turuttippili
Wengola
Cooruppumpadi
Wengoor
Cottappadi
Chelad
Cothamangalom Walia
Do. Cheria
Pothanikad
Karakkunnam
Rakkad
Marad
Coonnikkurudi
Malavannoor
Cadamattam
Colanchery
Puttumanoor
Pallikara
Curinji
Candanad
Canniattunirappel
South Paravoor
Nechoor
Mammalachery
Ramangalom
Pampakuda Walia
Do. Cheria
Wadacara
Palakkula
Mannathoor
Piravom
Onakkoor
Mulakkulam
Carikkod
Chempil
Manacunnam
Caloomcatra
Kottayam Seminary
Do. Walia
Do. Cheria
Do. Puthen
Cumaracam
Chengalam
Parampula
Manarucad
Do. Puthen
Pampadi

Cangela
Menandom
Puthupally
Nilakkel
Thottakad
Anjeri
Puthuchery
Naloonnakkel
Wacathanam
Collad
Chingonam Puthen
Pallam
Do. Puthen
Chingonam
Curichi
Nealamperoor
Welianad
Mallappally
Do. Puthen
Chengaroor
Calloppara
Cavoomgumprayar
Wennikkulam
Caviyoor
Callichery
Eraviperoor
Turuthikad
Niranam
Walanjawattom
Chennithala
Cherukol
Perumala Seminary
Wiyapuram
Mannar
Thalawadi
Thalawadikkuli
Wenga
Aanaprampal
Mepra
Carakkel
Tiruveda
Do. Cavil
Do. Theruvil
Cartigapally
Caruvatta
Cheppad
Pallippad
Carichal
Kayangulam
Pathichira
Colikkod
Cattanam
Wemmani
Mavelikara
Do. Puthen
Thonakkad
Corathiyad
Chengannoor
Oomayattukara
Edavankad
Puthencav
Do. Puthen
Thattakkattu
Meluveli
Nellikkal
Maramannu
Coompanad
Cozhanchery
Do. puthen.
Aiyroor
Do. Puthen.
Catoor
Cadampanitta
Ranni
Thalathillam
Oomalloor
Cayippattoor
Cilavalloor
Makkamkunnu
Cumpala
Periyaram
Do. Puthen
Elanthoor
Do. Puthen
Thampon
Elampal
Caloyapuram
Chooranad
Do. Puthen
Channanappally
Mylapral
Chonakkara
Calanjoor
Punthala
Arathi
Manthilir
Codachanad
Cadampanad
Thalava
Puthoor
Cannenkod
Eanathu
Callada
Tevalakkera
Kottarakkara
Do. Theruvil
Odanawattom
Perungalloor
Walacom
Thaloor
Coondra
Do. Puthen
Perinad
Puvappally
Chencolam
Chatthannoor
Quilon
Tiurvancod
Cheannancari
Mepral Puthen
206 Churches—
18 Chapels
Ayroor Cheria
Thaloor Puthen
Bhoothanoor
Kilumuri
Aathichanalloor
Caviyoor Sleaba
Trivandrum
Cottarakara Puthen
Walamuttam
Mokathala
Wadaprathu
Amayannoor
Mannoorcoonnu
Parakod
Vanchithara

CHAPELS.

Kunnankulam
Cherulayam
Kilakke Puthen
Thekke Curichu
Payingamukku
Wadayappramp
Acappramp
Cadathi
Cottoor
Culikkattukunnu
Puthuveli
Cottayamputhanagadi
Meanadom Puthen
Mannanthottuvali
Malayil Curichoo
Mar Eliah's Thirunakara
Panampadikal
Vakathanam Chapel

St. Thomas Syrian Metropolitan See of Malabar.

His Grace The Most Revd. Titus Mar Thoma,

Metropolitan and President of the Association.

Residence—Maraman Church Aranmula.

Private Secretary—Revd. P. Jos. Titus Kattanar, Maramannur.
Vicars General—The Very Revd. K. Eipe Thomas Kattanar, Tiruvalla.
„ P. K. Thomas Kattanar, Elanthore.
Samudaya Secretary—Revd. P. Philipos Kattanar, Ayiroor.
Do. Treasurer—Mr. C. I. Abraham, Kottayam.
Do. Trustees—The Revd. P. Jacob Kattanar, Niranam.
„ A. Yavanan Kattanar, Kottarakara.
Mr. K. Kuriyan Chummar, Puttencavoo.
„ P. George, Chathanore,

I. Samudaya managing Committee.

His Grace The Metropolitan—President.

Members.

1. The Very Revd, Eipe Thomas Kattanar.
2. The Revd. P. Jacob Kattanar.
3. „ A. Jacob „
4. „ C. Chandappilla Kattanar.
5. „ K. Mathan „
6. „ C. Jacob „
7. „ P. Stephanos „
8. „ P. Jos. Titus „
9. Mr. K. K. Chummar.
10. „ T. V. Mathai.
11. „ P. Kochukoshy.
12. „ P. C. Kochumman.
13. „ K. George.
14. „ P. Thomas.
15. „ K. Ittyerah.
16. „ Revd. P. Philips Kattanar, (Secretary.)

II. The Ecclesiastical Tribunal.

His Grace The Metropolitan—President.

Members.

1. The Very Revd. K. Thomas Kattanar.
2. Revd. P. Jacob Kattanaran.
3. „ A. Jacob „
4. „ C. Jacob „
5. Mr. K. K. Chummar.
6. „ T. V. Mathai.
7. „ P. C. Kochumman.
8. Samudaya Secretary,

Mar Thoma Syrian Seminary, Zion Hill Kottayam.
Syriac Malpan—The Revd. O. J. Joseph Kattanar.
Head Master—Mr. C. P. Thomas B. A., L. T.

III. Seminary Managing Committee.

Revd. C. Chandappilla Kattanar—President.

1. „ C. Jacob Kattanar.
2. Mr. Kochu Thomman Apothecary.
3. „ C. I. Abraham.
4. „ P. Mathew.
5. „ C. P. Thomas B. A., L. T. Secretary.

IV. Mar Thoma Syrian Evangelistic Association.

1. The Revd. K. Behanam Kattanar—President.
2. Mr. T. V. Mathai, Treasurer.
3. Revd. P. Philips Kattanar, Secretary.
4. Mr. M. John, Assistant Secretary.

No. of Churches	... ...	105
„ of Priests in each Church	...	1–3
„ of Schools aided and unaided	...	75
„ of Teachers...	... ...	150
„ of Boys ...	... ...	3,530
„ of Girls ...	... ...	450

Inspectors Mr. P. V. Vurghese.
„ K. M. Cheriyan.
Writer „ K. M. Esaw.

The Malayalam monthly Magazine—Malankara Sabha Tharaka.
Diocese of Thozheyore.
The Most Revd. Mar Coorilos, Metropolitan, Residence Thozheyore Seminary.
Private Secretary—Revd. A. Poulos Kattanar.
Vicar General—Revd. P. Vurghese „

Vicariate Apostolic of Trichur.

Vicar Apostolic—The Right Revd. John Meenacherry, D. D. Bishop of Paralus and Vicar Apostolic of Trichur.

Episcopal Curia.

Vicar General—Very Revd. George Mampullis.

Councillers--Revd. Francis Alapatt, Vicar of Ollur.
„ „ Francis Malickel, „ of Manalur.
„ „ George Irimpen, „ of Puthucherry.
„ „ Henry Nellichery, „ of Poyye.

Secretary—Revd. S. G. Pullen.
Director of Schools—Revd. Paul Alpatt, Ph. D.
St. Thomas' High School—Manager, Revd. Paul Alapatt, Ph. D.
Head Master—P. P. Rama Iyer, F. A. Trained with 7 Assistant Teachers, and a gymnastic instructor with 100 students.

There are 153 Anglo-Vernacular and Elementary Malayalam Schools with an attendance of children of both sexes together 8,598.

Religious Institutions—There are 3 Convents of Tertiary Carmelite Fathers at Ampalacad, Elthuruth and Paratti with 35 Revd. Fathers. There is one nunnery at Ampalacad for Tertiary Carmelite sisters with 15 Nuns, who are in charge of a school for girls attended by 28 boarding girls. These are ministered to by their Chaplain, Revd. Mathew chiramel, Vicar of Ampalacad.

General Summary of Statistics.

Catholics	... ...	69,355
Churches and Chapels	... ...	79
Schools	... ...	153
Children	... ...	8,598
Catechumenate at Trichur	... ...	1

Notice to Europeans and Americans resorting to Travancore.

Europeans and Americans who arrive in Travancore are requested to immediately report the circumstance to the nearest Police authority. Should they desire to reside permanently in this country, they have previously to obtain the permission of the Sircar through the British Resident, which if deemed unobjectionable by the authorities, will be duly accorded on the parties agreeing to conform to the local laws and usages.

Europeans and Americans, residing in Travancore, are expected *in like manner* to obtain the sanction of the Sircar in every instance of purchasing or otherwise acquiring landed property.

European and American residents in Travancore.

Acworth, Granville L., Planter, Europe.
Adams, A. D. Assistant, Messrs. Parry & Co., Trivandrum.
Allan, Rev. A. L., Nagercoil.
Alphonsus, Rev Fr. Mary, D. C. M. A., Cranganore.
Ambrose, Very Rev. Fr. Mary, D. C. M. A. Quilon.
Anderson, G., Agent, Executor to the late James Darragh, (Quilon)
Andrews, Captain, L. J., Assistant Resident.
Antoninus, Rev. Fr. D. C. M. A., Poolatopoo.
Arnold, H. Planter, Peermade.
Armstrong, F., Devicolam.
Askwith, Rev. F. N., M. A., Principal, C. M. S. College, Kottayam.
Bach, Rev. L. H., L. M. S., Trivandrum.
Baker, H. W., Planter, Peermade, Hony. Secretary, Central Travancore Planters' Association.
Baker, A. G., Kottayam.
Baker, Miss M., Kottayam, (on furlough).
Ballantyne, I. G., Planter, Devicolum.
Barrow, O. S., Assistant Engineer, Kothayar, Sub-Division.
Barnett, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Bastow, A. H., M. A., M. C. E., Executive Engineer, Trivandrum.
Bell, Carlisle, Planter, Devicolam.
Bellerby, Rev. E., B. A., Buchanan Institution, Kottayam, (on furlough.)
Bennet, F. W., Planter, Tenkasi.
Bensley, O. H., B. A., Superintendent of Police, Travancore.
Bernard, Right Rev. Dr., of Jesus, O. D. C., Archbishop of Verapoly.
Bernard, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Trichur.
Bishop, Rev., I. H., Trichur.
Bishop, A. W., PH. D., Professor of Science, H. H. the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum.
Bissett, F., Peermade.

Blandford, Miss A. M., Superintendent, Fort Girls' School.
Blandford, H. J., Peermade,
Bonaventura, Rev. Fr., of St. Francis, D. C. M. A., Verapoly.
Bonifacius, Rev. Fr., of S. H. of Mary, D. C., M A.. Rector of the Seminary, Poothenpully.
Boniface, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Ernaculam.
Bourdillon, T. F., Conservator of Forests.
Bower, Rev. F., Kunnenkulam.
Boyle, C. S., M. A. Professor of English, His Highness the Maha Rajah's College.
Bradbridge, P. E., Alleppey,
Brander, Munar, Devicolam.
Bruce, W. L., Agent, Messrs. Andrew & Co. Alleppey.
Brysan R., Surgeon Lieut. 24th M. I.
Buist, H. S., Devicolam.
Caley, The Venerable, Archdeacon, Mavelikara.
Cameron Alex. D., Munnar, Devicolum.
Cameron, D. G., Agent, Scottish Indian Company, B. I. S. N. Company and Standard Life Assurance Company, Quilon.
Cameron, D. E. T., Mercantile Assistant Quilon.
Carlisle, Munnar, Devicolam.
Carlos, Rev. Fr., D. C., M. A., Tuet, Quilon.
Carson, F. A., Agent, Bank of Madras, Alleppey.
Chisholm, E. C., Quilon.
Claridge, G. W., Planter, Devicolum.
Clarke, Mrs. A. R., Managing Miss Baker's girls' school, Kottayam.
Clarke, T., Linwood, Tenkasi.
Columbinus, Rev. Fr., D. C., M. A., Quilon.
Cole, R. W., Peermade.
Colquhoun, H. W. G., Right Wing Commander.
Cook, J. Assistant, Messrs. Chisholm & Co., Colachel.
Cosby, W. T. A., Barrister-at-Law, Puisne Judge, High Court, Trivandrum.
Crawford A. G., Officiating Adjt. 24th M. I.
Crawhall, L. W. T., Planter, Peermade.
Davy Danvers, G. H., Devicolam.
Davey, G. H., Messrs. Darragh Smail & Co., Alleppey.
Davidson, L. - General Manager, Kanan Devan Hills Produce Co. Limited, Munnar.
Dawson, Captain, F. W., Commandant, Nayar Brigade, Trivandrum.
Deane, H. D., Peermade.
Dennison, J. E., B. A. Missionary, L. M. S., Nagercoil.
Dighton, S. M. Planter, Peermade, (Europe.)
Dominicus, Very Rev. Fr,, D. C. M. A., Rector, Seminary, Quilon.
Donatianus, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Mulakumud.
Duthie, Rev. J , Nagercoil
Duthie, J. A., M. A., Superintendent, Central Jail. (on furlough)
Edwards, I. Sim, Planter, Devicolum.
Elias, Rev. Fr., of St. Joseph, D. C. M. A., Vicar Paliport.
Elias, Rev. Fr. Missionary, Karangode.

Eliseus, Rev. Fr. of the S. H. of Jesus, D. C. M. A., Superior, Ernaculam.

Eliseus, Rev. Fr., of Jesus, D. C. M. A., Verapoly.

Emlyn, Rev., James, Christo-Catholic Missionary, Martandam.

Eugene Verleure, Rev. Fr M. A., Mulakumud.

Ewart, E. H., Planter, Tenkasi.

Ewart, C. H., Planter, Cardamom Hills.

Ewart, C. F., Planter, Do.

Fells, Dr. M. B., C. M., Neyyoor.

Ferdinand, Right Rev. Dr., of St. Maria, O. D. C., Bishop of Quilon.

Ferguson, H. S., Director, Government Museum, Public Gardens and Press.

Fleming, N., Planter, Devicolum.

Fox, A. J., Devicolum.

Fraser, James, Planter, Ashamboo, Chairman, Planters' Association.

French, James, Devicolum.

Gaspar, Rev. Fr., of Regina Virginum, D. C. M. A., Professor, Verapoly.

Gillies, J. W., Rev. Missionary, L. M. S., Quilon.

Goldie, R. H., Planter, Peermade.

Graham, W., Planter, Peermade.

Graham, Robert, Munnar, Devicolum.

Graham, R. W., do.

Grey, Alex,. do.

Gregory, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Mulagumudu.

Grimshaw, E. W., Lieut. Adjt. 24th M. I. on furlough to Europe

Grotten, E., Planter, Shencottah.

Hancock, C. E., Munnar, Devicolam.

Harley, E., Planter, Munnar.

Harley, Robert, Planter, Devicolam.

Hatton, H., Carding master, Quilon Mills.

Hedger, R., Planter, Devicolam.

Hewett, H. Rev. L. M. S., Trivandrum.

Hicker, W. R. G., Planter, Munnar.

Highet, P. B., Munnar, Devicolam.

Hodges, The Rt. Rev. Dr. E. Noel, Bishop of Travancore and Cochin (Europe.)

Holder, H., Peermade.

Hawkins, E.

Hunter, I., Hamilton, Devicolam.

Hunter, J. A., Planter Munnar.

Imray, R. S., Manager, Travancore Tea Company, Peermade.

Inglis, H., Planter, Ashambu.

Isidore, Rev. Fr., M. A., Mulakumud.

Jacob, F. J., Executive Engineer, Nagercoil.

John, A., Devicolam.

John, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Trivandrum.

Jopp, W., Chief Engineer, Trivandrum.

Kerr, G. L., Dr.

Kemlo, Wm. B. S., Engineer, Devicolum.

Kinloe, Devicolum.

Knight, H. N., Devicolam.
Knight, L. G., Peermade.
Knight, H. M., Planter, Kaludoortty.
Knight, G. H., Planter, Ponmudi.
Knowles, Rev. J., Parassala.
Latter, E., Quilon.
Laurie, Buxton, Planter, Peermade, Manager, South Indian Tea Company
Leahy, W. H. G., Planter, Peermade.
Lee, W. A., Devicolam.
Legge, T. C., Dy. Conservator of Forests, Southern Range.
Leo, Rev. Fr. D. C. M. A., Kottayam.
Leopold, Rev. Fr. Missionary, Cape Comorin.
Little, F. D., Planter, Devicolam.
Lloyd, A. M., Major 24th M. I.
Lloyd, K. H., Lieut 24th M. I. on furlough to Europe.
MacDonnell, Miss, Medical Mission, Neyoor.
Macdonald, A. F., Shencottah.
MacLeish, A. C., Assistant Engineer, Peermade.
Maltby, C. J., Commercial Agent, Alleppey.
Marshall, W., Planter, Trivandrum.
Martin, A. F., Devicolam.
Martin, F. J. C., Devicolam.
Martin, W. D., Devicolam.
Martin, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Vicar-General, Quilon.
Mather, A. T. M., Engineer, Darragh's Mill, Quilon.
Mathewson, T. R., Devicolam.
Mathews, T., Plumbago mines, Nedumangad.
McArthur, D., Peermade.
McGowan, M. M., Devicolam.
McLauchlan, G. M., Devicolam.
Mead, A. H., Planter, Devicolam.
Miller, R. T., Planter, Kulattupuzha.
Milne, W. O., Devicolam.
Milne, W., Devicolam.
Minchin, H. A., A. M. I. C. E., Executive Engineer, Kodayar Project Works.
Mitchell, A. Crichton, D. SC., F. R. S. E., Principal, His Highness the Maha Rajah's High school and College, Professor of Mathematics, and Educational Secretary to the Dewan.
Mitchell, E. C., Contractor, Trivandrum.
Montgomerry, P., Peermade.
Munro, Mrs., Peermade.
Murdoch Burn, C., Devicolam.
Murphy, T. J., Munar, Devicolam.
Murray, F. T., Munar, Devicolam.
Nelson, D., Planter, Shencottah.
Neve, Rev., C. A., Kottayam.
Nicoll, K. E. Planter, Devicolam.
Nicholson, Esq., F. A., Ag. British Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
Osborne, Rev. C., L. M. S., Trivandrum.
Painter, Rev. A. F., (Europe.)

Palmer, Rev. J. J. B, Principal, C. N. I., Kottayam.
Parker, F. M., Planter, Peermade, Chairman, Central Travancore Planters' Association.
Payne, J., Planter, Devicolam.
Perkins, Dr. H. C., Medical Officer, Nayar Brigade.
Piggott, J. E. G., Peermade.
Polycarp of St. Mary, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Procurator of the Mission, Verapoly.
Porter, H. E., Major, Tempy. Lieut. Col. Comdt. 24th M. I.
Prosper, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Tangacherry.
Pretsell, L. H., Agent, Andrew & Co., Alleppey.
Prince, I. H., Head Sircar Vakil, Trivandrum.
Quinn, J. J. P., Lieut., Comdt. 1st Battalion, Nayar Brigade.
Rees, Esq., J. D., C. I. E., British Resident in Travancore and Cochin (on furlough to Europe.)
Renfrew, J., *alias* Davadas, Salvation Army, Neyoor.
Richardson, J. A., Devicolom.
Richardson, F. G., Planter, Peermade.
Richardson, Munnar, Devicolam.
Richards, W. J., Rev. Buchanan Institution, Pallam.
Robertson, Alex., Engineer, Devicolam.
Rombant, Rev. Fr., of St. Elias, D. C. M. A., Vicar-General, Magnamey.
Romilly, Rev. C. E. R., M. A., Alwaye.
Rosenberg, Baron, J. Von., Devicolam.
Ross, R., Planter, Ponmudi.
Sarle, A. L., Agent, Arnold Chenney & Co., Alleppey.
Sebastain, S. S. J., Peermade.
Schmid, T. W., Planter, Devicolam.
Scott, J. W. M., Planter, Peermade.
Sealy, J. S., Superintendent and Magistrate of Cardamom Hills.
Sharp, A. H., Planter, Devicolam, Hon. Secy. Kannan Devan Planters' Association.
Sherman, C. B. B., A. M. I. C. E., 1st Executive Engineer, Quilon,
Smail, H., Partner, Darragh Smail & Co. (America.)
Stewart, J., Tea Planter, Tenkasi.
Sturm, Devicolam.
Taylor, Munar, Devicolam
Tebb, Munar, Devicolam.
Thomson, Geo., Nicol, Planter, Devicolam.
Thomson, Robt., Devicolam.
Thomson, Mrs. A. M., Baylis Zenana Mission, Neyoor.
Thomson, H. Major, I. M. S., Durbar Physician.
Thomas, H., St. G., Captain Wing, Comdt. 24th M. I.
Thorp, R. F., Engineer, Devicolam.
Thwaytes, E. C., Major, 24th M. I. on furlough.
Tollemache, H. E. Planter, Devicolam.
Tomlinson, J. J., Supt., Travancore Survey, Trivandrum.
Tucker, J., Tile works, Quilon.
Turner, Taliar, Devicolam.
Ubaldo, Mary, Rev. Fr., Missionary, Kottar.

Valentine, J. S., Planter, Trivandrum.
Veale, A. E., Planter, Peermade.
Vernede, A. W. L., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Maliatur.
Vernede, J. S. A. E., Planter, Cardamom Hills.
Vincent, J. R., Devicolam.
Watts, E., Alleppey.
Whitby, Munnar, Devicolam.
Wilbraham, The Hon'ble V. B., Peermade.
Wills, H. T., M. A., B. SC., F. G. S., Missionary, L. M. S.
Wilkins, Charles., Devicolam.
Williams, A. C., Planter, Munnar.
Williams, C. H., Devicolam.
Williams, Miss, S. B., M. A., Lady Principal, His Highness the Maha Rajah's College for Girls, Trivandrum.
Williams, E. E., Taliar, P. O.
Wilmer, E. E., Engineer, Quilon.
Wood, W. E., Planter, Peermade.
Woodbridge, C. A., Planter.
Yardley, Miss, L. M., L. R. C. P. E., L. R. C. S. E., & L. T. P. S. G., Lady Do.
Young, C. W., Devicolam.

Newspapers in Travancore.

Trivandrum—"Travancore Government Gazette" in English and Malayalam, published every Tuesday.

Trivandrum—"Western Star" in English, published bi-weekly—Proprietor C. J. Curien. Editor D. L. Kearney.

Nagercoil—"The Travancore Times," in English published weekly—Proprietor Paul C. Joseph. Editor M. D. Daniel, B. A.

Nagercoil—"Travancore Abhimani" in Tamil, published weekly—Editor M. D. Daniel, B. A., Proprietor Paul C. Joseph.

Kottayam—"The Malayala Mitram," in Malayalam, published monthly. Issued from the C. M. S. Press.

Kottayam—"The Malayala Manorama," in Malayalam, published weekly.

Kottayam—"The Bhasha Poshini," in Malayalam, published once a month.

Kottayam—"Edavaka Pathrica," in Malayalam, published once a month.

Kottayam—"Diocesan Record," in English, published once a month.

Kottayam—"The Sabhatharaka," in Malayalam, published once a month.

Mananam—"Nazaranee Deepika," in Malayalam, published tri-monthly. Manager, Rev. Fr. Stephen of St. Thomas D. C. T. O. Editor Mr. I. J. Pylee.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE.

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Presses.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Cantonment ...	Trivandrum ...	Vanchiyoor ...	Keralodayem ...	V. D'Cruz and sons ...	Useful Books and Job work.	
Puthenchunthay ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Srimoola Raja Vijayanthy Company Limited.	P. Krishna Pillay, Manager...	Useful Tam. and Mal. books	
Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Shunmukhavilasom Press ...	V. Subramonya Pillay ...	Useful Tam. & Mal. books.	
Pettah	Do. ...	Palkulangaray.	Travancore Printing Company Limited	Peter Pereira ...	Useful books and Job work.	
Cantonment ...	Do. ...	Vanchiyoor ...	Western Star Press.	C. J. Omrien ...	Newspaper, Job work &c.	
Attakulangaray ...	Do. ...	Nellaman ...	Saraswathy Vilasam Press ...	I. Shungara Iyer, Manager and Proprietor ...	Books and Job work.	
Verapoly ...	Parur ...	Verapoly ...	Archiepiscopal Press of the Immaculate Conception ...	Revd. Fr. Alphonsus of St. Francis D. C. M. A. ...	Devotional and historical works, Gazette, *viz.* "The Trumpet of the Voice of Truth" and Circular letters of the Archbishop ...	The Verapoly Press is the property of the Mission.
Mananam ...	Ettumanur ...	Mananam ...	St. Joseph's ...	Very Revd. Fr. Prior of the Convent ...	Useful Malayalam, Tamil, English and Syriac books, "Nazrani Deepika" Job works, forms of all kinds and binding.	The Press is the property of the Convent. Applications for estimates &c. to be addressed to the Supt., St. Joseph's Press, Mananam, Kottayam.
Kottayam ...	Kottayam ...	Kottayam ...	Church Mission Press...	C. M. S. Press Committee.	Printing in Malayalam and English, book and Job work, forms of all kinds, Binding &c.	Applications for estimates for binding or printing or purchase of materials to be addressed to Mr. John Chandy, Superintendent C.M.S. Press, Kottayam.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE. (continued.)

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Presses.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Kottayam	Kottayam	Kottayam	Cananaya Prudeepika	Cananaya Company	Printing in Malayalam	Applications for printing to be addressed to Mr. E. M. Phillip.
The Malangara Edavaga Patrika Syrian Seminary in Govindapuram Kara	Do.	Do	Mar Thomas Press.	The Seminary Press Committee	The Malankara Edavaga Patrika and religious Books in the vernacular and Syriac	This is under the authority of Mar. Dionysius. Applications for printing to be addressed to K. Ippan, Manager.
Kottayam	Do.	Do.	Malayala Manorama Press	The Malayala Manorama Company Limited	Printing in Malayalam and English books and Job works and binding.	
Alleppey	Do.	Alleppey	St. Joseph's Press	S. P. D'Rozario	Newspaper, book and job work in English, Malayalam and Portuguese.	
Do.	Ampalapuzha	Do.	Santa Cruz	Revd. Fr. Lopez		
Pallithotem	Quilon	Quilon	Chenthar Press	Revd. Fr. Lazar Fernandez	Printing books in Malayalam, Tamil and English.	
Paravur	Quilon	Paravur	Saraswathi Vilasam Press	...	Useful books.	
Nagercoil	Agastisvaram	Kottar	London Mission Press	Revd. J. Duthie	Books in Tamil, Malayalam and English. Printing and binding of all kinds	
Devasagaya street Nagercoil	Do.	Do.	Victoria Press	Proprietor, Paul C. Joseph	Newspaper, book and Job printing in Tamil and English	Applications for printing, binding &c., to be addressed to Proprietor, Nagercoil.
Kuruntheru	Do.	Do.	Agastiar Vilasam	Proprietor, Thesigavinaygam Pillay	Books in Tamil, Job printing Book-binding of all kinds	Applications to be addressed to Proprietor.

Kannan Devan Hills North Travancore.

District.	Estate.	Proprietor.	Manager or Superintendent.	Assistants.	Post Town or Postal address.	Elevation above M. S. L.	Annual Rainfall.	Area. Cultivated. Cinchona. Under 2 yrs.	Cinchona. Above 2 yrs.	Coffee. Under 3 yrs.	Coffee. Above 3 yrs.	Tea. Under 2 yrs.	Tea. Above 2 yrs.	Totals. Cinchona.	Totals. Coffee.	Totals. Tea.	Total.	Uncultivated. Waste. Forest.	Waste. Grass.	Waste. Misc.	Total.	Grand Total.	Average Annual Crops. Cinchona.	Coffee.	Tea.
						Feet.	Inches.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	lbs.	cwt.	lbs.
Kanan Devan.	Craig Lamont	Mrs. Lamont and Mrs. Tollemache	John Payne Esquire	...	Devikulam	4,700/5,300	94	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	58	...	58	10	2	...	12	70	...	...	...
	Devikulam	Devikulam Estate Company	W. D. Martin Esquire	...	,,	5,700	95	50	100	...	...	143	122	150	...	265	415	208	97	...	390	805	...	...	...
	Goodarlie	E. R. Kindersley, R. L. Kindersley, Lord Herschell	T. W. Schmid Esquire	...	,,	5,050	50	...	102	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	192	110	11	...	121	313	...	...	...
	Kedagamondi	J. Willigan Esquire, A. W. Turner Esquire	A. W. John Esquire	...	Talliar Via Udamalpet or Devikulam.	4,600	127·86	...	...	...	107	...	...	...	107	...	107	193	...	...	193	300	...	...	...
	Kolamankal	Baron J. Von Rosenberg, W. N. Fleming Esquire	Baron J. Rosenberg	...	Devikulam.	4,050 to 5,900	100	...	36	18	43	...	...	35	61	...	96	54	100	...	154	250	...	...	...
	Lockhart	Messrs. Hedger and Rosenberg	R. Hedger Esquire	H. Armstrong Esquire.	,,	5,500	90	20	...	40	124	106	40	20	164	236	420	50	250	...	300	720	...	...	...
	Manalle	Baron John Rosenberg	Baron J. Rosenberg	...	Devikulam Bodinaikanur.	5,000 to 5,900	90	40	30	10	2	60	...	70	12	60	145	200	100	15	315	460	...	...	...
	Surianalle	H. M. Knight Esquire	H. M. Knight Esquire	M. M. Knight Esquire	Devikulam	5,600	60	...	...	...	...	420	...	...	...	420	420	221	270	...	491	911	...	...	...
	Talliar	Devikulam Estate Company	John Payne Esquire	...	,,	4,000/5,700	94	...	...	2	337	...	...	...	339	...	339	119	304	82	281	620	...	...	...
	Aneimudi	The Kanan Devan Hills Produce Company	C. Burn Murdock Esquire	...	Munaar Devikulam	5,600	161	...	87	...	...	...	425	57	...	425	512	40	...	25	65	577	...	...	...
	Aneiwathie	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
	Chittavarai	,,	H. S. Buist Esquire	...	Bodinaikanur	6,000	65	...	100	...	...	...	1	100	...	...	101	...	...	...	30	131	...	...	...
	Currincolum	,,	F. D. Little Esquire	...	,,	6,000	75	...	50	...	...	25	...	50	...	25	75	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	...
	Harebatch	,,	G. W. Claridge Esquire	...	,,	6,000	70	...	50	...	...	...	1	50	...	1	51	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...
	Kanniamalai	,,	H. E. Tollemache Esquire	...	Munaar Devikulam	5,500	140	...	...	...	...	201	102	...	...	303	303	...	...	...	...	303	...	...	...
	Luckhan	,,	E. E. Williams Esquire	...	Talliar Via Udamelpet	3,700	80	...	...	20	120	...	...	...	140	...	140	...	...	...	...	140	...	...	...
	Staple Grove	,,	W. R. G. Hickey Esquire	...	,,	5,000	90	...	87	...	...	...	...	87	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	87	...	...	...
	Sothapara	,,	W. R. G. Hickey Esquire & T. R. Vincent Esquire	...	,,	6,000	90	...	333	...	...	113	...	333	...	113	446	...	...	...	...	446	...	...	...
	Chochanad	,,	A. C. Williams Esquire	A. Gray Esquire	,,	4,800	120	...	...	200	...	307	...	...	200	307	507	...	...	...	...	507	...	...	...
	Gundumalai	,,	W. O. Milne Esquire	T. R. Mathewson Esq.	,,	6,000	60	...	74	...	...	573	...	...	74	573	647	...	...	...	...	647	...	...	...
	Lutchmie	,,	F. J. Graham Esquire	G. W. Young Esquire	,,	5,000	150	...	...	...	190	114	270	...	190	384	574	...	...	...	...	574	...	...	...
	Nadiar	,,	A. H. Sharp Esquire	G. H. Dauven Day Esq. & G. R. Whitles Esq.	,,	5,000	150	...	...	...	...	353	...	...	...	...	353	...	...	...	...	353	...	...	...
	Naimudi	,,	...	E. Hawkins	,,	...	...	...	6	...	90	50	339	6	90	430	535	...	...	...	...	535	...	...	...
	Nullathanie	,,	A. E. Mead Esquire	J. A. Richardson Esq.	,,	...	140	...	22	10	...	600	...	22	10	600	632	...	...	...	...	632	...	...	...
	Nyamakad	,,	A. F. Martin Esquire	R. Thomson Esquire	,,	5,500	150	...	...	...	...	450	...	...	...	450	450	...	...	...	...	450	...	...	...
	Mimosar	,,	J. Hamilton Hunter Esq.	J. French Esquire	...	4,700	135	...	...	63	...	429	27	...	63	466	529	...	...	...	...	529	...	...	...
	Periyakanal	,,	G. N. Thomson Esquire	Messrs I. F. Swin & C. Bell	Devikulam	4,500	80	...	...	565	...	...	...	...	...	...	565	...	...	...	...	565	...	...	...
	Periyavarrai	,,	J. A. Hunter Esquire	...	Munaar Devikulam	5,000 5 700	120	...	...	300	...	552	...	...	...	552	552	...	...	...	...	552	...	...	...
	Pulivasal	,,	J. J. Murphy Esquire	I. G. Ballantyne Esq.	,,	4,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	300	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...
	Sevenmalai	,,	E. Harley Esquire	...	,,	5,000	140	...	...	...	...	517	120	...	...	637	637	...	...	...	...	637	...	...	...
	Sholemally	,,	A. J. Fox Esquire	T. O. Forter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	...	...	...	159	139	...	...	...	...	139	...	...	...
	Yellapatti	,,	H. S. Buist Esquire	P. B. Highet	Bodinaikanur	6,000	70	...	...	...	...	173	...	...	...	173	173	...	...	...	...	173	...	...	...
	N. T. L. P. & A. Society	,,	...	...	Munaar Devikulam	1,000/6500	70/179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	60,000	10,000	...	90,000	...	...	...
	Vagavarrai	,,	E. E. Williams Esquire	...	Talliar Via Udamelpet	4,600	90	...	...	25	200	...	...	...	225	...	225	...	...	...	...	225	...	...	...

Peermade Hills, Minachil and Changanacherry Districts—Central Travancore Planters' Association.

Names of Estates.	Malayalam Names.	Proprietors.	Managers and Assistants.	Total acreage.	Tea.	Coffee.	Cinchona.	Forest.	Remarks.
Arnakul ...	Arnakul ..	G. L. Acworth ...	H. S. Holder ...	497	267	...	...	230	
Ashley ...	Amarthoomead ...	Mrs. Munro ...	Mrs. Munro ...	420	190	100	...	130	
Bison Valley ...	Opookolam ...	Do. ...	Do. ...						
Bon Ami ...	Mundaplakanam ...	Travancore Tea Estates Co. ...	R. S. Imray, genl. manager ... R. S. Courtny and L. G. Knight ...	838	607	...	...	231	
Brigton ...	Araday ...	Do. ...	W. G. H. Leahy ...	320	100	96	...	124	
Carrady goody ...	Carrady goody ...	R. H. Goldie ...	R. H. Goldie ...	400	170	...	...	230	Includes Wasspudinghey.
Chenkara ...	Chenkara ...	St. Joseph's College ...	Rev. Fr. P. Segretain ...	508	250	250	...	8	
Koly karnum ...	Koly karnum ...	Travancore Tea Estates Co. ...	K. Burn and H. Blandford ...	800	502	...	...	298	
Fairfield ...	Kil Perrintorra ...	Hon. V. B. Wilbraham ...	Hon. V. B. Wilbraham ...	550	180	...	...	370	
Glen Mary ...	Kochukudavakanum ...	S. Indian Tea Co. ...	B. Laurie, genl. manager ...	634	634	...	...	Unknown.	Includes Woodlands.
Glen Rock ...	Mekkunna ...	Mrs. Munro ...	Mrs. Munro ...	...	...	...	...	...	Not known.
Granley ...	Weriatamuddi ...	Travancore Tea Estates Co. ...	F. Bissett ...	270	59	...	...	211	
Hope ...	Hope ...	H. D. Dighton and S. Dighton ...	R. W. Cole and F. W. Williams ...	810	510	...	...	300	Includes Maimalai and Stag brook.
Maimalai ...	Maimalai ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mount ...	Paniarapara ...	Travancore Tea Estates Co. ...	J. Wood and Cross ...	202	135	52	...	15	
Inji Cadu ...	Inji Cadu ...	Do. ...	A. E. Veale ...	300	50	...	...	250	
Nelli Kai ...	Nelli Kai ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	500	50	...	...	450	
Kuduvakarnum ...	Kuduvakarnum ...	S. India Tea Co ...	T. Piggort ...	880	330	30	21	500	
Paycanum ...	Paycanum ...	Dunnell ...	R. H. Goldie ...	334	...	15	...	184	
Paysumalai ...	Paysumalai ...	F. G. Richardson ...	F. G. Richardson ...	7	...	2	...	2	
Penshurst ...	Kavakulam ...	F. M. Parker ...	F. M. Parker ...	332	230	74	...	78	
Peria Paysumalai ...	Periya Pasumalai ...	Travancore Tea Estates Co. ...	A. E. Veale ...	500	50	...	...	450	
Placard ...	Placard ...	St. Joseph's College ...	Rev. Fr. P. Segretain ...	...	...	...	...	...	Not known.
Pullepara ...	Pullepara ...	H. D. Deane and S. Dighton ...	R. W. Cole ...	...	...	...	...	...	Included in Hope.
Stagbrook ...	Kochoo Nadakanum ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Thangakul ...	Thangakul ...	Travancore Tea Estates Co. ...	W. H. G. Leahy ...	323	113	...	...	210	
Twyford ...	Mal Perrintorra ...	Heirs of Mrs. Baker ...	H. W. Baker ...	771	66	360	...	345	
Peryar ...	Peryar ...	P. Abraham Pillay ...	P. Abraham Pillay ...	50	...	50	...	...	
Vembenard ...	Vembenard ...	H. W. Baker ...	H. W. Baker ...	527	390	...	...	137	
Wallardie ...	Wallardie ...	St. Joseph's College ...	Rev. Fr. P. Segretain ...	185	115	40	...	30	
Wasspudinghey ...	Wasspudinghey ...	R. H. Goldie ...	R. H. Goldie ...	...	...	...			Included in Carrady goody.
Woodlands ...	Nadukanum ...	S. Indian Tea Co. ...	J. Mac Arthur ...	...	...	...	...		Included in Clen Mary.
Woolbeding ...	Pambanar ...	Travancore Tea Estates Co. ...	W. H. G. Leahy ...	418	148	98	...	172	
Arlady ...	Arlady ...	R. S. Imray and N. Macgowan ...	H. G. Arnold ...	148	...	50	...	98	
Munjamalai ...	Munjamalai ...	Travancore Tea Estates Co. ...	Angoor Rowthen ...	750	342	...	...	408	
Raneecoil ...	Raneecoil ...	L. W. T. Crawhall ...	L. W. T. Crawhall ...	342	40	...	...	302	
Ladrum ...	Letchmi thotum ...	W. Graham ...	W. Graham and Davey ...	...	...	...	...	...	Not known.

Shencottah District.

Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietors.	Manager and Assistant Superintendent.	Acreage. Tea.	Coffee.	Forest.	Total.
Achankoil	Achankovil	E. M. Ewart	E. W. Ewart	127	157	199	483
South Travancore Tea Coy.: Anachardi, Venture, Nedumpara, Nagamally	...	South Travancore Tea Company	J, Stewart	750	150	1,314	2,679½
			A. MacDonald	...	...	...	...
Arayankavu	Arayankavu	R. B. Nelson	R. B. Nelson	70	50	200	320
Balmoral	...	F. W. Bennett	...	...	...	..	...
Travancore Plantation Coy. Ltd.: Hereford, Elderslie, Ettypudapoo, Goat fell, Rose Mount	Kallar	Travancore Plantation Co, Ld.	Donald Reid	491	126	1,806	2,425
Isfield	...	Isfield Tea Company	A. F. Harvey and E. M. Ewart	300	40	211	572
Linwood and Riversea	Omayar	Ceylon & Oriental Estates Co. Ld.	J. Stewart	100	...	350	450
Rock wood	...	R. T. Miller	R. T. Miller	245	...	161	406
Treberne	...	H. S. Ferguson & late A. F. Sanderson	...	...	...	...	...

Ponmudi District.

Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietors.	Manager and Assistant Superintendent.	Tea.	Coffee.	Forest.	Total.
Bonaccord Group	...	E. Pinckney	J. S. Valentine and R. Ross	552	...	1,220	1,772
Bramore	Pallanie Ponmudi	J. S. Valentine, J. Ross, R. Harvey and R. Ross	J. S. Valentine and G. H. Knight	275	...	400	675
Glen Isla	...	Heirs of James Grant	..	...	...	...	...
Invercauld	Pane Ponmudi	Parry and Co. and McPherson	J. S. Valentine and G. H. Knight	166	...	372	538
Kildenan	Sooria kanthi	James Fraser & Heirs of A. Grant	...	...	...	...	...
Kowdiar	Kowdiar	Scottish India Coffee Company	...	...	...	...	...
Merculston	...	W. Marshall	W. Marshall	183	...	147	330
Do.	...	E. J. Young	...	...	...	...	...

Ponmudi District—Contd.

Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietors.	Manager and Assistant Superintendent.	Acreage. Tea.	Coffee.	Forest.	Total.
Mynall	Pallipara	T. F. Bourdillon	J. S. Valentine and R. Ross	30	...	520	550
Oaklands	Kilavantottam	C. Waterson	Do.	8	...	...	8
Ponmudi	Ponmudi	J. S. Valentine, D. W. T. Valentine and P. Grant	J. S. Valentine	485	...	265	750
Seenekali	Seenekali	Scottish India Coffee Company	J. S. Valentine	104	...	2,740	2,844
Ananden	Samitottam	Sir T. Madava Row	...	...	...	...	...

Ashamboo District.

Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietors.	Manager and Assistant Superintendent.	Tea.	Coffee.	Forest.	Total.
Balamore	Mela Sambakal	James Fraser	J. Fraser	150	30	170	350
Belford	Puthucaud	Scottish India Coffee Company	H. Inglis	115	140	93	348
Black Rock	Karumpara	John Cox	W. A. Cox	...	37	155	192
Corrymoney	...	Heirs of Dr. Scott	J. Fraser	200	75	20	295
Glen More	...	Sir John Imray	J. Fraser and Conductor	222	125	110	457
Great Valley	Nadooyoo Sambakal	Scottish India Coffee Company	H. Inglis	62	120	342	524
Hillside	Kulpudavoo	Do. Do.	H. Inglis	103	37	332	472
Kinmyles	Engekadavoo	Caledonian Bank	J. Braser and Conductor	130	10	310	450
Milonie	...	J. Fraser	J. Fraser	50	40	418	508
Mahendragherry	...	Scottish India Coffee Company	J. Fraser and Conductor	184	...	571	755
Olivers	...	John Cox	W. A. Cox	...	177	122	299
Seafield	...	James Fraser and Heirs of A. Grant	J. Fraser and Robertson	200	200	250	650
The Home	Kila Sambakal	S. I. C. Co. and H. Inglis	H. Inglis	100	185	112	397
Craigdhu	...	James Fraser	J. Fraser and Conductor	...	100	250	...
			Total.........	5,569	2,092½	12,912	30,573½

Summary of Tea and Coffee Cultivation.

				Tea.	Coffee.	Forest.	Total.
		Ashamboo District.	...	1,516	1,176	3,005	5,697
		Shencottah Do	...	2,083	523½	4,729½	7,335½
		Ponmudi Do	...	1,803	...	5,738	7,541
			Total.........	5,402	1,399	13,472½	20,573½

British Indian Steam Navigation Company (Limited.)

Rates of passage from Quilon.

Ports.	Distance in miles	Freight per ton.	Passage. Cabin.	Passage. Deck.
Alleppey	98	Rates on application to Agents.	15	3
Cochin ...	132		30	5
Narakkaal	142			
Beypore ...	222		38	8
Calicut ...	233			
Tellicherry	272		49	10
Cannanore	285			
Mangalore	362		60	12
Carwar ...	494		68	14
Goa ...	512		75	15
Vingorla	570		79	16
Rutnagherry	646		83	17
Bombay ...	769		90	18
Tuticorin	106		19	4
Colombo...	255		34	7
Galle ...	324		45	9
Negapatam	764		68	14
Cuddalore	822		75	15
Pondicherry	839			
Madras ...	918		83	17
Yaperpollium	1112		113	22
Masulipatam	1192			
Coconada	1292		120	24
Vizagapatam	1366		128	25
Bimlipatam	1383			
Calingapatam & Barwah	1429		133	27
Gopalpore	1495		135	28
Ganjam ...	1510			
Pooree ...	1561		137	29
False Point	1621		142	29
Calcutta...	1837		148	31
London 1st class...	...	...	634	...
Do. 2nd do. ...	...	...	392	...

The Company's Steamers call during the season, when inducement offers. In the South West Monsoon the steamers call off the Port to give opportunity of landing and embarking passengers and cargo, should the surf admit of boats putting off. Passengers and cargo booked through to London and intermediate ports.

Full particulars on application to

CAMERON & Co.,
Agents.

British Indian Steam Navigation Company (Limited.)

Colachel—Agents, E. Chisholm & Co.

Bank of Madras, Alleppey.

F. A. Carson	Agent.
S. S. Ramaswamy Iyer	Cashier.
R. Gomez	Head Clerk.

Travancore Chamber of Commerce, Alleppey.

OFFICE HOLDERS.

Messrs. F. A. Carson ... ...Honorary Secretary.

L. H. Pretsell P. E. Bradbridge M. Appavoo Pillay Rethensey Govindjee Hajee Dawood Hajee Mahomed	... Members of the Committee.

Cameron & Co., Quilon.

NATURE OF BUSINESS.

Bankers, Merchants and Estate Agents.
Managers of Travancore Paper Mill Company (limited.)
Agents for,

(1) Scottish Indian Coffee Company.
(2) B. I. S. N. Co.
(3) Aveling and Porters Engines and Boilers.
(4) Commercial Union Fire and Life Assurance Co.
(5) London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
(6) Standard Life Assurance Co.
(7) Marine Insurance Co.
(8) Triton do. do.

ASSISTANT.

Donald Cameron ... ... Quilon.

Table of the principal Road and Canal routes in Travancore with distances, Travellers' Bungalows, &c.

* Denotes Travellers' Bungalows.

ABSTRACT.

1 Road from Trivandrum to Northern Frontier.
2 Do. Do. Tinnevelly, *viâ* Aramboly.
3 Do. Do. Shencottah.
4 Do. Do. Quilon.
5 Do. Nedumangad to Shoralacode.
6 Do. Anaud to Kullar and thence to Ponmudi.
7 Do. Papanomcode (3rd mile Main southern road) to Cottoor.
8 Do. Nagercoil to Balamore.
9 Do. Shorlacode to Aramboly.
10 Do. Nagercoil to Cape Camorin.
11 Do. Do. to Colachel Port.
12 Do. Kuzhithorra (24th mile southern road) to Tengapattanam.
13 Do. Martandam or Thoduvetty (25th mile of southern road) to Hill side *viâ* Colasagarem and Miloney.
14 Do. Colachel to Eraviputhoorcaday (27th mile southern road) *viâ* Karringal.
15 Do. Thackalay (33rd mile southern road) to Thadicaranconum *viâ* Shorlacode.
16 Do. Monday Market to Poothucaday *viâ* Karingal.
17 Do. Quilon to Shencottah.
18 Do. Kayangulam to Punalur.
19 Do. Ayur to Kulattupuzha.
20 Do. Pattanapuram to Koniur.
21 Do. Koniur to Rani.
22 Do. Kumbala to Kolencherry.
23 Do. Kaipatur to Pattanamtitta.
24 Do. Elankolam to Kaipattur.
25 Do. Shasthancottah to 8th mile, Kayangulam to Punalur.
26 Do. Shasthancottah to Pattakadavu.
27 Do. Adur to Shasthancottah.
28 Do. Quilon to Madathora.
29 Do. Perumpavur to Alwaye and Ernacollum.
30 Do. Muvattupuzha to Western Frontier.
31 Do. Kuttattukulam to Todupuzha.
32 Do. Ettumanur to Lalem.
33 Do. Kottayam *viâ* Peermade to Ammanaikanoor.
34 Do. Changanachery to Warur.
35 Backwater route from Trivandrum to Trichoor and Shoranore.

1 Main central road, from Trivandrum (Fort) to Northern Frontier, via Kottayam,—156 Miles.

Stages.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
* Trivandrum	0	1st Class T B. Post and Telegraph office.
Road to Quilon joins	$3\frac{2}{3}$	
Vamanapuram	20	
Do. river (bridged) ...	$20\frac{1}{2}$	
Kilimanur do. (do.)—Road to Alengode joins...	$24\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Quilon joins	$28\frac{3}{4}$	
Nellamail	29	
Ayur river (bridged)	$34\frac{1}{2}$	
Road from Kayangulam to Punalur ..	35	
Road to Kulattupuzha & Ithikaray joins..	$35\frac{1}{8}$	
Ayur	36	
* Kottarakara Quilon to Shencottah road crosses in 17th mile... ...	$46\frac{1}{3}$	2nd Class T. B.
Yanadymangalom—Kullada river (ferry).	$53\frac{1}{4}$	
*Adur—Joins road to Sasthancottah ...	$57\frac{1}{3}$	
Adur—Joins road from Kayangulam to Punalur...	$58\frac{2}{3}$	2nd Class T. B.
Leaves Kayangulam to Punalur road ...	60	
Pundalum	$64\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Mavelikara joins	$65\frac{1}{4}$	
Do. Kaipattur Do.	$65\frac{1}{4}$	
Do. river (ferry)	66	
Road to Puthenkavu joins	$71\frac{7}{8}$	
Chengannur	74	
Road to Puthenkavu joins	$74\frac{1}{8}$	
Rani river (ferry)	$75\frac{1}{2}$	
Vurraytyaur (do.)	78	
Manimalay river (ferry)	79	
Tiruvalla—Road to Kaviyur joins ...	80	
Lapalam river (bridged)	85	
*Changanachery—Road to Vazhur joins...	87	2nd class T B. Post and Telegraph office.
Cunnenparur river (bridged) ...	88	
Pallam road joins	95	
Codymulla river (bridged) ...	96	
* Kottayam	$96\frac{1}{2}$	1st class T. B. Telegraph and Post office.
Road to Peermade joins	$97\frac{1}{4}$	
Kottayam river (bridged)	$98\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Kodamallur joins	$99\frac{1}{4}$	

1. Main central road,—(*continued.*)

Neelamungalam river (bridged) ...	100
Road to Mannanam Convent joins ...	$100\frac{2}{3}$
Road to Athirampolay market joins ...	$103\frac{2}{5}$
Ettumanur—Road to Lalem joins ...	104
Road to Vaikkam joins	$104\frac{2}{3}$
Road to Karupenthoray joins ...	$110\frac{1}{4}$
Ellacaud	112
Kuttattukulam—Roads to Todupuzha and Piravam join	123
Muvattupuzha and river (ferry)-Road to Western frontier joins	132
Road from Muvattupuzha to Thodupuzha joins	132
Do. Do. to Kothamangalam joins..	132
Perumpavur—Road to Alwaye joins ...	144
Road to Kodanad joins	145
Do. Vallam	145
Periyar river (ferry)	148
Road from Chengal to Pallupettathodu joins	148
Do. Alwaye to Angamalee ...	152
Angamalee	152
Northern frontier (Cochin Territory) ...	156

2. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Tinnevelly via Aramboly—93 miles.

* Trivandum (Fort)	0	1st Class T. B.
Killiar river (bridged)	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Karamana river (do.)	$1\frac{2}{3}$	
Road to Tiruvllam joins	$2\frac{1}{8}$	
Do. Cotoor joins	$2\frac{2}{3}$	
Do. Vizhinjam joins	6	
Balaramapuram...	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Vizhinjam joins	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
Do. Cattacaday joins	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
Do. Puvar joins	9	
* Neyyattinkara	$11\frac{1}{2}$	2nd Class T. B.
Road to Puvar joins	$12\frac{1}{8}$	
Neyar river (bridged)	$13\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Ottasagaramangalam joins ...	$13\frac{1}{2}$	
Amaravilay	14	
Road to Anapara Umbalam joins ...	14	
Oothiaculuncara	15	
Road to Culathoorchavady joins ...	15	
Parassala	$18\frac{2}{3}$	
Road to Kollencode joins	$18\frac{2}{3}$	
Do. Panichamude do.	$18\frac{3}{4}$	
Kalliakavelay	20	
Kuzhittura to Alencholay joins ...	$22\frac{5}{8}$	
*Kuzhittura river (bridged) ...	$23\frac{1}{2}$	1st Class T. B

2. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Tinnevelly via Aramboly—93 miles.—(*contd.*)

Tengapattanam road joins	$23\frac{3}{5}$	
Thodoovetty (Martandam) ...	$24\frac{1}{6}$	Telegraph & Post office.
Road to Karingal joins	$24\frac{1}{6}$	
Do. Tiruvattar joins	$24\frac{2}{5}$	
Do. Payanam joins	$26\frac{1}{6}$	
Do. Colachel joins	$26\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Maycode joins	$27\frac{3}{4}$	
Mulakumud—Road to Colachel joins ...	$29\frac{3}{4}$	
Tiruvancode.—Road to Monday market joins...	$30\frac{1}{3}$	
Thuckalay	32	Bh. Post Office.
Do. to Tiruvancode road joins ...	$32\frac{1}{7}$	
Do. to Eraniel and Shoralacode joins..	$32\frac{2}{3}$	
* Udayagiri	$33\frac{2}{3}$	2nd Class T. B.
Road to Colachel joins	$36\frac{5}{6}$	
Do. Peruvilay	$39\frac{3}{4}$	
Do. Kottar and Nagercoil town joins..	$39\frac{3}{4}$	
Do. Bhutapandi and Balamore ...	42	1st Class T. B. Post and Telegraph office.
* Nagercoil (Vatasseri)	$42\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Nagercoil town joins ...	$42\frac{1}{3}$	
Pazhayar river (bridged)	$42\frac{2}{3}$	
Road to Thairoor	$42\frac{3}{5}$	
Do. Bhutapandi joins	$43\frac{2}{5}$	
Thairakal (bridged)	$43\frac{2}{5}$	
Road to Tiruppatisaram joins ...	$44\frac{2}{5}$	
Do. Veemanagherry joins ...	$44\frac{3}{5}$	
Nanjenad Puttanar Channel (bridged) ...	$44\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Shembagaramenputhoor joins ...	$45\frac{1}{5}$	
Do Eathencode Maddum joins ...	$47\frac{2}{9}$	
Do. Tazhakudy joins	$47\frac{3}{4}$	
Tovala	48	
Aramboly	$50\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Seethapal joins	$50\frac{1}{5}$	
Do. Kumerapuram joins... ...	$50\frac{1}{2}$	
Travancore frontier	$53\frac{1}{4}$	
Panagoody	56	British Territory.
Palamcottah	90	
Tinnevelly (Railway Station.) ..	93	

3. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Courtallum, via Shencottah,—$67\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

* Trivandrum (Fort)	0	1st Class T. B. P. & T. office.
Karakulam river (bridged.) ...	7	
Road to Vattiyoorcavu joins ...	$7\frac{1}{4}$	
Do. Arivikara do.	9	
Do. Cuilinad do.	$10\frac{3}{4}$	
Do. Anapara Umbalum	11	
*Nedumangad	$11\frac{1}{3}$	2nd Class T. B.

3. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Courtallum, via Shencottah,—67½ miles—(contd.)

Road to Vembayaconnum joins	...	12	
Do. Panavoor joins ...	...	14	
Anaud, Road to Kullar & Ponmudi joins	...	14½	
Do. Vengaramode joins ...	..	16	
Do. Aryanad do. ...	...	21	
Pallode,—Manoor river (bridged.)	...	21½	
Chittar river (do.)	...	24½	
Road to Quilon joins ...	...	30⅔	
Maddathoray	...	31⅔	
Road to Seenakala and Invercauld joins	...	32¼	
Do. Rockwood Estate joins	...	39½	
* Kulattupuzha,—Road to Ayur joins	...	40	2nd Class T. B.
Road to Shendruny and Hereford joins	...	41¾	
Meenmootty	...	43	
Parapar river (bridged) ...	...	44¾	
Junction with Quilon & Shencottah road	..	46¼	
Camp Gorge	...	47½	
Kulduritty—Coffee Estate Road joins	...	48½	Bh. Post office.
Road to Palaruvi joins ...	...	53½	
*Aryankavu	...	54	2nd Class T. B.
Puliyara—Road to Theckumade joins	...	58½	
Road to Pulankuderruppa joins	...	61½	
Do. Pamblipatnam do.	...	63¾	
*Shencottah	...	64	2nd Class T. B. & Telegraph office.
Road to Kulattupuzha Chowkey joins	...	64	
Travancore Frontier ...	...	65	
Courtallum	...	67½	British Territory.

4. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Quilon,—45¼ miles.

*Trivandrum (Fort) ...	...	0	1st Class T. B. P. & T. office.
Main Central road joins ...	...	3⅔	
Ooloor river (bridged) ...	...	4⅖	
Calacootum	...	10	
Cunniapuram	...	11¾	
Thonekul	...	12	
Pullypooram	..	13⅓	
Mamem bridge	...	19⅙	
Attungal Cutcherry, river, (bridged)	...	21	
Road to Varkala joins ...	...	26½	
Navaikulam	...	27¾	
Road to Nadayarah joins ...	...	30½	
Road to Madathoray joins ...	...	31	
Chattannur	...	36	
Ithicurray river (bridged) ...	...	37¼	
Quilon	...	45¼	1st. Class T. B. P. & T. offices.

5. Road from Nedumangad to Shorlacode,—39 miles.

*Nedumangad	0	2nd Class T. B.
Kocothamungalam	2	
Road to Valianad joins	2	
Neduneely stream (bridged) ...	5	
Oolamalacul	$5\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Palode joins	$7\frac{1}{4}$	
Aryanad,—Karamana river (ferry) ...	8	
Road from Trivandrum to Cottor crosses	$9\frac{3}{4}$	
Paruthepully	$9\frac{7}{8}$	
Road to Veeranacavu joins	$12\frac{1}{2}$	
Moonaray,—Neyar river (ferry) ...	$12\frac{7}{8}$	
Coviloor	20	
Road to Panichamude and Amaravallay joins...	$21\frac{2}{3}$	
Do. Alencholay joins	$28\frac{3}{4}$	
Culliel,—Kothayar river (ferry) ..	$28\frac{3}{4}$	
Colasagarum—Road from Thoduvetty to Hill side crosses	$32\frac{2}{3}$	
Ponmana,—Paralayar river (causeway)...	$36\frac{1}{2}$	
Sorlaconde	39	

6. Road from Anaud to Kullar and thence to Ponmudi 22½ miles.

Anaud (14½ miles Trivandrum to Courtallum road)	15	
Road to Aryanad joins	20	
Vithery	22	
Road to Glen Elg joins	24	
Kullar river (bridged)	$27\frac{1}{2}$	
Road from Fronteir joins	$27\frac{1}{2}$	
Ponmudi	$37\frac{1}{2}$	Sanitarium Bungalow.

7. Road from Papanamcode (3rd mile main southern road) to Cottoor,—18 miles.

Papanamcode	0	
Kolyacode path from 5th mile M. S. road joins...	2	
Path from Namam Hill Bungalow Do. ...	2	
Soolattoocottah	3	
Villappoo	4	
Malayingheel road from Cundamancadavu and path from Ooruttambalam joins...	6	
Marukil	6	
Path from Kachottucavoo Do. ...	7	
Kolattumail	8	
Road from Balaramapuram to Catacaday joins ..	10	
Forest Watch Station and road from Veeranacavu joins...	10	

7. Road from Papanamcode (3rd mile Main Southern road) to Cottoor, 18 miles.—(*contd.*)

Cattacaday Market, Police Station and Salt Bankshall ...	10	
Perincolam and road from Nedumengad to Vellanad joins ...	12	
Arianad and road from Nedumengad to Shorlacode crosses...	14	
Cottoor	18	

8. Road from Nagercoil to Balamore,—$23\frac{2}{3}$ miles.

Nagercoil Town	0	P. & T. office.
* Vatasseri	$\frac{3}{4}$	1st Class T. B.
Poothary tank	$1\frac{1}{4}$ 2	
Road to Culliencad joins	$3\frac{1}{5}$	
Arasyarkal (bridged)	$5\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Aramboly joins	6	
Tittivila	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Bhutapandi joins	$6\frac{2}{5}$	
Do. Shorlacode joins	$7\frac{2}{5}$	
Pazhayar river (bridged)	$7\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Kadukaray joins	$8\frac{1}{9}$	
Alagiapandiapuram	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Thovatchy joins	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
* Thadicarenconem—Road to Shorlacode joins	$11\frac{1}{8}$	2nd Class T. B.
Road to Oliver's Estate joins ...	$13\frac{2}{5}$	
Massapetty river (bridged),—Road to Corrimoney Estate joins ..	$16\frac{4}{5}$	
Caligasem river (causeway) ...	$18\frac{1}{2}$	
Balamore	$23\frac{2}{3}$	
Muthuculy Vyal...	30	By bridle path.

9. Road from Shorlacode to Aramboly,—$15\frac{1}{3}$ miles.

Shorlacode	0	
Road to Thirusanencope joins ...	0	
Anantanar head works	$\frac{3}{8}$	
Road to Balamore joins	$3\frac{1}{8}$	
* Thadicarenconem	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2nd Class T. B.
Alagiapandiapuram,—Follows Road to Nagercoil	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
Pazhayar river (bridged)	$6\frac{7}{8}$	
Tittivila	$8\frac{1}{8}$	
Leaves road to Nagercoil	$8\frac{5}{8}$	
Arasiar head works	$9\frac{1}{4}$	
Nanjenaud Puttanar head works ...	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
Do. to Tiruppatisaram joins ...	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
Seethapal	10	
Layum—Road to 46th mile M. S. road joins	$12\frac{3}{4}$	
Aramboly	$15\frac{1}{3}$	

10. Road from Nagercoil to Cape Camorin,—$11\frac{2}{3}$ miles.

*Nagercoil	0	1st Class T. B. P. & T. offices.
Road to Rajakamangalam joins ...	$\frac{1}{5}$	
Do. Oluganachary joins ...	$\frac{2}{5}$	
Do. Parvathyagaram joins ...	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Do. Dhurmapuram joins	$\frac{7}{8}$	
Do. Parakay joins	1	
Parakay caul (bridged)	$1\frac{2}{3}$	
Agastisvaram Cutcherry	$1\frac{7}{9}$	
Suchindram tank	$1\frac{7}{8}$ $2\frac{1}{3}$	
Suchindram—Pazhayar river (bridged)— Road to Marungoor joins	$3\frac{2}{3}$	
Road to Anchugramam joins ...	$4\frac{1}{8}$	
Do. Tamarakulam joins	5	
Do. 47th mile M. S. road joins ...	$6\frac{1}{6}$	
Kottaram	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
Travancore fortified lines	$9\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Panagoody joins	$10\frac{4}{5}$	
Cape Camorin Residency	$11\frac{2}{3}$	

11. Road from Nagercoil to Colachel Sea Port,—$13\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

*Nagercoil	0	1st Class T. B. Post & T. O.
Leaves main southern road	$5\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Rajakamangalam joins ...	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
Valliar (bridged)	$8\frac{1}{3}$	
Road to Muttum joins	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
Eraniel—Road to Thuckalay joins ...	$8\frac{2}{3}$	
Monday market—Roads to Poothoo- caday and Tiroovancode join ..	10	
Road to Mulakumúd joins	$13\frac{1}{5}$	
*Colachel—Road to Karingal joins	$13\frac{3}{4}$	2nd Class T. B. Post & T. offices.
Do. Road to Rajakamangalam joins...	$14\frac{3}{4}$	

12. Road from Kuzhittura (24th mile Southern road) to Thengapatanam,—$6\frac{4}{5}$ miles.

* Kuzhittura	0	1st Class T. B.
Nalloor Village	$\frac{5}{6}$	
Road to Cherukey joins	$1\frac{3}{8}$	
Villathoray Village	$1\frac{2}{5}$	
Kunnathoor Village	$1\frac{3}{4}$	
Nattuviley Village	$2\frac{4}{5}$	
Mankolam Village	3	
Road to Mincharay joins	$3\frac{1}{2}$	
Road from Monday Market *via*. Karringal joins...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Police Station & Unjell office.
Puthucaday Village	5	
Pyncolam Do.	$5\frac{1}{3}$	
Amasy Do.	6	
Thengapatanam Village	$6\frac{4}{5}$	Unjell office.
A. V. M. Canal (bridged)	$6\frac{4}{5}$	

13. Road from Martandam or Thoduvatty (25th mile Southern road) to Hill side *via* Colasagarem and Myloney,—$17\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Martandam	0	P. and T. O.
Oonnamvileycaday Village	$\frac{7}{8}$	
Payanam road joins	1	
Trace from Thekcuritchy joins ...	$1\frac{3}{8}$	
Attoor Village	2	Mission Dispensary.
Trace from Aramanay joins ...	$2\frac{5}{6}$	
Do. Do.	$3\frac{1}{4}$	
Paralyaur river crosses (causeway and ferry)...	$3\frac{2}{5}$	
Trace to Kasavapuram joins... ...	$3\frac{4}{5}$	
Road to Padmanabhapuram, Anayady &c. joins...	$3\frac{4}{5}$	
Tiruvattar Village	$3\frac{4}{5}$	Unjell office & Police station.
Puttancaday Village	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
Serupalay Village	6	
Road to Maycode joins	$6\frac{7}{8}$	
Colasagarem Village	7	Timber Depôt Mission Dispensary Police Station & D. P. W. Camp shed.
Road from Nedumangad to Shorlacode crosses...	$7\frac{2}{9}$	
Yalcor Village	$8\frac{1}{6}$	
Thambodoo Village	$8\frac{1}{5}$	
Tirunauthikaray Village	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
Maliyacode Do.	$9\frac{3}{4}$	
6′ Trace from Vamamparay joins ...	$10\frac{2}{3}$	
Kakachel Village	10	
Miloney Market	$11\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Pachipara joins	$12\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Keelachattar joins ...	$13\frac{1}{8}$	
Hillside	$17\frac{1}{4}$	

14. Road from Colachel to Eraviputhoorcaday (27th mile Southern road) *via.* Karringal,—$8\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

* Colachel	0	2nd class T. B. and Seaport.
Village road to Kurpumanay joins ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Branch road of Monday market to Puthucaday road joins...	$3\frac{7}{8}$	
Road from Monday market to Puthucaday joins...	4	
Karingal Market	$4\frac{1}{16}$	
Approach road to Engineer camp joins ...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Unjell office & Police station.
Thipparamalay Village	$4\frac{7}{8}$	
Road to Martadam joins	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
Branch road to Martandam joins ...	$5\frac{2}{3}$	
Palliyady Village	$6\frac{2}{5}$	
Village road to Thiruvancode joins ...	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
Joins 27th mile of main Southern road ..	$8\frac{1}{2}$	

15. Road from Thuckalay (33rd mile Southern road) to Thadicaren conum *via* Shorlacode,—14⅛ miles.

Southern Road 33rd mile	0	
Road to Thiruvithancode joins ...	½	
Vulliar crosses (bridged)	⅔	
Padmanabhapuram Fort and Village ...	¾	
Road to Tiruvattar joins	$1\frac{1}{16}$	
Muttacaud Village	$3\frac{1}{6}$	
Cumarapuram Do.	$3\frac{4}{5}$	
Road to Perumchelamboo joins ...	$4\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Elanthaumbalam (28th mile Southern road) ...	$4\frac{1}{6}$	
Road to Colasagarem joins	$4\frac{1}{5}$	
Approach road to Engineer camp joins (Maycode) ...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Maycode lake view.
Maycode Aquaduct	$5\frac{5}{6}$	
Village road to Therusanencope joins ...	$10\frac{2}{3}$	
Sherlacode Head works and Palayaur ...	$10\frac{7}{8}$	
Branch road to Alagiapandiapuram ...	$13\frac{2}{3}$	
Approach road to * Thadicarenconum Bungalow joins ...	$13\frac{7}{8}$	2nd class T. B.
Joins 12th mile of road from Nagercoil to Balamore ...	$14\frac{1}{8}$	

16. Road from Monday Market to Puthucaday *via* Karingal,—11¼ miles.

Monday market Neyyoor	0	Mission Hospital Unjell Office and Police station.
Maycode Village	$1\frac{1}{7}$	
Thickenencode Do.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
Road from Mulagumood to Thickenencode crosses ...	$2\frac{5}{6}$	
Branch road to Colachel road joins ...	5	
Do. Karingal market ...	$5\frac{2}{5}$	
Road to Eraviputhoorcaday and Karingal market joins ...	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
Pootaty Village	$5\frac{7}{8}$	
Approach road to Engineer Camp (Karingal) ...	$6\frac{1}{8}$	D. P. W. Camp shed.
Paloor Village	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
Mincharay Village	$7\frac{2}{3}$	
Killiyur Do.	$8\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Cherukey joins	$9\frac{3}{5}$	
Chadayankuly Village	$9\frac{3}{4}$	
Puthucaday Do.	$11\frac{1}{7}$	
Joins 5th mile of Thengapatanam road ...	$11\frac{1}{4}$	

17. Road from Quilon to Shencottah,—$59\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

*Quilon	0	1st Class T. B. Post & T. offices.
Road to Backwater joins	8	
Kundara	10	
*Kottarakara—Road to Traveller's Bungalow and Valianelloor joins ...	$15\frac{5}{8}$	2nd Class T. B.
Road to Kunnattúr joins	$15\frac{7}{8}$	
Main central road crosses in 47th mile ...	$16\frac{5}{8}$	
Punalúr Road to Nedungyam and Paper Mills join...	$27\frac{1}{2}$	
Roads to Anchal and Punalúr Temple road join	28	
*Suspension bridge over Kullada river—		
Road to Kayangulam joins	28	2nd Class T. B.
Eddamanoor	33	
Road to Yaroor joins	$34\frac{1}{4}$	
Otacul	$38\frac{7}{8}$	
Road to Trivandrum joins	$41\frac{1}{2}$	
Camp Gorge	$42\frac{7}{8}$	
Kaldoorty river (bridged)	44	B. Post office.
Road to Coffee Estate joins	$44\frac{1}{4}$	
Anachady river (bridge)	48	
Road to Palaruvi joins	$48\frac{3}{4}$	
* Aryankavu	$49\frac{1}{2}$	2nd Class T. B.
Do. Pass	$51\frac{1}{4}$	
Puliyara Village,—Road to Thekumude joins .	55	
Do. to Pamblipatnam joins ...	$58\frac{3}{4}$	
* Shencottah	59	2nd Class T. B.
Travancore frontier	$59\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Kulattupuzha road joins ...	$59\frac{3}{4}$	

18. Road from Kayangulam to Punalur,—$35\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Kayangulam	0	
Road to Mavalikara joins	$1\frac{4}{5}$	
*Pallikal	$4\frac{1}{3}$	2nd Class T. B.
Joins road from Sasthankotta ...	$7\frac{3}{4}$	
Main central road to North joins ...	$15\frac{2}{5}$	
Do. do. South ...	$16\frac{4}{5}$	
*Adur	18	2nd Class T. B.
Road from Kaipattur joins	$19\frac{1}{3}$	
Do. Konniur do.	$26\frac{1}{2}$	
Kalenjur river (bridged)	$26\frac{2}{5}$	
*Pattanapuram	$27\frac{4}{5}$	2nd Class T. B.
Nedungayam road joins	$33\frac{1}{8}$	
Shaliakurray river (bridged) ...	$33\frac{2}{5}$	
*Punalur junction with Quilon to Shencottah road...	$35\frac{1}{2}$	2nd Class T. B.

19. Road from Ayur to Kulattupuzha,—$16\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Ayur—(35th mile, Main central road) ...		
Main central road	0	
Anchal	4	
Road to Punalur joins	$4\frac{3}{8}$	
Yaroor road to Edamanoor joins ...	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
*Kulattupuzha	$16\frac{1}{2}$	2nd Class T. B.

20. Road from Pathanapuram to Koniur,—11 miles.

*Pathanapuram village	...	2nd Class T. B.
Leaves Kayenkulam to Punalur road ...	1	
Kalinjur	3	
Kudalore	4	
Road to Koniur river joins	$9\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Rani do.	11	

21. Road from Koniur to Rani,—14 miles.

Koniur village	...	
Road to Pathanapuram joins ...	1	
Kumbala ferry	$3\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Kolincherri joins	4	
Mylapurra	6	
Rani river crosses ferry	14	

22. Road from Kumbazha to Kolincherry,—10 miles.

Kumbazha	...	
Road to Rani joins	1	
Do. to Kaipattur	$1\frac{2}{3}$	
Pattanamtitta	2	
Kolincherry	10	Engineer's camp
Rani river crosses	10	

23. Road from Kaipattur to Pathanamtitta,—4 miles.

Kaipathur Koni river ferry	...	
Road to Elankolam joins	1	
Omillur Mundagam	$1\frac{3}{4}$	
Road from Kumbala to Kolencherri joins..	4	

24. Road from Elankolam to Kaipattur,—7 miles.

Leaves Kayangulam to Punalur road at $19\frac{1}{4}$ miles...	...	
Elankolem village	3	
Kaipattur village	7	

25. Road from Shasthencotta to 8th mile Kayangulam to Punalur road,—10 miles.

Shasthencotta	...	Engineer's camp
Road to Adur joins	1	
Do. to Pattakadavu	1	
Porvali	3	
Anayadi bridge	5	
Kayengulam to Punalur road joins ...	10	

26. Road from Shasthancotta to Pattakadavu,—4 miles.

Shasthencotta	...	Engineer's camp
Road to Adur joins	1	
Do. to 8th mile Kayencolem road joins...	1	
Ashtamudy lake Puttakadavoo ...	4	

27. Road from Adur to Shasthancotta,—12 miles.

*Adur	...	2nd Class T. B.
Leaves Main Central road	1	
Kadambanad Syrian Chuich ...	6	
Shasthancotta	$11\frac{2}{3}$	Engineer's camp.
Road to 8th mile Kayangulam to Punalur road joins	$11\frac{2}{3}$	
Road to Patta Kadavu	$11\frac{2}{3}$	
Sasthancotta	12	

28. Road from Quilon to Madathura,—36 miles.

*Quilon	0	1st Class T. B.
Ittikara river (bridged)	8	
Road to Parvur joins	$8\frac{6}{8}$	
Chattanur	10	
Kalluvathukal	12	Inspection shed.
Road to Trivandrum	$14\frac{4}{8}$	
Irur road joins	15	
Kallambalam road joins	17	
Pallical	18	
Nalamel	24	Inspection shed.
Crosses M. C. road $28\frac{1}{2}$ miles ...	$24\frac{1}{2}$	
Kadakkal	28	Police Station.
Madathura	36	
Joins Trivandrum to Courtallum ...		
(*Via* Camp Gorge) Road at $31\frac{1}{2}$ ...	36	

29. Road from Perumpavur to Alwaye, and Ernacolum,— 21 miles.

Perumpavur,—Main central road, 144th mile...	0	
Road to Puthencruz joins	$\frac{1}{8}$	
Alwaye	$9\frac{2}{3}$	
Road to Parur branches off (9 miles) ...	10	
Eddapully	17	
Travancore Frontier	$18\frac{1}{8}$	
Ernacolum	21	Cochin Territory

30. Road from Muvatupuzha to Western Frontier—18 Miles.

Muvatupuzha	0	
Kozhancheri	8	
Road from Perumpavur joins ...	10	
Puthencruz	$11\frac{1}{2}$	
Western Frontier	$16\frac{1}{8}$	
Thirupenathoray	18	Cochin Territory

31. Road from Kuttattukulam to Todupuzha,—13 miles.

Kuttattukulam,—Main central road, 120th mile..	0	
Road from Lalam to Todupuzha ..	10	
River (ferry)	$11\frac{1}{3}$	
Road to Muvattupuzha joins ...	12	
Todupuzha	13	

32. Road from Ettumanur to Lalam,—$10\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Ettumanur,—Main central road, 104th mile...	0
Lalam	$10\frac{1}{2}$

33. Road from Kottayam, *via* Peermade, to the Goodalore frontier, Periakolum, and Ammanaikanoor Railway Station,—143 miles.

*Kottayam	0	1st Class T. B. P. & Telegraph office.
Direct Road to Putupalli	$2\frac{1}{4}$	
Cunjecooly canal (bridged) ...	$2\frac{4}{5}$	
Road to Vadavathoor joins ..	$4\frac{1}{8}$	
Iratanady bridge	$4\frac{5}{8}$	
Road to Putupalli joins ...	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
Do. to Changanachery joins ...	$13\frac{2}{3}$	
*Vazhur	17	2nd Class T. B.
Kanjirapalli	$22\frac{2}{3}$	
Road to Coonambagam joins ...	$23\frac{1}{4}$	
Canjirapalli river (bridged) / Road to Erattupetta ...	24	
*Mundakayam	$32\frac{1}{2}$	2nd Class T. B.
Do. River (bridged) ...	$32\frac{4}{5}$	
Road to Perooventhanam Village joins...	$37\frac{5}{8}$	
Bridle path to Peermade joins ...	$41\frac{7}{8}$	
Do. to Arady joins ...	$43\frac{1}{3}$	
Road to Peermade Residency joins...	$44\frac{1}{2}$	
Cardamom Hills road joins ...	$45\frac{1}{2}$	
Arady	$48\frac{1}{4}$	Post and Telegraph Office.
Arady river (bridged)	$48\frac{3}{8}$	
Pambanaur (bridged)	$50\frac{3}{8}$	
*Periyar (ferry)	$59\frac{3}{8}$	2nd Class T. B.
Chotupara Chowkey and Chuttram...	66	
Goodalore Thavalum	$68\frac{1}{2}$	
Kumili (Frontier)	69	
Cumbum	82	British territory
*Periakolum	115	British territory
Thavathamputty	123	British territory
Batlagoondoo	131	British territory
*Ammayanaikanoor	143	British territory. Railway station.
*Kristnamanaik's tope	120	British territory. To Pulney Hills turning off at Periakolum.
Kodikanal (By bridle path) ...	132	British territory. To Pulney Hills turning off at Periakolum.

34. Road from Changanachery to Warur,—19 miles.

*Changanachery	0	2nd Class T. B.
Main certral road joins	$\frac{3}{4}$	P. O. & T. O.
Road Chettipurra convent joins ...	$2\frac{1}{7}$	
Do. Puthupalli do.	4	
Do. Mallapalli do.	$6\frac{1}{6}$	
Do. Kunambagom do.	9	
Do. Pampadi do.	$11\frac{1}{8}$	
ins Peermade and Kottayam ...	16	
arur	19	

35. Backwater Route from Trivandrum to Trichoor and Shoranore *via* Cochin,—191 miles.

Trivandrum { Vullacadavoo ...	0	
Trivandrum { Chakay ...	1⅛	Canal.
Veli Backwater begins ...	3⅕	
Do. ends and Chanankaray Canal begins ...	4	Backwater.
Chanankaray Canal ends and Backwater begins ..	11	Canal.
Anjengo Canal begins	15	...Back water.
Crosses Vamanapuram river ...	16½	Canal.
Canal ends	17	
Anjengo Fort	17½	Back-water.
Colythotum—Varkala Canal begins ...	20½	
Vettoor landing place	22½	
No. 1 Tunnel begins	22¾	
Do. ends.	23	
Chelakoor landing place and road to Varkala	23¼	
No. 2 Tunnel begins	24¼	Canal.
Do. ends	24¾	
Nadayara—Road to Varkala crosses...	26¼	
Iroor	27½	
Canal ends and Eddava Backwater begins	28	
End of Eddava Backwater, and Paravur Canal begins ...	31⅛	Back water.
Paravur	31¾	
Paravur Canal ends and Backwater begins	32	Canal.
Opposite Paravur bar	33½	
Backwater ends and Quilon Canal begins	35¾	Back water.
Quilon small bridge	38¼	
Do. big do.	39½	Canal.
*Quilon Canal ends, Backwater begins	39¾	*1st Class T. B. Post & Telegraph offices.
Quilon Residency	40	
Tevalli Palace	40¼	Back water.
Opposite Neendacurray bar ...	44½	
Backwater ends and Chowray Canal begins	45½	
Chowray Bridge	46¼	Canal.
Ponmana Canal ends and Backwater begins	50	
Claupanay	56½	

35. Backwater Route from Trivandrum to Trichoor and Shoranore *via* Cochin—191 miles (*continued.*)

*Ayiramtengu	58	Back water 2nd Class T. B.
Opposite Kayangulam bar ...	60	
Backwater ends and river begins ...	$67\frac{3}{4}$	Natural stream.
Trikunnapuzha	$68\frac{3}{4}$	
Thotapully cherra & lock	$73\frac{1}{2}$	
River ends and Karumadi canal begins	77	2nd Class T. B. Canal.
*Karumadi	78	
Canal ends and river begins ...	79	
Branch canal to Alleppey turns off ...	$85\frac{1}{2}$	River.
River ends and Vembanad Back-water begins...	$87\frac{1}{4}$	
*Alleppey	89	1st Class T. B. Post & Telegraph Office.
Shertallay	105	Post Office
Vaikum	107	
Arukutti	116	
Ernacollum (Cochin)	124	Travellers' Bungalow Post and Telegraph Office.
Cochin (British)	125	Do. Do. Do.
Checkaraycadavoo, Branch Canal to Parur joins ...	140	Travancore.
Parur	141	
Karurupadna	154	Cochin.
Trichoor	171	
Shoranore Railway station ...	191	Road British Territory.

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore.

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital.
1	The Travancore Paper Mills Company (Limited)	Quilon	14th April 1888. 3rd Chittray 1063.	Rs. 300,000
2	The Malayala Manorama Company (Limited)	Kottayam	4th March 1889. 22nd Mausy 1064.	Rs. 10,000
3	The Travancore Malayala Vyapara Sangham (Limited)	Trivandrum	13th July 1889. 31st Auni 1064.	Rs. 15,000
4	The Kerala Varthaka Company (Limited)	Parur	6th January 1890. 24th Margaly 1065.	Rs. 15,000
5	The Changanachery Commercial Company (Limited)	Changanachery ...	23rd February 1890. 13th Coombhum 1066.	Rs. 20,000
6	The Kerala Bhooshana Company (Limited)	Paravur (Quilon) ...	1st April 1891. 20th Pungoony 1066.	Rs. 20,000
7	The Isfield Tea Company (Limited)	Travancore	1st March 1892. 20th Mausy 1067.	Rs. 200,000
8	The Sree Moola Rajah Vaijayanthi Company (Limited)	Trivandrum	2nd April 1892. 22nd Pungoony 1067.	Rs. 19,500
9	The Kundathil Kudumbha Yoga Company (Limited)	Thiruvella	30th April 1892. 19th Chittray 1067.	Rs. 100,000
10	The Kottayam Weaving and Trading Company (Limited)	Kottayam	5th August 1892. 22nd Audi 1067.	Rs. 20,000
11	The Trivandrum Friend-in-Need Society	Trivandrum	14th December 1894. 1st Margaly 1070.	Voluntary monthly subscriptions.
12	The Sri-ratnam Company (Limited)	Kunnatnad	3rd October 1896. 19th Kanni 1072.	Rs. 15,000
13	The Sri Padmanabha Thyravia Sahaya Ela Nidhi Company (Limited) ...	Shencottah	2nd February 1898. 21st Tye 1073.	Rs. 60,000
14	The Arumugavelasa Drevia Sahaya Ela Nedi Company (Limited) ...	Elattur Shencottah ...	11th October 1898. 26th Kunni 1074.	Rs. 50,000
15	The Ariavinayaka Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited) ...	Pudur Shencottah ...	25th October 1898. 10th Alpasy 1074.	Rs. 30,250
16	The Letchoominicadana Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited) ...	Shencottah	26th October 1898. 11th Alpasi 1074.	Rs. 37,000

TRADE LIST.

ALLEPPEY.

Names of Mercantile Firms.	Names of Resident partners or owners.	Names of Agents.
Darragh Smail & Co. ...	... .	G. H. Davey Agent. P. E. Bradbridge Assistant.
Arnold Chenney & Co. ...	... ...	T. Macinlay.
Andrew & Co. ...	... ...	L. H. Pretsell.
Hajee Mahomad Hajee Jacob...	Hajee Mahomad Hajee Jacob...	
Hajee Essah Salay Mahomad and Sons...	Hajee Hassam H. Essah..	
Hajee Ahmad Hajee Hassum Hajee Abdoollah...	... ...	Cassim Hajee Salayman.
Abdullah Kajee Jackria...	Abdullah Hajaee Jackria.	
Adam Oosman ...	Adam Oosman ...	
Hajee Mahomad Hajee Jaffer...	Hajce Mahmod Hajee Jaffer...	
Samjee Padamsee ...	... ...	Ghella Ryesee.
Jeraj Laljee	Vagjee Jeraj ...	
Luddah Madhowjee ...	Mathrandas Luddah ...	
Kurumsee Ketsey & Co...	Servjee Ganadar ...	
Jadowjee Ragowjee ...	Jadowjee Ragowjee ...	
Laljee Vissenji ...	Laljee Vissenji ...	
Panachantha Padamsee ...	... ...	Moorjee Luddah.
Tursee Triconjee ...	Tursee Triconjee ...	
Maljee Kesowjee ...	Maljee Kesowjee ...	
Vallybhoy Kadirbhoy & Co	... ...	Bagavadaass Gangjee.
N. P. Narielwalla and Brothers...	Nourojee Pestonjee Narielwalla...	
C. M. Coonjoo Vychian ...	C. M. Coonjoo Vychian...	
Moothooswamy Pillay and Sons...	M. Appavoo Pillay ...	
M. Chinnappa Pillay & Co.	M. Chinnappa Pillay ...	
M. K. Govindan and Co...	K. Govindan	
G. Gomez	G. Gomez	
Lonen Avusep ...	Lonen Avusep ...	
Thengoomoodan Vareed ..	Thengoomoodan Vareed...	
Kuppan Pillay ...	Kuppan Pillay ...	
R. Vittal Shenoy ...	R. Vittal Shenoy ...	
Oosman Hajee Kasim & Co.	Salayman Hassum ...	
Ebrahim Salayman and Co.	... ...	Moosa Hajee Ismail.
Ismail Hajee Moosa ...	Ismail Hajee Moosa ...	
Haroon Tyib	Haroon Tyib... ...	
Assunkutty Abdurman ...	Assunkutty Abdurman ...	
Ally Mahomad ...	Ally Mahomad ...	
T. P. Moideen Patany Rowther...	T. P. Moideen Pattany Rowther...	
M. P. M. R. M. Narayanan Chetty...	M. P. M. R. M. Narayanan Chetty...	
V. R. M. S. T. Vellian Chetty...	V. R. M. S. T. Vellian Chetty...	
R. M. Shungoo Iyen ...	R. M. Shungoo Iyen ...	
P. L. P. Andy Iyen ...	P. L. P. Aundy Iyen ...	
Fathel Hajee Jaffer ...	Fathel Hajee Jaffea ...	
R. H. Bava H. Ibrahim ...	R. H. Bava H. Ibrahem ...	

QUILON.

Names.	Trade.
Shuther boji Set	Rice, cotton, country twist &c.
Hadjee Casin Isaac	Rice, &c.
Hajee Jacob Set	Piece goods, millinery, &c.
Cochasen Coonjoo	Piece goods, millinery, &c.
Mideen Coonjoo	Tobacco, &c.
Cadervava	Timber, &c.
Ramachandren Putter ...	Pepper, gram, &c.
Adima	Rice &c.
Vengadaswaren Putter ...	Piece goods, &c.
J. P. Shodalay	Wines and spirits and preserved [provisions.
Goonan Putter	Tobacco.
Anantha Putter	Do
Sreenivasom Putter	Pepper, sugar, &c.
Elias Madoi	Wines and Spirits and preserved
Cuppu Swamy	Do. do. [provisions.

TRIVANDRUM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Hadjee Junus Mahomed .	Piece goods, metals.	Challay.
Hadjee Abubuker Hadjee Ahmed.	do.	do
Jusape Haroun	do	do
Salomamed Mahomed ...	do	do
Ibrahim Abbah	do	do
Hadjee Hussan Juna... ...	do	do
Hadjee Camesa Ismail ...	do	do
Hassan Hoommer	do	do
Hadjee Abdul Shuker ...	do	do
Adam Hadjee Omer	do	do
Asam Abdul Sakoor	do	do
Ismail Abubaker	do	do
Ibrahim Kareem	Umbrellas.	do
Hadjee Abeeb and Sons ...	Piece goods, metals.	Attaculangari.
Abdul Sathar	Watchmaker.	do
Maruthanayagam Chuppu Pillay.	Country cloth.	Challay.
Zacriah Jaffer	Piece goods.	do
Ibrahim	do	do
Mahomed Adam	do	do
Hassem Abubuker	do	do
Abdula Ibrahim	do	do
Musa Soomar	do	do
Mouloo Denna	do	Cantonment.
Abdulla Khan	do	do
Sivathanu Arunachalam ...	Country cloth.	Challay.
Venkadathre Iyen Pulpoo Iyen ...	do	do
Kanakathi Mirasa Ravoother ...	do	do
V. S. Padmanabha Aiyer ...	do	do

TRIVANDRUM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Ramaswamy Aiyar	Country cloth.	Challay.
Apothatharana Aiyan Appoo Aiyan...	do	do
Sundrum Iyer	do	do
Meenachy Iyen	do	do
Pulpoo Pillay	do	Kythamuku.
Chinniyan Pillay	do	do
K. Narayana Iyer	do	Challay.
K. Pitchu Iyer	do	do
Muthuswami Pillay	Rice.	do
Narayana Iyen.	do	Manacaud.
Devaraja Iyen	do	do
Rama Aiyan Krishna Aiyan ...	do	do
Sreenivasa Aiyan	do	do
Visuanatha Aiyar	do	do
Rama Aiyan Subha Aiyan ...	do	do
Harihara Iyen	do	do
Annakutti Iyen	do	Attaculangarai.
Sankara Iyen	do	do
Soobien Varadien	do	Challay.
Sreenivasa Iyen Sasha Iyen ...	do	do
Sashien Ramasubbien ...	do	do
Soobien Ramaswamy Iyen ...	do	do
Palanya Pillay	do	do
Iyyavien Vengu Iyen ...	do	do
Srekamaswara Iyen Authy Iyen.	do	do
Soondralingom Pillay ...	do	do
Virabahu Iyen	do	do
Venkadaswara Iyen	do	do
Pitchu Iyen Rama Iyen ...	do	do
Gnapathy Iyen Pulpanaba Iyen...	Gold and Jewellery.	do
Govindan Asari	do	do
Sankaranarayan Ayen ...	do	do
Virabahu Iyen	do	do
Muthien Kuppien	do	do
Muthien Ramaswamy Iyen ...	do	do
Muthuswamy Iyer Narayana Iyer	do	do
Krishna Iyen Meenatchy Iyen ...	do	do
Mathaven Chettyar Subrahmanya Chettyar...	do	do
Vedanayaga Achary Vydianaden.	do	do
Nellappien Muthu Iyen ...	Jwellery.	do
Muthukrishna Iyen	Sowcar.	do
Soobrahmoney Pillay Gunapatiya Pillay...	do	do
Ramasoobrahmoney Venketacharai Iyer...	do	do
Shunkaranarayana Iyer ...	do	do
Ramannagamony	Tobacco.	do

TRIVANDRUM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Picha Pillay	Tobacco.	Challay.
Narayana Arasa Iyen ...	do	do
Appaswamy Iyen	do	do
Sankarapandia Pilllay ...	do	do
Arumoogom Pillay	do	do
Rama Iyen Sunkara Iyen ...	do	do
Pulpu Pillay	do	Kythamuku.
Thalava Padalingom & Co. ...	Timber	Challay.
Gopala Pillay	do	Tampanoor.
Narayana Pillay	do	Landing place.
Cochoo Cootty	do	do
Agastyan	do	Palavangady
Antony Joseph	Wine spirits & preserved provisions.	Cantonment.
T. L. Gomez & Sons	do	do
Peter Pereira	do	Pettah.
J. D. Pereira	Timber.	Cantonment.
Ramasoobien	Druggist.	Challay.
Mathen	Book seller and Binder.	do
Perumal Pillay	do	do

Marse & Co., Proprietor T. S. B. Marse—General Merchants, Boot and shoe makers, Commission Agents and Hackney Carriage Proprietors, Cantonment, Main Road.

B. John & Sons, Boot, Shoe, Saddle and Harness Manufacturers Tanners and Hackney Carriage Proprietors—Cantonment.

The Western Coast Trading Agency, Wines and Spirits Vendors, Chemists and Druggists, Auctioneers, General Merchants and Commission Agents—J. A. Gomez, Manager.

S. Koder & Co...Cantonment—Wines, fancy goods &c.

J. B. D'Cruz, Photographer ... ...Cantonment, Trivandrum.

John Jacob & Co. General Merchants, Boot and Harness makers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers—Trivandrum.

F. D. Rosario, Master Tailor of Gents' & Ladies' Dresses, ornamental and plain cabinet maker, Furniture Repairer and Coach Builder—Cantonment, Trivandrum.

KOTTAYAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
P. Ithak Kurien	Rice &c. ...	Tirunakara.
P. Pakkiri Kannan	do. ...	do.
Do Puthoor	do. ...	do.
C. Maitheen Kutty	do. ...	do.
T. Pareigathu Vaya	do. ...	do.
T. Pothen...	do. ...	do.
K. Mathan	do. ...	do.
P. Jaini Mahamathali ...	do. ...	do.
V. Chandy	do. ...	do.
P. Karuman	Jaggery ...	do.
K. Koshi	Cloth ...	do.
Hussani Hassin Coat... ...	Various kinds of [cloths.	do.
C. Korah Korula	Liquors &c.	do.
M. Sayid Mahomed	Brass &c. ...	do.
U. Itty and Co.	Rice &c. ...	do.
C. Vurki Oommen	Gold ...	do.
U. Ithak Thommi	Rice &c. ...	do.
K. Esaw Avirah	Boxes ...	do.
P. Kunjoomada Arathan ...	Jaggery ...	do.
C. Varkki Ittiavirah	do. ...	do.
P. Kurien Kurien	Rice &c. ...	do.
Damodarah Pie Madeva Pie ...	Opium ...	do.
A. K. Kunjismaal	Rice &c. ...	do.
M. Kurien Chandi and Co. ...	do. ...	do.
Varkki Thommen	Boxes	do.
M. Mathen	Rice &c. ...	do.
Kolathoo Iyen	Goods ...	do.
Shunkaralinga Iyen	do. ...	do.
Sippu Krishna Iyen	do. ...	do.
Cherian and Co.	do. ...	do.
P. Ramaswamy Iyen	do. ...	do.
Mathan Chakko	Liquors &c. ...	do.
Mathan Kuruvilla	Rice &c. ...	do.
Ummir Kannan	Plates &c. ...	do.
Senku Pichakannan	do. ...	do.
Meera Kaseen	do. ...	do.
M. Koyammadh	do. ...	do.
Korah Vurki	English Medicine ...	do.
M. Vargees	Liquors &c. ...	do.
Itty Ipe Thommi	Rice &c. ...	do.
K. Thomma	do. ...	Kanjikuli.
V. Ittiavirah	do. ...	do.
C. Chandi	do. ...	do.
P. I. Chakko	Rice &c. ...	Lower Bazaar.
Narayana Pie Keeri Pie ...	Rice ...	do.
K. Kavumeera Mahomed ...	Rice &c. ...	do.
S. Govinda Praboo	do. ...	do.
N. Madava Kammathi ...	do. ...	do.
P. C. Varkki	Molasses, goods &c.	do.
T. C. Chakko	Gold	do.
V. I. Chandi	Molasses ...	do.
E. Nainan...	do. ...	do.

KOTTAYAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
E. Mathoo Eippu	Molasses ...	Lower Bazaar.
M. J. Mathan	Rice &c. ...	do.
K. Kunjoo Maitheen	do. ...	do.
Maitheen Kunjoo	do. ...	do.
P. Sashthasanai	Molasses ...	do.
K. Sayid Mahomed	Rice &c. ...	do.
T. Kochukunjoo Mudelliar ...	do. ...	do.
Mathai Mathai	do. ...	do.
C. Padmanabha Iyen... ...	Banker ...	Tirunakara.
Ramakrishna Iyen	Goods ...	do.
Ramaswami Iyen	Banker ...	do.
Sankara Narayana Iyen ...	Goods ...	do.
R. Appakoda Iyen	Cloth ...	do.
P. Appakutti Iyen	do. ...	do.
Samu Iyen	do. ...	do.
P. Chakko Eapen	Baker ...	do.
T. Mathan	Rice &c. ...	do.
Palpoo Pillay Vakil	do. ...	do.
Kunnumprathu Ittoop Kochitty ...	Ricie & other goods.	do.
Methayil Kuryan Kuruvilah ...	do. ...	do.
Ellakalayil Varki Kuriyan ...	do. ...	do.
Kizhaku Padinjare Thalakal		do.
Chacko...	do. ...	do.
Mapathiyil Cheriyan	do. ...	do.
Pannikuthiyil Ouseph ...	do. ...	do.
Kanjiramathathu Chacko ...	do. ...	do.
Parayil Ethappaan	do. ...	do.
Seythali Arubakaa	do. ...	do.
Kottarakara Mathan	do. ...	do.
Punnapurambil Sankara Pillai ...	do. ...	do.
Valikandi Abeed	do. ...	do.
Metumprathu Kathirukannu ...	do. ...	do.
Vadakan Abdullah	do. ...	do.
do. Antharavaan ...	do. ...	do.
Meeravu Nagoor Meera ...	do. ...	do.
Vettukuzhiyil Ayaru... ...	do. ...	do.
Adima Oommar	do. ...	do.
Vadakara Ammu	do. ...	do.
E. A. Araham and Co. ...	Spirits and cloths...	do.
K. I. Varki	English medicines and cloths...	do.
Vengaloor Abraham	do. ...	do.
Chirakadavil Abraham ...	Gold. ...	do.
Varki Oomman	do. ...	do.
Trichoorkaren French ...	do. ...	do.
Palathunkal Mathan Ettaku ...	do. ...	do.
Pulimoottil Pylee	do. ...	do.
Kandanchira Koshi	do. ...	do.
Abeebanenoor Mahamathu ...	Cloths. ...	do.
Thayibam Valli	do. ...	do.
Rajamgam Iyan	do. ...	do.
Sudarayan Subramania Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
Parasurama Iyen	do. ...	do.
Thekanadayil Kunjan Pillai ...	do. ...	do.

KOTTAYAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
K. Ramaswami Iyen	Cloths ...	Tirunakara.
Ramayan Nilacunda Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
Andi Ramaswami Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
Arattan Chandran	Jaggery. ...	do.
do. Kadutha	do. ...	do.
Thyparambil Pathari Shungoo ...	do. ...	do.
Ananchaperumal David ...	do. ...	do.
Ramanathan	do. ..	do.
Earel Chandy	Rice. ...	do.
Visan	Copper ...	do.
Aravarsan	do. ...	do.
Avira Maistry	Boxes ...	do.
Thoman Maistry	do. ...	do.
Varghese Maistry	do. ...	do.
Thoman Chathru	Stitching ...	do.
Jarone Pyto	do. ...	do.
Arumukam	Flesh ...	do.
Sippan	do. ...	do.
Vittor Anthoney	do. ...	do.
Sankara Iyen	Cloth ...	do.
Parasurama Iyen	do. ...	do.
Sankarayan	Rice & other goods..	do.
Nilacunda Pillai	do. ...	do.
Kittumani Iyen	do. ...	do.
Geechapie...	Molasses ...	Lower Bazaar.
Malloocheri Oolahannan ...	do. ...	do.
Venkita Kammathy	do. ..	do.
Vattakalathil Kuryan ...	do. ...	do.
Pares Sashtan	do. ..	do.
Kuttikal Mathoo	do. ...	do.
Alumoottil Vareethu... ...	do. ...	do.
Kochu Makkaru	Rice & other goods..	do.
Ellikal Peedkayil Mathan ...	do. ...	do.
Vallacheri do. Nilacunda Iyen..	do. ...	do.
Raman	do. ...	do.
Thomas	do. ...	do.
Mattai Thomas	do. ...	do.
Kunju Muthaliyaru	do. ...	do.
Bavukan	do. ...	do.
Kochu Veeran	do. ...	do.
Kannanthra Kuryan	do. ...	do.
Kurisumoottil Oottuppoo ...	Molasses ...	do.
Valaschirakel Kuryan ..	do. and cloth ...	do.
Vallel Ittiavirah	Rice & other goods..	Kanjikuzhi.
Changanthil Kuryan Andeo ...	do.	do.

PADMANABHAPURAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Rama Moopen	Rice metals, Condiments.	Kottar.
Shunmoogom Pillay	do	do
Parasooramen Pillay	do	do
Swaminatha Pillay	do	do
Cumarandy	Gold and Jewellery	do
Vayeeraven Pundarom ...	Thread, Gold and Banker.	do
Ismaul	Country cloth.	do
Vallampiri Moopen	Thread, oil.	do
Kulathuran Pillay	Tobacco.	do
Armogum Pillay	do	do
Aroomugaperumal Moopen ...	do	do
Soliman Pillay	Timber.	do
S. M. S. Sodalamuthoo Pillay ...	do	do
Sivacamy Soondram Pillay ...	Wine, Spirits.	do
Colathuran	do	Nagercoil.
Athimoolum Iyer	Thread, Banker.	Kottar.
Sivathanoo Moopen	Oil.	do
T. Moothucumaraswamy Pillay...	Banker.	Meenatchi-puram.
Muthucutti Iyer	do	Vadivee-swarom.
Appavoo Pillay	Rice.	Kuzhithuray.
Aiyappen Pillay	do	do
C. Madhaven Pillay	Tobacco.	Puthukaday.
M. Moothuswamy Pillay ...	do	do
C. Devanayagom Pillay ...	Cloth.	do
Sankarakumaroo Pillay ...	Wholesale Merchant, Tobacco, Tamarind, &c.	Thoduvetti.
Padmanabhen Bhuthalingom Pillay...	do	do
Sankarakumaroo Pillay ...	Rice &c.	Kalikavila.
Vanni Perumal Pillay ...	Tobacco.	do
Perumal Kuttalom	Rice, Jaggery.	Eraniel.
Annamalay Kuttalom ...	Condiments.	do
Athimoolum Annamalay ...	Cloth.	do
Kumarvelu	Grain, condiments, tobacco, bettles.	Palliady.
Manikkam Anandam Mooppen ...	Rice, condiments, cloth.	Padmana-bhapuram.
Soobramanyan Armoogam Chettyar ...	Condiments, rice, oil.	Padmana-bhapuram.
Moothookumaroo Subramanyan...	Oil and condiments	Padmana-bhapuram.
Shungara Aiyer Bros. ...	Druggists, spirits, wine, merchants.	Thakkalay.
Kulathooran Pakkyam ...	Wine and spirits.	do

Royal Family of Cochin.

HIS HIGHNESS

SIR RAMA VURMAH K.C.S.I. & F.M.U.

MAHARAJAH OF COCHIN.

Born 27th December 1852.

Ascended the Musnud 23rd October 1895.

BROTHER OF THE RAJAH.

His Highness VEERACARALA VURMAH,

Elliah Rajah of Cochin.

Born 9th September 1854.

BROTHERS, COUSINS & NEPHEWS OF THE RAJAH.

His Highness RAMA VURMAH

First Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of His Highness Cousin
Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 6th October 1858.

Second Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of Her Highness Coonjee
Amah Tambooran.
Born 30th December 1861.

Third Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of Her Highness Coonjee
Amah Tambooran.
Born 5th December 1863.

Fourth Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 13th December 1863.

Fifth Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 12th September 1865.

Sixth Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambqoran.
Born 29th November 1865.

Seventh Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of Her Highness Wallia Amah Tambooran.
Born 27th February 1866.

Eighth Prince of Cochin.
Fourth Son of Her Highness Wallia Amah Tambooran.
Born 31st October 1869.

Ninth Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 29th April 1870.

Tenth Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 13th July 1870.

Eleventh Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of Her Highness the late Cheria Ikavoo
Amah Tambooran, Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Wallia Amah Tambooran.
Born 28th January 1871.

Twelfth Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of Her Highness the late Cheria Ikavoo
Amah Tambooran, Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Wallia Amah Tambooran.
Born 25th January 1873.

Thirteenth Prince of Cochin.
First Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.
Born 2nd December 1873.

Fourteenth Prince of Cochin.
Fourth Son of Her Highness the late Cheria Ikavoo
Amah Tambooran Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Wallia Amah Tambooran.
Born 8th November 1875.

Fifteenth Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Cunjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.)
Born 15th August 1876.

Sixteenth Prince of Cochin.
Fourth Son of Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 13th November 1876.

Seventeenth Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 11th March 1877.

Eighteenth Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of Her Highness
Koonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.
Born 6th February 1878.

Nineteenth Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.)
Born 26th May 1878.

Twentieth Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran
(Daughter of Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 25th September 1881.

Twenty-first Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 12th December 1881.

Twenty-second Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of Her Highness the late Mungoo Amah
Tambooran
(Third Daughter of Wallia Amah Tambooran.)
Born 25th January 1883.

Twenty-third Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran
(Daughter of Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran)
Born 24th Kanni 1060.

Twenty-fourth Prince of Cochin.
Fourth Son of Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
Born 26th Madom 1060.

Twenty-fifth Prince of Cochin.
First Son of Her Highness Coonjee Kavoo Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness Coonjee Amah
Tambooran)
Born 1st Chingom 1061.

Twenty-sixth Prince of Cochin.
First Son of Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(Fourth Daughter of Her Highness the late Coonjee
Amah Tambooran)
Born 4th Thulam 1062.

Twenty-seventh Prince of Cochin.
First Son of Her Highness Coonjee Kavoo Amah Tambooran
(Third Daughter of Her Highness the late Coonjee
Amah Tambooran)
Born 30th Kanni 1063.

Twenty-eighth Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of Her Highness the late Mungoo Amah Tambooran (Third Daughter of Her Highness Wallia Amah Tambooran)
Born 6th Vrichigom 1064.

Twenty-ninth Prince of Cochin.

Third Son of Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran (Eldest Daughter of Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran)
Born 26th Thulam 1065.

Thirtieth Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran (Fourth Daughter of Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran)
Born 13th Dhanoo 1065.

Thirty-first Prince of Cochin.

First Son of Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran (Third Daughter of Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran)
Born 9th Edavom 1065.

Thirty-second Prince of Cochin.

First Son of Her Highness Coonjee Kavoo Amah Tambooran (Eldest Daughter of the late Cheriya Ikavoo Amah Tambooran)
Born 24th Kanni 1067.

Thirty-third Prince of Cochin.

Third Son of Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran (Fourth Daughter of the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran)
Born 2nd Karkadagom 1067.

Thirty-fourth Prince of Cochin.

Fourth Son of Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran (Eldest Daughter of Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran)
Born 16th Meenum 1068.

Thirty-fifth Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of Her Highness Kunjee Kavoo Amah Tambooran (Eldest daughter of Her Highness the late Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran)
Born 4th Vrichigam 1069.

Thirty-sixth Prince of Cochin.

Third son of Goonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran (Eldest Daughter of Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 23rd Edavom 1070.

Thirty-seventh Prince of Cochin.

Eldest son of Cunjukavu Amah Tambooran (Fourth Daughter of Her H. Walliah Amah Tambooran)
Born 12th Kanni 1071.

Thirty-eighth Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of Her Highness Mangoo Tambooran,
Daughter of Her Highness Kunjikavu Tambooran,
Daughter of Her Highness Kunju Ammah Tambooran.
Born 19th Edavom 1071.

Thirty-ninth Prince of Cochin.

Third Son of Her Highness Kunjikavu Tambooran,
Daughter of Her Highness the late Cheria Ikkavu
Tambooran.
Born 22nd Mithunom 1072.

Fortieth Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of Her Highness Kavu Tambooran,
Daughter of Her Highness Kunji Pilla Tambooran.
Born 27th Karkatagom 1072.

Forty-first Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of Her Highness Kunji Pilla Tambooran,
Daughter of Her Highness Kunjikavu Tambooran,
Daughter of Her Highness Kunjammah Tambooran.
Born 3rd Thulam 1073.

Forty-second Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of Her Highness Ikkavu Tambooran,
Daughter of Her Highness Kunji Pilla Tambooran, Daughter
of Her Highness Valia Ikkavu Ammah Tambooran.
Born 17th Kumbhom 1073.

Forty-third Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of Her Highness Kunjikavu Ammah Tambooran,
Daughter of Her Highness Valia Ammah Tambooran.
Born 20th Medom 1073.

MOTHER OF THE RAJAH

Her Highness
The Wallia or Senior Amah Tambooran.
Born 7th December 1832.

AUNT OF THE RAJAH.

Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 30th September 1839.

SISTER OF THE RAJAH.

Her Highness Coonjee Kavoo Tambooran.
Fourth Daughter of Her Highness Wallia
Amah Tambooran.
Born 19th Kumbhum 1050.

FEMALE COUSINS OF THE RAJAH.

Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.
Born 3rd July 1840.

Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 2nd October 1842.

Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 29th June 1841.

Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Second Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 22nd April 1843.

Her Highness Coonjee Kavoo Tambooran.
Third Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 16th April 1858.

Her Highness Cheria Ikavoo Tambooran.
Fourth Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 8th April 1862.

Her Highness Coonjee Kavoo Tambooran.
Eldest Daughter of Her Highness Coonjee
Amah Tambooran.
Born 10th June 1856.

Her Highness Ikavoo Tambooran.
Second Daughter of Her Highness Coonjee
Amah Tambooran.
Born 3rd February 1866.

Third Daughter of Her Highness Coonjee
Amah Tambooran.
Born 23rd June 1872.

Fourth Daughter of Her Highness Coonjee
Amah Tambooran.
Born 21st May 1875.

Fifth Daughter of Her Highness Coonjee
Amah Tambooran.
Born 17th September 1877.

Sixth Daughter of Her Highness Coonjee
Amah Tambooran.
Born 8th May 1880.

NIECES OF THE RAJAH.

Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.
Born 16th April 1859.

Second Daughter of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.
Born 27th April 1863.

Third Daughter of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.
Born 24th September 1867.

Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 12th October 1861.

Second Daughter of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 26th November 1867.

Second Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 25th November 1873.

Third Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 4th June 1878.

Fourth Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 22nd April 1880.

Fifth Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 28th July 1882.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 4th Kumbhum 1054.

Second Daughter of Ikoo Amah Tambooran
(Second Daughter of the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 6th Thulam 1060.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 23rd June 1876.

Second Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 20th February 1878.

Third Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 22nd December 1879.

Fourth Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 26th May 1883.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness,
Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.)
Born 23rd December 1879.

Second Daughter of Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.)
Born 16th Dhanu 1059.

Third Daughter of Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.)
Born 29th Kanni 1067.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Third Daughter of Her Highness
the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 12th March 1878.

Second Daughter of Coonjee Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(Third Daughter of the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 29th Medom 1060.

Third Daughter of Coonjee Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(Third Daughter of the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 31st Edavom 1067.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran
(First Daughter of Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 8th Karkadagom 1054.

Second Daughter of Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran
(First Daughter of Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 19th Chingom 1062.

First Daughter of Her Highness the late
Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(First Daughter of Her Highness Wallia Amah Tambooran.)
Born 27th June 1869.

First Daughter of Her Highness the late
Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Third Daughter of Her Highness
Wallia Amah Tambooran.)
Born 15th Karkadagom 1055.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(Fourth Daughter of the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran
Born 12th February 1882.

Second Daughter of Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(Fourth Daughter of the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 30th Kumbhom 1059.

First Daughter of Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(Third Daughter of Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.)
Born 6th Edavom 1059.

Eldest Daughter of Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(Second Daughter of Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 10th Kanni 1064.

Eldest Daughter of Coonjee Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Wallia Amah Tambooran's
Eldest Daughter.)
Born 17th Mithunam 1064.

Eldest Daughter of the late Cochu Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran (Eldest Daughter of Kavoo Amah Tambooran.) Born 19th Vrichigom 1066.

First Daughter of Coonje Ikkavoo Amah Tambooran (Fifth Daughter of Coonjee Amah Tambooran) Born 20th Vrichigam 1069.

Second Daughter of Kavoo Amah Tambooran (Third Daughter of Coonjee Amah Tambooran) Born 2nd Dhanu 1069.

Eldest Daughter of Coonjee Kavoo Amah Tambooran (Fourth Daughter of Wallia Amah Tambooran) Born 8th Edavom 1069.

Eldest Daughter of Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran (Eldest Daughter of Mungoo Amah Tambooran) Born 20th Chingom 1070.

Eldest Daughter of Ikku Amah Tambooran (Sixth Daughter of Coonjee Amah Tambooran) Born 28th Makarom 1070.

Eldest daughter of Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran (Eldest Daughter of Ikkavoo Amah Tambooran) Born 17th Edavom 1070.

Second Daughter of Her Highness Ikkavoo Tambooran. Daughter of Her Highness Kunja Ammah Tambooran. Born 25th Kanni 1071

Eldest Daughter of Her Highness Kunji Kavu Tambooran, Daughter of Her Highness Valia Kavu Tambooran. Born 10th Makarom 1071.

Second Daughter of Her Highness Kochu Kunji Kavu Tambooran, Daughter of Her Highness Kunjammah Tambooran. Born 21st Medom 1071.

Eldest Daughter of Her Highness Ikkavu Tambooran, Daughter of Her Highness Kunji Pilla Tambooran, Daughter of Her Highness Valia Ikkavu Tambooran. Born 22nd Mithunom 1071

Third Daughter of Her Highness Kavu Tambooran, Daughter of Her Highness Kunjammah Tambooran. Born 25th Kanni 1073.

Sixth Daughter of Her Highness Mangoo Tambooran, Daughter of Her Highness Valia Kunji Pilla Tambooran. Born 9th Kumbhom 1073.

Eldest Daughter of Her Highness Mangu Tambooran, Daughter of Her Highness Kunja Ammah Tambooran. Born 21st Chingom 1074.

Second Daughter of Her Highness Kunji Pilla Thampuran, Daughter of Her Highness Mangu Thampuran, Daughter of Her Highness Valia Kunji Pilla Thampuran. Born 2nd Kanni 1074.

GOVERNMENT OF COCHIN.

HUZUR CUTCHERRY.

P. RAJAGOPALACHARI, M. A., B. L.,

DEWAN OF COCHIN.

S. Swaminatha Aiyar, B. A. ... ...Comptroller of accounts.
K. Narayana Menon, B. A. ... ...Peishcar, Northern Division.
P. Shangoony Menon, B. A. ... ... Do. Southern Division.
C. Achyuta Menon, B. A. ... ...Secretary to the Dewan.
T. C. Cherian. ... ...Huzur Sheristadar.
K. Shangu Warrior, B. A. ... ...Huzur Treasury officer.
D. M. Cruickshank, M. A. ... ...Educational Secretary.
A. Suppukutty Menon ... ...Huzur Treasurer.
M. Sankaran Menon, B. A. ... ...Supt. of Stamps and Stationery.
T. V. Kasturi Rangaiyar, B. A.... ...Head Accountant.
C. S. Gopala Panikkar, B. A. .. ...Head Clerk, Land Revenue Branch.
N. A. Parasurama Aiyar, B. A.... ...Do. Public Works Branch.
H. Karunakara Pisharody, B. A.(Ag.)...Head Clerk, Miscellaneous Branch.
B. C. Chakko, B. A. .... Do. Separate Revenue Branch.
N. S. Seshaiyar, B. A. ... ... Do. Dewaswam Branch.
M. I. Varky, B. A. ... (Ag.) ... Do. Educational Branch.

Tahsildars and 2nd Class Magistrates.

K. Narayana Menon, B. A. ... ...Tahsildar, Kanayannur.
T. S. Subbaraya Aiyar ... ...(Ag.) Cochin.
A. Kittoony Menon ... ...Mugundapurom.
C. S. Subrahmoney Iyer, B. A.... ...(Ag.) Talapally.
R. K. Raja Rama Row, ...(Ag.) Kodungallur.
A. Sankara Menon, B. A., B. L. ... ...Trichur.
N. R. Venkitiswara Aiyar ... ...Chittoor.

Sub-Magistrates.

P. V. Philip, B. A. ... ...Nemmaray. (Acting.)
M. Gopala Menon, B. A.... ... ...Kunnamkulam. (Do.)
C. A. Ramakrishna Aiyar, B. A. ...Adur. (Do.)
M A. Chakko, B. A. Special Magistrate..Ernakulam.

Police.

R. B. Ferguson ... ...Superintendent of Police.

POLICE INSPECTORS.

R. J. D'Lemos ... ...Cochin.
Kunjunny Pillai ... ...Kanayanore.
Gopalan Nair ... ...Cranganore.
P. Shungunny Menon ... ...Trichur.
A. W. Rice... ... ...Tallapilly.
A. H. Muller ... ...Mukundapurom.
Narayana Kaimal... ... ...Ag. Chittoor.
P. Achutha Menon ... ...Inspector, Detective Corps.

Education.

THE COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL, ERNAKULAM.

D. M. Cruickshank, M. A. ...	...Principal.
F. S. Davies, B. A....	...Vice-Principal.
P. R. Subramania Sastri, B. A...	...Mathematical Master.
C. Mathai, B. A. & L. T.	...Principal's Assistant.
S. Anantakrishna Aiyar, B. A. ...	...Assistant Master.
R. Dewa Raja Aiyar, B. A.	Do.
L. K. Anantakrishna Aiyar, B. A. & L. T.	do.
D. Masilamani, B. A.	do.
N. A. Paramaswara Aiyar, B. A. & L. T.	do.
C. V. Subramania Aiyar, B. A.... ...	do.
C. Raman Menon, B. A.	do.
V. Atchutha Menon, B. A.	do.

and other Assistant Masters and Pundits.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION AND HIS DEPUTIES.

A. P. Subramania Aiyar, B. A....	...Superintendent of Education.
L. R. Viswanatha Aiyar, B. A....	...Deputy Superintendent, Ag.

and two Inspecting School Masters.

District Schools.

K. Koshi, B. A.	...Head Master, Trichur.
Miss Jessie Harley, ...	...Jubilee Caste Girl's School Trichur.
George Tharyan	...Head Master, Kunnamkulam
K. V. Mathan, B. A.	... do. Chittur.
G. Venkappa Aiyar, B. A. ...	... do. Irinjalacoda Ag.
C. V. Anantha Rama Aiyar, B. A.	... do. Mattancheri.
Miss S. LaRive	...Caste Girls' School, Ernaculam.
„ Olive Bain, ...	...Head Mistress, Syrian Girls' School, Trichur.

Anglo-Vernacular Aided Schools.

In Cochin Taluq	Narkkal Boys' School. do. Girls' do. Tirumala Devasam. Pallurutti Pope Leo. XIII School.
In Kanaiyanur Taluq............	Tripunitorah. Mulanthuruthi. Ernakulam Caste Girls' School. Ernakulam Convent Girls' School.
Mukundapuram Taluq ...	...Chalakudi.
Trichur Taluq	Trichur C. M. S. Girls' School. Do. Boys' do. Elthuruthi. Chembukavu.
Talapilly Taluq.........	Kunnamkulam Syrian Girls' school. Do. Parish do. Wadakancheri.
Chittur Taluq	Nemmarei. Nellapilli. Athicode. Tattamangalam Sealy Memorial School.

There are 48 Vernacular Sirkar (including a Normal School) and 97 Vernacular Aided Schools.

Sirkar aid is also given to a Hebrew School at Jews' Town, two Sanskrit Schools at Chittur, two Sanskrit Schools at Talapilly, three Industrial Schools at Trichur.

HUZUR REGISTRATION OFFICE.

T. C. Cochunny Menon ...Huzur Registrar.

District Registrars.

P. Kittunny Menon ... ...Chittoor.
T. Achutha Menon, B. A... ...Mukundapuram.
K. Ramen Menon ... ...Cochin.
K. Krishna Menon ... ...Kunnamkulam.
E. Ulathara Variyar ... ...Wadakancherry.
T. Alias ... ...Chelakkara.
P. S. Subramania Aiyar, B. A. ...Thiruvenchakolam.
T. Ramaswamy Aiyar, B. A. .. Kuzhuppilly.
Rama Puthuval ... ...Adoor.
M. Shangoonny Menon ...Nellayi.
C. Ranga Chariar ... ...Trichur.
P. Vasu Numbiar, B. A... ...Kanayanoor.
K. K. Joseph ... ...Erannakkel.
M. Narayana Menon ... ...Eranakulam.
P. V. Philip ... .. Nemmara.

COURTS OF LAW.

Appeal Court of Law (At Eranakulam.)

S. Locke, Barrister-at-Law ...First Judge.
T. C. Krishna Menon, B. A. & B. L. ...Second do.
K. Narayana Marar, B. A. & B. L. ...Third do.
V. K. Sankara Menon, B. A. ...Registrar (Acting.)

Zillah Court of Anjekaimal (At Eranakulam.)

V. K. Kochunny Menon, B. A. & B. L...Judge.

Zillah Court of Trichoor (At Trichoor.)

T. R. Ramachandra Iyer, B. A.& B. L...Judge.

District Munsiffs.

R. K. Venkatta Row ... ...Cochin.
Anantharama Iyer, B. A. & B. L. ...Trichoor.
E. Kunju Menon, B. A.... ...Irinjalakuda.
S. Mahalinga Aiyar ... ...Eranakulam.
T. S. Narayana Aiyar, M. A. & B. L....Wadakkancherry.
K. Raman Menon, B. A. & B. L. ...Chittoor.

Court of Appeal from the Decisions of the Special Magistrates.

S. Locke, Barrister-at-Law ... ...Special Appellate Judge.

CIVIL OFFICERS AT OUT-STATIONS.

J. C. Kohlhoff ... ...Conservator of Forests.
J. L. D'Silva ... ...Ag. Supt. of Customs.
P. R. Bennett ... ...Acting Asst. Conservator.
G. Ananthanarayana Aiyar ...Ag. Anchal Supt.
M. Woodhouse ... ...Master Attendant, Narakal.

Medical Department.

Geo. N. Coombes ... ...Medical Officer to the Cochin Govt.

MEDICAL SUBORDINATES.

R. P. Gunther ... ...Assistant Surgeon.
Deva Dasan ... ...Hospital Asst., attached to the Eranakulam Hospital.
T. V. Subbah Row, L. M. & S. ...Junior Asst. Surgeon, Tripoonitorah.

F. D. Gomez, M. B., C. M.	...Apothecary, Trichoor.
H. M. D. Mello ...	... do. Kunnamkulam.
C. Ramunni Menon ...	... do. Nemmarei.
C. M. Joseph ...	... do. Chittoor.
I. Shangunny Menon ...	... do. Irrinjalahcodah.
A. Ponnuswamy Pillay	...Hospital Asst. Trichoor.
Mrs. Eva Williams ...	...Lady Doctor, Mattancherry.
K. J. Peter ...	...Hospital Asst. Codungallore.
T. C. Namasivayam Pillay	...Chalakudy.
M. A. Montaut ...	...Attached to the Trichur Hospital,
T. M. Subba Raya Pillay	... Wadakancherry.

Vaccination.

Medical Officer to the Cochin Government,
General Superintendent.

K. Kunju Menon ... ...Superintendent of Vaccination.

The Establishment consists of one Deputy Inspector and 18 Vaccinators.

Public Works Department.

G. E. Browning ...	...Chief Engineer.
T. Govinda Menon ...	...Supervisor, Southern Division.
C. Sundriah ...	... do. Eastern do.
Albert M. Gunther ...	... do. Western do.

Sirkar Printing Press.

D. M. Gunther ... ...Acting Superintendent.

Dewaswam Department.

A. Sankara Narayana Aiyar, B. A. ...Superintendent of Dewaswams and Oottupuras.

Salt Revenue Department.

B. Fenn ... ...Superintendent of Salt Revenue.

Church of England.

Rev. J. C. J. Pavey ... ...Incumbent, Government Church of St. Francis.

E. H. Black Esq. ... ... }
J. W. Boys Esq. ... ... } Lay Trustees of the Government Church.

Santa Cruz High School.

Rev. Fr. J. P. Antunes, S. J.	...Manager.
Morell Gomez ...	...Head Master.
L. S. Panchapakesa Iyer, B. A.	...First Assistant.

14 Teachers. About 270 students attend this Institution.

Church of England School.

Rev. J. C. J. Pavey ...	...Manager.
Miss B. Veigas ...	...Head Mistress.
K. J. Warugis ...	...Head Master and 5 Assistants.

St. Mary's Convent School, newly established in the diocese of Cochin, under the charge of the Daughters of Charity. Superioress of the Convent—Rev. Mother Ida Belgeri. There are 7 nuns besides.

Head Mistress, with five English Assistant Mistresses and two Native Vernacular Assistants.

There is a Vernacular School attended by about 60 native girls, attached to the Convent.

Rev. Fr. J. P. Antunes, S. J.	...Manager.
G. F. Pereira ...	...Registrar of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

Bishopric of Cochin.

Re-organised according to the Concordat of 23rd June 1886, made between His Holiness Pope Leo XIII and His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal, Louis I.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Matheus d'Oliveira Xavier—Bishop.
Rev. Seb. d'Oliveira Xavier—Secretary to the Bishop and Treasurer.
Rev. J. W. F. Ribeiro, Secretary of the Episcopal Curia.
Rev. Fr. J. P. Antunes, S. J.—Director of Sta. Cruz College.

Mission Station.	Churches and Chapels.	Missionaries.	Christians.	High School and College.	Vernacular Schools.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls' Schools.	No. of Mistresses	No. of Girls.	Printing establishment.
Town Church ...	1	Vicar Rev. John Robeiro D. D.	5,000	High. 1	1	14	300	3	...	...	...
		Assistant Rev. Fr. Windorst ...	...	Low Sec. Schl. 1*	1	12	240	2 }	9 2	131 50	...
Amarabody ...	2	Rev. D. L. Nazareth ...	1,909	...	2	2	70	...	...	...	...
Vaipeen ...	1	Rev. J. P. Nazareth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. Cunha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* With boarding—English is taught.

Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

St. Francis Conference—Cochin.

J. L. D'Silva ... ...President.
G. F. Fernandez ... ...Secretary.
M. A. Platel ... ...Treasurer.

Cochin Committee Club.

S. Locke. W. Brunton.
E. H. Black. A. G. Gover.
J. W. Boys.

S. Locke ... ...Honorary Secretary.

Cochin Friend-in-need Society.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

——— M. A. Platel.
——— M. Woodhouse—J. W. Boys.
E. H. Black... ...Hony. Secy. and Treasurer.

Cochin Library and Reading Room.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

G. Lafrenais—President.
Secretary and Chairman.

A. J. Macleod. E. H. Cooper.
H. Waldeck.

G. Lafrenais ... ...Hony. Secy. and Treasurer.
K. Karunakaran ... ...Librarian.

Cochin Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. E. H. Black ... ...Honorary Secretary.

Firms represented by the Chamber.
Messrs. Aspinwall & Co.
The Bank of Madras.
Messers. John Grieve & Co.
" Peirce Leslie & Co.
" Volkart Brothers.

Traveller's Bungalows.

From	*English miles.*	
Eranacollum to Caroopadanah ...	...	By back-water from Eranacollum to Caroopadnah.
Caroopadanah to Caroovanoor... ...	$10\frac{1}{2}$	On the high road from Cochin to Paulghat.
Trichoor	10	
Putticaud	$8\frac{3}{8}$	
Kakkad	$14\frac{1}{2}$	Between Chowghaut and Tirtallah to Trichoor.
Colinjamparah ...	...	On the high road from Paulghat to Pulachy.
Wadakancherry ...	...	Do. do. from Trichoor to the Railway Station at Shoranore.
Vallanghy	...	Do. do. from Paulghat to Nillumpathy Hills.

Newspapers.

"Cochin Argus."

Published every Saturday evening.

Mrs. L. Pereira ... ...Proprietress.
C. H. Pereira ... ...Editor and Manager.

"Kerala Mitram."

A tri-monthly Journal published in Malayalam.
Proprietor Devjee Bhimjee's Sri Natavar Krishnaswami Devasom.

Editor—M. T. Kunjunni.

BRITISH TOWN OF COCHIN.

Dewan Bahadur K. V. Lekshmana Row, Subordinate Judge, Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Officer in charge of Civil and Military Pensioners, Sub-Treasury Officer, Customs Collector and Receiver of wrecks (on leave).
A. Ramacha Nedungadi, B. A. & B. L. ...Acting.
I. Govindan ... ...Sheristadar, Deputy Collector's Office.
S. Ramachandra Aiyer ... ...Head Clerk do.
Dan. D. Rosario ... ...Record keeper.
I. Govindan ... ...2nd Class Magistrate and Officer in charge of Sub-Jail.

A. G. Gover, Barrister-at-law.
K. Mani Mani ... ...Pleader.
A. Krishna Iyer ... ... do.
G. F. Pereira ... ... do.
N. V. Subrama Iyer, B. A. & B. L. do.
C. S. Rama Iyer ... ... do.
P. Padmanabha Menon, B. A. & B. L. do.

Registration Department.

S. Ramachandra Iyer ... ... *Ex-Officio* Sub-Registrar.

Justice of the Peace.

A. G. Gover, Esq.
E. M. Moss Esq.
W. N. Black, Esq.

Police Establishment.

E. A. Fernandez ... ...Inspector of Police.
F. W. Murray... ... ...European Head Constable.
K. C. Ramunni ... ...Head Constable in charge, Town Station.

Marine Department.

M. Woodhouse ... ...Port Officer, Superintendent of Mercantile marine, Government Surveyor, Registrar of shipping and Special First Class Magistrate.

Celestine Raberts ... ...Government Pilot.
B. Ally Bin Hassen... ... ... Do.
A. A. Paiva ... ...Head Clerk Port Office, and Meteorological Observer.

Customs Department.

F. W. S. Cuffey, B. A ... ...Superintendent.
K. Govindan... ... ...1st Asst. Superintendent.
P. Andi ... ...2nd do.
R. Venkatasubba Aiyar ... ...Head Clerk.

Medical Department.

J. J. Srinivasagam Pillay, B. A., L. R. C. P. & S. E. Assistant Surgeon, Civil Surgeon.
M. Subramoneya Pillay ... ... do. Civil Dispensary.
D. Upendra Prabhu ... ... do. do.

Department Public works—British Cochin.

——— ... ...Sub-Overseer.

Telegraph Department.

A. W. Foord ... ...Divisional Superintendent.
C. S. Smith ... ...Sub-Asst. Supt. Cochin.
J. Craggs ... ...Telegraph Master in charge Cochin.
S. P. Netto ... ...Head Signaller.

Postal Department.

S. Seshachala Naidu ... ...Supt. of Post Offices, Calicut Division.
A. Kannan ... ...Post Master.
C. M. Varghese ... ...Head Clerk.
Raman Menone ... ...Mail Overseer, Cochin Alleppey line.
Gulam Singh ... ...Mail Overseer, Cochin Shoranore line.

Bank of Madras.

W. C. Shaw ... ...Agent.
T. V. Peechoo Putter ... ...Cash keeper.
H. D'Coutho ... ...Head Clerk.
B. Cassim Khan Sahib ... ...Shroff.

Municipal Councillors for the Town of Cochin and its suburbs.

A. G. Gover, Barrister-at-law ... ...Chairman.
A. Ramacha Nedungadi, B. A. & B. L. ...Ex-Officio.

COUNCILLORS.	COUNCILLORS.
Messrs. S. Locke—Vice Chairman	Messrs. G. F. Pereira.
M. Gomez.	K. Moidin Kutti.
P. S. Pandernath.	K. B. Bastian.
K. Kaku Kaku.	H. D. Coutho.
E. Ahmad Kutti Hadji.	Ramachandra Mahadeva.
R. Palani Andi Achari.	J. L. D'Silva.
	F. X. Augustus.

——— Acting Manager.

Table of the principal Roads and Canal routes in the Cochin State.

STAGES.	DISTANCE IN MILES.	REMARKS.

ERNAKULAM.

1. Road from Ernakulam to the Travancore Frontier at Teoroovancollum on the road leading to Muvattupulay *via* Tripunittura,—8½ miles.

Ernakulam	0	T. B.
Tripunittura	6	
Teeroovancollum	8½	Travancore Frontier.

2. Road from Ernakulam to the Travancore Frontier at Eddapilly on the road leading to Alwaye,—2¾ miles.

Ernakulam	0	T. B.
Travancore Frontier at Eddapilly ...	2¾	

From Ernakulam by Canal and backwater to Karupadanna —25 miles.

Navigable at all seasons of the year.

From Ernakulam to Trichur—45 miles.

This route is opened to the Bund across the Chenancherra Canal (to keep out salt water) throughout the year.

From Chenancherra Bund to Trichur the Canal is generally closed for navigation during April and May.

TRICHUR.

3. Trunk road from Trichur to Chalakudi and Unjal, the Travancore Frontier on the main Trunk road leading to Trivandrum *via* Cottayam, length—24 miles.

Trichur	0	T. B.
Eddacoony	4	Junction of Eddacoony and Karupadanna roads.
Manaly River—bridged	7	
Junction with Palapilli Road leading to the Teak Plantations ...	7½	Length of Palapilli road 6 miles.
Pudukad	8¼	
Kurumale River—unbridged Ferry...	9	
Nellayi	10¾	Police station & Proverthy Cutcherry.
Junction with road leading to Padiarum (Forest Depôt) and H. H. The Maha Rajah's Palace at Kanjerappilly	16	Length of Padiarum road 6¾ miles.

Junction with Thomanakail road leading to Irinjalakuda West ...	$16\frac{1}{8}$	Length of road fro $\frac{m}{}$ Chalakudi road to Irrinjalakuda 8 miles. Timber road length 8 miles.
Junction with road leading to Irringana	$17\frac{3}{4}$	
Chalakudi -	19	
Chalakudi river, unbridged, ferry ...	$19\frac{3}{4}$	
Unjal, the Travancore Frontier ...	24	

4. Trunk Road from Trichur to Shoranur Railway station,—20 miles.

Trichur	0	T. B.
Junction with road (E) to Rifle Range and Thanikodum ...	3	Length of road $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
Junction with road (W) leading to Eravaloor on the Trichur to Kunnankulam road	$8\frac{7}{8}$	Length of road 8 miles.
Vadakancheri	12	T. B.
Junction with the Erumapatti road (W) to Kunnankulam ...	12	Length of Erumapatti road 13 miles.
Diversion of Shoranur road (begins) Railway line	$14\frac{1}{4}$	
Mullurkara Toll Gate	15	
Junction with Pazhayannur road (E).	15	Length of Pazhayannur road 15 miles.
Diversion of Shoranur road (ends)...	16	
Junction with Vattolicavoo road leading to Ponany	19	
Shoranur	20	T. B.

5. Trunk Road from Trichur to Karupadanna,—20 miles.

Trichur	0	Mile T. B.
Junction with Kurkencherry road (W)...	$2\frac{1}{4}$	Length of road $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
Junction with Eddacoony and Chalakudi roads	4	
Junction with Kaniamungalum road (W)	7	Length of Kuniamungalum road $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles.
Urakam	8	
Karuvannur river (bridged)... ...	$9\frac{3}{4}$	
Karuvannur	10	T. B.
Irinjalakuda	$13\frac{3}{4}$	
Thomankail or road from Irinjalakuda to Chalakudi road joins (E).	$13\frac{3}{4}$	Length of Thomanakail road 8 miles.
Road leading to Irinjalakuda Palace, Public offices and school (W)...	$13\frac{3}{4}$	
Kakathuruthy road (W) (joins) ...	14	Length of Kakathurthy road 4 miles.
Kombadinjamakel road (joins) (E)...	$16\frac{1}{2}$	Length of Kombadinjamakel road $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Road to Aripalam and kettu Cherra joins (W) ...	$16\frac{1}{2}$	
Karupadanna	20	T. B.

The Backwater at Karupadanna is navigable at all seasons of the year.

6. Trunk Road from Trichur to Vaniyampara the British Frontier, *via* Pattikad and the Cutheran ghaut—length of road 15 miles—leading to British Wadakancherry and Nenmara 29 miles.

Trichur	0	T. B.
Junction with Eddacoony Road ...	4	
Toll Gate	4	
Pattikad	$8\frac{1}{2}$	T. B.
Kutheran Ghaut	12	
Kutheran ghaut ends	13	
Shoriar river bridged	$13\frac{1}{4}$	
Vaniyampara, British Frontier ...	15	
Vaniyampara to British Wadakancherry...	20	T. B. British Territory; road very hilly.
British Wadakancherry to Nenmara Cochin territory	29	T. B.

7. Trunk Road from Trichur to Kunnankulam,—$14\frac{1}{2}$ miles

Trichur	0	T. B.
Iyenthole road joins	3	
Road from Erevaloor to Munaloor joins	9	Length of road 8 miles.
Road to Muttum joins	11	Length of road 2 miles 2 furlongs.
Kunnankulm	$14\frac{1}{2}$	T. B. The Travellers' Bungalow at Kunnankulam is now used as Registrar's office and is not available at present.

8. Kuniamungalum Road from Trichur through Kuniamungalum joining the Karupadanna road at the 7th milestone—length of road $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

N. B.—This is the general route from Trichur to Karupadanna.

Trichur	0	T. B.
Kurkencherry road joins leading to Karupadanna Road ...	1	Length of road $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
Junction with Karupadanna road near Urakam at the 7th mile stone...	$5\frac{3}{4}$	Miles.

9. Triprayar Road from Urakam and Kuniamungalum Road to Triprayar—length 8 miles.

Urakam and junction with Kuniamungalum road ...	0	Mile.
To Pazhoo bridge across Chenaucherra canal (leading to Trichur).	4	

Bund road joins, leading to the bund placed across Chenancherra canal to keep out salt water from the cultivation in the Trichur & Ennamakil lakes ...	4
Triprayar Pagoda	8

10. Thomanakail Road, from Irinjalakuda to Chalakudi Road, length 8 miles, joins Chalakudi Road at $16\frac{1}{8}$ miles.

Irinjalakuda	0
Mala road joins	6
Junction with Chalakudi road ...	8

11. Mala Road from 6 miles Thomanakail Road to Mala, and Chambaloor—length 8 miles.

The Kombadinjamakel road joins ...	3
Mala	8

The Canal leading from the backwater to Mala is navigable for most seasons of the year.

12. Kombadingamakel Road commencing at $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the Karupadanna Road and joining the Mala Road at the 3rd mile—length of road $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

13. Aripalam Road from Karupadanna Road to Aripalam and Kettu Cherra—length 2 miles.

13a. Kakathurthy Road—commencing at 14 miles on the Karupadanna Road to Kakathurthy-length of road 4 miles.

14. Irrigana Road—commencing at $17\frac{3}{4}$ miles on the Chalakudi Road leading to Irrigana—used as a Timber road—length 8 miles.

15. Padiarum Road—commencing at 16 miles on the Chalakudi Road leading to Padiarum (Forest Depot) and H. H The Maha Rajah's Palace at Kanjarappully on the banks of the Chalakudi River (Navigable from July to end of November)—Length of road—$6\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

16. Palapilli Road—commencing at $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the Chalakudi Road leading to the Forest Depôt and Teak Plantations at Palapilli—length of road—6 miles. } There is a Forest Bungalow at Palapilli. Fever months December and January.

17. Eddacoony Road—commencing from the Toll Gate at 4 miles on the Vaniyampara or Pattikad Road to Eddacoony, joining the Karupadanna and Chalakudi Roads at 4 miles from Trichur. Length of road 5 miles.

18. Kurkencherry Road commences at $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles on the Karupadanna Road and joins the Kuniamangalum Road, one mile from Trichur. Length of road $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

19. Poothoor Road from Trichur to Poothoor—length 3 miles 1 furlong.

20. Bimbu Road—from Trichur to Bimbu, Length 1 mile 6 furlongs.

21. Mookatucaray Road—from Trichur to Mookatucaray—Length 2 miles 3 furlongs.

22. Convent Road—from Trichur to Monastery and Church overlooking the Trichur Lake. Length of road $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

The proposed Ennamakil Road joins this road.

23. Iyenthole Road—From the Western Fort Gate, Trichur to Iyenthole, joining the Kunnankulam Road at the 3rd mile.

24. Tirtalla Road—From Tirtalla the British Frontier (leading to Ponany) to Kunnankulam and the British Frontier towards Chowghat. Length of road 8 miles.

British Frontier towards Chowghat...	0	
Kunnankulam	2	T. B. Not available, now used as Registrar's Office.
Tirtalla, the British Frontier ...	8	

25. Anjoor Road—from Kunnankulam to Anjoor, the British Frontier. Length of road 1 mile 6 furlongs.

26. Road from Eravaloor 9th mile on Kunnankulam Road to Mnaloor on the 9th mile Shoranur Road. Length of road 8 miles.

27 Muttom Road from 11th mile Kunnankulam Road to Muttom Village. Length of road 2 miles 2 furlongs.

28. Erumapatti Road—from Kunnankulam to Vadakancheri on the 12th mile. Shoranur Road—Length of Road 13 miles.

29. Rifle Range and Thanikodum Road (under repair)—from the 3rd mile Shoranur Road to Thanikodum. Length of road $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

30. Pazhayannur Road—from the Toll Gate at the 15th mile Shoranur Road to Pazhayannur and the British Frontier. Length of road 15 miles.

31. Luckady Road—from Pazhayannur to the River at Luckady—length of road 5 miles.

Pazhayannur	0	
Road to Eravathode joins ...	3	Length of road $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles.
Luckady	5	

32. Vatolicavoo Road—from 19th mile Shoranur Road to the British Frontier at Vatolicavoo leading to Ponani—length of road 8 miles—a hilly road.

33. Eravathode Road—From 3 miles on Luckady Road to the British Frontier at Eravathode—length of road $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

34. Vitnachery Road—From British Frontier (towards British Wadakuncherry) to Nenmara, and Vitnachery the British Frontier (joining the Trunk Road to Colungode and Tattamangalom). Total length of road 4 miles.

Brtish Frontier (towards Wadakanchery)	0	
Branch road to Ayilur joins ...	$\frac{1}{8}$	
Nenmara or Wallenghy... ...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	T. B.
Coottacadavoo road leading to Palghaut joins	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Length of road 1 mile.
Vitnacherry—British Frontier ...	4	

From Nenmara to Tattamangalom *via* Colungode and Pudunagarum, 14 miles.

From Nenmara to Palghaut, 14 miles.

35. Nenmara Road—length of road to foot of ghaut, 5 miles.

Nenmara or Wallenghy ...	0	T. B.
Road joins to foot of old ghaut ...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
Foot of ghaut	5	

36. Wallenghy ghaut road to Nelliampatty Coffee Estates to top of ghaut 12 miles.

37. Road from Nenmara to Olipara through Thiruvalayad Length of Road $8\frac{1}{8}$ miles.

Nenmara or Wallenghy... ...	0	T. B.
Junction with road to Ayilur ...	2	
Olipara	$8\frac{1}{8}$	

38. Coottacadavoo Road, commences at $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the Vitnacherry road to Coottacadavoo the British Frontier (at the River) leading to Palghaut—length of road 1 mile.

39. Nadapoony Road—From British Frontier at Pudunagarum to Tattamangalom, Chittur, Nellapilly, Kozhinjampara and the British Frontier at Nadapoony, length of road 15 miles.

Pudunagarum	0	
Tattamangalom	2	T. B.
Chittur	4	
Nellapilly road to Erratacolum joins.	8	
Valenthavalum road joins at Nattukul Chuttrum	10	
Kozhinjampara	12	T. B.
Nadapoony	15	

From Palghaut to Tattamangalom 8 miles.

40. Bandytavalum Road—From Tattamangalom through Bandytavalum, Nanycode and Patticolum to Meenachipurom British Frontier, length of road, 12 miles.

Tattamangalom	0	T. B.
Puttencherry road joins ...	2	
Bandytavalum road to Karupally joins	$3\frac{1}{2}$	
Vanycode	5	
Patticolum...	7	Inspection shed on the 8th mile at Cambalathoray.
Meenachipuram British Frontier ...	12	

41. Road from Meenachipurom Boundary on Bandytavalum Road to Mulattara village, length of road $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Meenachipurom	0
Road to Muthuswamy Pudur joins ...	$\frac{3}{4}$
Mulattara village	$2\frac{1}{2}$

42. Road to Muthuswamy Pudur from junction of road to Mulattara Village, length of road $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

43. Road from Bandytavalum to Karupally, length of road $3\frac{7}{8}$ miles.

44. Puttencherry Road—from 2nd mile Bandytavalam Road to Puttencherry, length 1 mile.

45. Road from Chittur to Nurnee Anicut, length 2 miles.

46. Road from Nellapilly on 8th mile Nadapoony Road to Erratacolum, length of road $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

47. Valenthavalum Road from Nattukul Chuttrum on the 10th mile Nadapuny Road to Valenthavalum the British Frontier leading to Coimbatore, length of road 8 miles.

Nattukul Chattrum	0
Moongulmudda road crosses... ...	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Coreyar river, unbridged Ford ...	3
Valenthavalum, British Frontier ...	8

48. Moongulmudda Road—From Erratacolum the British Frontier (leading to Palghaut) to Moongulmudda British Frontier (leading to Polachy,) length of road 8 miles.

Erratacolum	0	
Valenthavalum road crosses ...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
Kozhinjampara	$3\frac{1}{2}$	T. B.
Moongulmudda, British Frontier ...	8	

From Palghaut to Kozhinjampara via Erratacolum 14 miles.

49. Road from Moongulmudda Boundary to Mulattara anicut, length 2 miles. } Inspection shed at anicut.

P. S. The roads in Choverah have not been given as they are of short lengths and not on the main route.

MERCANTILE FIRMS.

Resident Partners or Agents.

Volkart Brothers ... { C. F. Roth, (Agent.) / Ad. Bueler (Assistant.) }

Peirce Leslie & Co.... { E. M. Moss, (Agent.) / W. B. Wilson, (Assistant.) }

Aspinwall & Co. ... { William N. Black. / E. H. Black. } Partners. / E. H. Cooper Asstistant. }

John Grieve and Co. ...J. Grieve, Sole Partner.
Geo. Brunton & Son ...Geo. Brunton, W. Brunton.
Sparrow & Co. ...Thomas E. Laurent, C. B. Sparrow, Partners
P. Sparrow, Asst.
Ramchandra Mahadeva & Co....Ramchandra Mahadeva Sakharam Anant, & A. L. Shirgaokar, Partners.
G. F. Fernandez ...Commission Agent, Agent for J. H. Morgan & Son's Mangalore Tiles.
R. S. Srinivasen ...Sole Partner.
Ben Manuel & Co. ...Sole Partner, Ben Manuel.

Shireline of Steamers.
Volkart Brothers—Agents.

Samarang Sea & Fire Insurance Company.
Volkart Brothers—Agents.

Northern Assurance Company.
Volkart Brothers—Agents.

Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.
Volkart Brothers—Agents.

Steam Saw Mills for the manufacture of Tea Boxes &c.
Aspinwall & Co.—Proprietors.

Transatlantic Marine Insurance Company.
Volkart Brothers—Agents.

General Insurance Company Limited of Trieste.
Volkart Brothers—Agents.

Agents for Lloyds.
Peirce Leslie & Co.—Agents.

Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited.)
Peirce Leslie & Co.—Agents.

Standard Life Assurance Company.
Peirce Leslie & Co.—Agents—W. C. Shaw—Agent.

Bataria Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
Volkart Brothers—Agents.

Straits Insurance Company Limited Singapore.
Volkart Brothers—Agents.

The City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.
Ben Manuel & Co.—Agents.

Glen Line of Steamers.
Peirce Leslie & Co.—Agents.

Holt Line of Steamers.
Peirce Leslie & Co.—Agents.

Ben Line of Steamers.
Peirce Leslie & Co.—Agents.

The Manchester Fire Assurance Company.
W. C. Shaw—Agents.

Henke Tile Works—Feroke.
Peirce Leslie & Co., Cochin—Agents.

Rickmer's Line of Steamers.
Peirce Leslie & Co.—Agents.

Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company (Limited.)
Peirce Leslie & Co.—Agents.

The Marine Insurance Company (Limited.)
Aspinwall & Co.—Agents.

The Alliance Assurance Company.
Aspinwall & Co.—Agents.

The Maritime Insurance Company (Limited.)
Aspinwall & Co.—Agents.

The Triton Insurance Company (Limited.)
Aspinwall & Co.—Agents.

Merchants' Marine Insurance Company (Limited.)
Geo. Brunton & Son—Agents.

The Queen Fire Assurance Company.
Geo. Brunton & Son—Agents.

Union Insurance Society of Canton (Limited.)
Peirce Leslie & Co.—Agents.

Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company (Limited.)
Ramchandra Mahadeva & Co.—Agents.

Asiatic Steam Navigation Company (Limited.)
Peirce Leslie & Co—Agents.

Thames Mersey Marine Insurance Co. (Limited.)
Peirce Leslie & Co.—Sub-Agents.

British Indian Steam Navigation Company (Limited.)
Aspinwall & Co.—Agents.

The National Steamship Company (Limited.)
Aspinwall & Co.—Agents.

Clan Line of Steamers.
Peirce Leslie & Co.—Agents.

Scottish Union & National Insurance Company.
J. W. Boys—Agent.

Hope Coffee Company (Limited.)
Peirce Leslie & Co.—Agents.

London Assurance Corporation (Limited.)
Peirce Leslie & Co.—Agents.

The British & Foreign Marine Insurance Company. (Limited.)
John Grieve & Co.—Agents.

North British & Mercantile Fire Insurance Co.
John Grieve & Co.—Agents.

China Mutual Steam Navigation Company Limited.
Aspinwall & Co.—Agents.

The Manchester Fire Assurance Company Limited.
Aspinwall & Co.—Agents.

The Imperial Life Insurance Company Limited.
Aspinwall & Co.—Agents.

New Zealand Insurance Company.
John Grieve & Co.—Agents.

The Darragh Spinning Mill, Quilon.
John Grieve & Co.—Agents.

American-Indian Line of Steamers.
Aspinwall & Co.—Agents.

Correspondents of the Board of Under-writers of New York for the District from Honahwar to Cape Comorin including the Laccadive and other Coast Islands.
John Grieve & Co.—

The Royal Insurance Company.
John Greive & Co.—Agents.

The Royal Exchange Assurance.
John Grieve & Co.—Agents.

The Phœnix Fire Office.
John Greive & Co.—Agents.

The Travancore Paper Mills Company Limited.
John Grieve & Co.—Agents.

The Basel Mission

TILE works Mangalore.
John Grieve & Co.—Agents.

The Imperial Paper Mills Co., Limited, Calcutta.
John Grieve & Co.—Agents.

The Atlantic Transport line.
John Grieve & Co.—Agents.

The Atlas Assurance Co.
John Grieve & Co.—Agents.

Messrs. Parry & Co's
Cuddalore sugar Factory.
John Grieve & Co.—Agents.

Brunton's Patent Presses.
George Brunton, M. I. C. E.
William Brunton.

The South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand.
R. S. Srinivasen—Agent.

The North German Marine Insurance Company of Hamburg.
R. S. Srinivasen.—Agent.

London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company.
R. S. Srinivasen—Agent.

Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, Limited.
Darragh Smail & Co.—Agents.

London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
Darragh Smail & Co.—Agents.

British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.
Andrew & Co. Agents.

The Manchaster Fire Assurance Company.
Darragh Smail & Co.—Agents.

Thames & Mersey Marine Insurance Company.
Darragh Smail & Co.—Agents.

The Standard Life Assurance Company, Limited.
Andrew & Co.—Agents.

The City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.
Darragh Smail & Co.—Agents.

The Marine Insurance Company, Limited.
Andrew & Co.—Agents.

Northern Assurance Company.
F. A. Carson.—Agent.

The Under-writing Association, Limited.
Andrew & Co.—Agents.

The Darragh Spinning Mill, Quilon.
Agents.—Moothooswamy Pillai & Sons.

Government are not responsible for the accuracy of information relating to institutions other than Government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Abstract of Legislative Enactments, Travancore.

Enacted by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 28th Koomblum 1010, (*9th March* 1835.)—REGULATION I.—Extending powers vested in the Munsiffs, and defining their jurisdiction. (*Partly repealed by Regulations I of* 1057 *and II of* 1065.)

Enacted on the 28th Koombhum 1010. (*9th March* 1835.)—REGULATION II.—Authorising Munsiffs to assemble District Punchayets for the adjudication of Civil suits within their respective jurisdiction and of suits referred by the Zillah Courts to the Munsiffs, and defining the powers and authority to be vested in Punchayets. (*Repealed by Regulation I of* 1057.)

Enacted on the 28th Koombhum 1010, (*9th March* 1835.)—REGULATION III.—Empowering Munsiffs to execute all decrees on decisions passed in Adawlut Cases by the Appeal, Zillah and Munsiff Courts, and by Punchayets. (*Repealed by Regulations I of* 1057, *and II of* 1065.)

Enacted on the 28th Koombhum 1010, (*9th March* 1835.)—REGULATION IV.—Extending the jurisdiction of Zillah Judges. (*Partly repealed by Regulations I of* 1057, *and II of* 1065.)

Enacted on the 28th Koombhum 1010, (*9th March* 1835.)—REGULATION V.—For the guidance of the Appeal Court. (*Repealed by Regulation II of* 1065.)

Enacted on the 28th Koombhum 1010, (*9th March* 1835.)—REGULATION VI.—Giving greater efficiency to the system of Police established in Travancore.

Enacted on the 28th Koombhum 1010, (*9th March* 1835.)—REGULATION VII.—Constituting the Zillah Courts Criminal Courts of their respective Zillahs, and appointing the Judges of the Appeal Court Circuit Judges, and defining their respective powers. (*Repealed by Regulation V of* 1067.)

Enacted on the 13th Thulam 1023, (*28th October* 1847.)—REGULATION I.—Investing the Sub-Officers of the different Districts in Travancore with authority to exercise the powers of Police Officers in their absence. (*Repealed by Regulation V of* 1067.)

Enacted on the 1st Chingom 1025, (*15th August* 1849.)—REGULATION I.—Reducing the number of Munsiffs from twenty-five to sixteen, and relieving those Officers of the duty imposed on them by Regulation III of 1010, (*i. e*, of executing decrees passed by the Appeal and Zillah Courts), and empowering the Zillah Courts to enforce such decrees, and also better regulating the numbering and issuing of stamped cadjans. (*Repealed by Regulation I of* 1057.)

Enacted on the 1st Meenom 1025, (*12th March* 1850.)—REGULATION II.—Providing for admission on the files of the Law Court and for disposal of suits "*in forma pauperis.*" (*Repealed by Regulation I of* 1057.)

Enacted on the 6th Koombhum 1032, (*16th February* 1856.)—REGULATION I.—Abolishing the Circuit Courts, and establishing Sessions Courts in Travancore.—(*Repealed by Regulation V of* 1067.)

Enacted on the 2nd Edavom 1035, (*13th May* 1860.)—REGULATION I.—Establishing Port dues at Alleppey.

Enacted on the 23rd Thulam, 1036 (*6th November* 1860.)—REGULATION I.—Reducing the rate of Port dues payable at Alleppey. (*Partly repealed by Regulations I of* 1058, *and* I *of* 1061.)

Enacted on the 1st Chingom 1037, (*15th August* 1861.)—REGULATION I.—Abolishing the three Sessions and five Zillah Courts, and constituting the Appeal or Sadr Court and four Zillah or District Courts, the Courts of Joint Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction. (*Repealed by Regulation II of* 1065 *and V of* 1067.)

Enacted on the 1st Chingom 1037, (*15th August* 1861.)—REGULATION II.—Simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature. (*Repealed by Regulation II of* 1065.)

Enacted on the 27th Edavom 1039, (*7th June* 1864.)—REGULATION I.—Providing for the protection of the British Electric Telegraph in Travancore.

Enacted on the 31st Karkadagom 1039, (*13th August* 1864.)—REGULATION. II.—Securing Copy-right to authors of books in Travancore for a space of 42 years.

Enacted on the 6th Makarom 1040, (*17th January* 1865.) REGULATION I.—Providing specially against Criminal Breach of Contracts on the part of Artificers, Workmen and Labourers.

Enacted on the 27th Makarom 1040, (*7th February* 1865.)—A Regulation for the appointment of duly qualified Vakils to plead in the Courts.

Enacted on the 13th Medom 1040, (*24th April* 1865.)—REGULATION II.—To provide for the adjudication of claims to Waste Lands, with rules for the sale of the same.

Enacted on the 12th Karkadagom 1040, (*26th July* 1865.)—REGULATION III.—To provide for the Limitation of Suits.—*Amended by Regulation II of* 1042.—(*Repealed by Regulation II of* 1062.)

Enacted on the 19th Chingom 1041, (*2nd September* 1865.)—REGULATION I.—Amending Regulation I of 1037.—(*Partly repealed by Regulation I of* 1057.)

Enacted on the 27th Medom 1041, (*8th May* 1866.)—REGULATION II.—To provide for the revision of the Jurisdiction of the Munsiffs in Travancore. (*Repealed by Regulations I of* 1057, *and II of* 1065.)

Enacted on the 28th Karkadagom 1041, (*11th August* 1866.)—REGULATION III.—To provide for the admission of Approvers. (*Repealed by Regulation V of* 1067.)

Enacted on the 29th Karkadagom 1042, (*12th August* 1867.)—REGULATION I.—To establish an improved system of Registration of deeds in Travancore.—*Amended by Regulation III of* 1052. (*Repealed by Regulation I of* 1070.)

Enacted on the 31st Karkadagom 1042, (*14th August* 1867.)—REGULATION II.—To amend Regulation III of 1040 to provide for the limitation of suits. (*Repealed by Regulation II of* 1062.)

Enacted on the 20th Kanni 1043, (*5th October* 1867.)—REGULATION I.—To provide for the admission of Vakils in Criminal Cases. (*Partly repealed by Regulation V of* 1067.)

Enacted on the 4th Makarom 1047, (*16th January* 1872.)—REGULATION I of 1047.—To make clearer provision for the conduct of business in the Sadr Court of Travancore. (*Repealed by Regulation II of* 1065.)

Enacted on the 3rd Karkadagom 1047, (*16th July* 1872.)—REGULATION II of 1047.—To redistribute Magisterial powers and provide certain rules of procedure in Courts of Criminal

Jurisdiction in Travancore. (*Repealed by Regulation* V *of* 1067.

Enacted on the 4th Kanni 1049 (*18th September* 1873.)—REGULATION I of 1049.—To establish a Zillah Court at Alwaye.—(*Repealed by Regulation I of* 1057.)

Enacted on the 29th Thulam 1050, (*13th November* 1874.)—REGULATION I of 1050.—To provide against certain abuses in Native Passenger Ships.

Enacted on the 23rd Meenom 1051, (*3rd April* 1876.)—REGULATION I of 1051.—To provide against unauthorised lotteries.

Enacted on the 30th Meenom 1052, (*10th April* 1877.)—REGULATION I of 1052.—To provide punishment for certain offences relating to marriage.

Enacted on the 1st Medom 1052, (*12th April* 1877.)—REGULATION II of 1052.—To vest in Magistrates and certain Sub-Magistrates co-ordinate jurisdiction with the Zillah Criminal Courts, to try cases of Criminal Breach of Contract.

Enacted on the 19th Mithunom 1052, (*1st July* 1877.)—REGULATION III of 1052.—To amend Regulation 1 of 1042, for the registration of deeds. (*Repealed by Regulation I of* 1070.)

Enacted on the 13th Dhanu 1053, (*26th December* 1877.)—REGULATION I of 1053.—To empower the Sub-Officers of a District to dispose of Police cases during the Tahsildar's tours on duty.—(*Repealed by Regulation V of* 1067.)

Enacted on the 23rd Makarom 1053, (*3rd February* 1878.)—REGULATION II of 1053,.—To revise the existing scale of Court fees and to impose fees on Vakaluths, Petitions and other documents presented to the Courts. (*Repealed by Regulation I of* 1062.)

Enacted on the 3rd Karkadagom 1054, (*17th July* 1879.)—REGULATION 1 of 1054.—To lay down clearly the law relating to the collection of the Abkary Revenue. Amended by Regulation I of 1055. (*Repealed by Regulation IV of* 1073.)

Enacted on the 31st Karkadagom 1054, (*14th August* 1879.)—REGULATION II of 1054.—To prevent thefts of coffee.

Enacted on the 32nd Karkadagom 1054, (*15th August* 1877.)—REGULATION III of 1054.—To remodel the constitution of the Sadr Court. (*Repealed by Regulation II of* 1057.)

Enacted on the 2nd Karkadagom 1055, (*15th July* 1880.)—REGULATION I of 1055.—Fixing the limits of time for the presentation of Appeals under Regulation I of 1054. (*Repealed by Regulation IV of* 1073.)

Enacted on the 12th Makarom 1056, (*23rd January* 1881.)—REGULATION I of 1056.—Providing against trespass by cattle.

Enacted on the 23rd Mithunom 1056, (*5th July* 1881.)—REGULATION II of 1056.—Introducing the Indian Penal Code and the Whipping Act as the Penal Law for Travancore. (*Repealed by Regulation I of* 1074.)

Enacted on the 23rd Mithunom 1056, (*5th July* 1881.)—REGULATION III of 1056.—Introducing the Indian Criminal Procedure Code, Act X of 1872, as the Code of Procedure for the Courts of Criminal Judicature in Travancore. (*Repealed by Regulation V of* 1067.)

Enacted on the 3rd Karkadagom 1056, (*17th July* 1881.) REGULATION IV of 1056.—Providing for the better regulation of the Police in Travancore. (*Amended by regulation II of* 1058.)

Enacted on the 27th Kanni 1057, (*11th October* 1881.)—REGULATION I of 1057.—Providing a consolidated and amended law relating to the Zillah and Munsiff Courts in Travancore (*Amended by Regulation III of* 1066.)

Enacted on the 7th Makarom 1057, (*18th January* 1882)—REGULATION II of 1057.—Reconstituting the Sadr Court and making

provision for the better administration of Justice in Travancore. *Amended by Regulation II of* 1061.—(*Repealed by Regulation I of* 1065.)

Enacted on the 14th Makarom 1057, (*25th January* 1882.)—REGULATION III of 1057.—Authorising the destruction of useless records.

Enacted on the 24th Meenom 1058, (*5th April* 1883.)—REGULATION I of 1058.—A Regulation to amend Regulation I of 1036, reducing Port dues at Alleppey.

Enacted on the 19th Edavom 1058, (*31st May* 1883.)—REGULATION II of 1058.—A Regulation to amend Regulation IV of 1056.

Enacted on the 13th Karkadakum 1058, (*27th July* 1883.)—REGULATION III of 1058.—To provide for the registration of titles in land, for the establishment and maintenance of boundary marks and for the settlement of boundary disputes in the territories of Travancore.—(*Amended by Regulation II of* 1060.)

Enacted on the 24th Makarom 1059, (*5th February* 1884.)—REGULATION I of 1059.—Regulation for re-imposing Stamp duties. (*Amended by Regulation III of* 1063.)

Enacted on the 18th Makarom 1060, (*29th January* 1885.)—REGULATION I of 1060.—A Regulation for investing certain commissioners with power to summon witnesses &c. in connection with enquiries about the rights of jenmies and tenants.

Enacted on the 28th Makarom 1060, (*8th February* 1885.)—REGULATION II of 1060. A Regulation to amend the boundary Regulation III of 1058.

Enacted on the 30th Medom 1060, (*11th May* 1885.)—REGULATION III of 1060.—A Regulation to provide a Superannuation Fund for the Police. (*Repealed by Regulation III of* 1070.)

Enacted on the 6th Vrichigom 1061, (*28th November* 1885.)—REGULATION I of 1061.—Amending Regulation I of 1036 for levying Port dues at the Port of Alleppey.

Enacted on the 4th Meenom 1061, (*16th March* 1886.)—REGULATION II of 1061.—To amend Regulation II of 1057 constituting the late Sadr Court into a High Court. (*Repealed by Regulation I of* 1065.)

Enacted on the 22nd Meenom 1061, (*3rd April* 1886.)—REGULATION III of 1061.—To provide for the due control of the export, import, manufacture and sale of arms, ammunition &c. (*Amended by Regulation I of* 1069.)

Enacted on the 3rd Mithunom 1061, (*15th June* 1886.)—REGULATION IV of 1061.—To authorize the execution in Travancore of the decrees passed by the Civil Courts in British India and the Cochin State.

Enacted on the 22nd Chingom 1062, (*4th September* 1886.)—REGULATION I of 1062.—To modify and re-enact the Court Fees Regulation. (*Amended by Regulation III of* 1068.)

Enacted on the 25th Mithunom 1062, (*8th July* 1887.)—REGULATION II of 1062. Limitation Regulation. (*Amended by Regulation V of* 1068.)

Enacted on the 4th Dhanu 1063, (*18th December* 1887.)—REGULATION I of 1063.—Introducing "The Indian Companies Act No. VI of 1882" as amended by Act No. VI of 1887, into Travancore.

Enacted on the 19th Meenom 1063, (*30th March* 1888.)—REGULATION II of 1063.—To provide for the establishment of a Legislative Council in Travancore. (*Repealed by Regulation V of* 1073.)

Enacted on the 24th Meenom 1063, (*4th April* 1888.)—REGULATION III of 1063.—To amend the Travancore Stamp Regulation I of 1059.

Enacted on the 28*th Meenom* 1063, (8*th April* 1888.)—REGULATION IV of 1063.—To make provision for the protection of Forests. (*Repealed by Regulation II of* 1068.)

Enacted on the 30*th Meenom* 1063, (10*th April* 1888.)—REGULATION V of 1063.—To empower certain Revenue Officers to summon persons to be present or produce documents before them in connection with revenue enquiries.

Enacted on the 1*st Mithunom* 1063, (13*th June* 1888.)—REGULATION VI of 1063.—To amend the law relating to Opium and Bhang.

Enacted on the 16*th Mithunom* 1063, (28*th June* 1888.)—REGULATION VII of 1063.—To provide for the protection of Salt Revenue in Travancore.

Enacted on the 29*th Mithunom* 1063, (11*th July* 1888.)—REGULATION VIII of 1063.—To amend the law relating to Tobacco. (*Amended by Regulation II of* 1066.)

Enacted on the 11*th Karkadagom* 1064, (25*th July* 1889.)—REGULATION I of 1064.—The Travancore Anchal Regulation.

Enacted on the 11*th Dhanu* 1065, (24*th December* 1889.)—REGULATION I of 1065.—To revise and amend the law constituting the High Court.—(*Repealed by Regulation I of* 1067.)

Enacted on the 11*th Edavom* 1065, (23*rd May* 1890.)—REGULATION II of 1065.—To consolidate and amend the law relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature. (*Amended by Regulatioa II of* 1070.)

Enacted on the 17*th Thulam* 1066, (1*st November* 1890.)—REGULATION I of 1066.—To provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census.

Enacted on the 17*th Thulam* 1066, (1*st November* 1890.)—REGULATION II of 1066.—To amend Regulation VIII of 1063 providing against offences relating to Tobacco smuggling.

Enacted on the 25*th Vrichigom* 1066, (9*th December* 1890.)—REGULATION III of 1066.—To amend the Travancore Civil Courts Regulation I of 1057.

Enacted on the 16*th Edavom* 1066, (28*th May* 1891.)—REGULATION IV of 1066.—To grant loans from the Government for agricultural purposes.

Enacted on the 25*th Meenom* 1067, (5*th April* 1892.)—REGULATION I of 1067.—To revise and amend the Travancore High Court Regulation I of 1065.

Enacted on the 31*st Meenom* 1067, (11*th April* 1892.)—REGULATION II of 1067.—Government Land Conservancy Regulation.

Enacted on the 23*rd Edavom* 1067, (4*th June* 1892.)—REGULATION III of 1067.—Land Acquisition Regulation,

Enacted on the 19*th Karkadagom* 1067, (2*nd August* 1892.)—REGULATION IV of 1067.—To provide Reformatories for male youthful offenders.

Enacted on the 31*st Karkadagom* 1067, (14*th August* 1892.)—REGULATION V of 1067.—To consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure.

Enacted on the 8*th Makarom* 1068, (19*th January* 1893.)—REGULATION I of 1068.—To provide for the recovery of arrears of Public Revenue in Travancore.

Enacted on the 8*th Makarom* 1068, (19*th January* 1893.)—REGULATION II of 1068.—To make better provision for the protection and management of Forests. (*Amended by Regulation IV of 1071.*)

Enacted on the 8*th Makarom* 1068, (19*th January* 1893.)—REGULATION III of 1068.—To prescribe the mode of valuing suits for assessing Pleaders' fees for purposes of taxation of costs.

Enacted on the 8*th Makarom* 1068, (19*th January* 1893.)—REGULATION IV of 1068.—For the recovery of arrears of rent due to the the Estates of Kilimanur and Edapully.

Enacted on the 30th Karkadagom 1068, *(13th August* 1893.)—REGULATION V of 1068.—To amend the Limitation Regulation II of 1062.

Enacted on the 25th Chingom 1069, *(8th September* 1893.)—REGULATION I of 1069.—To amend the Arms Regulation III of 1061.

Enacted on the 13th Makarom 1069, *(25th January* 1894.*)*—REGULATION II of 1069.—To provide for the Conservancy and Improvement of Towns.

Enacted on the 15th Edavom 1070, *(27th May* 1895.*)*—REGULATION I of 1070.—Amending the Regulations relating to the registration of documents.

Enacted on the 22nd Edavom 1070, (*3rd June* 1895.*)* —REGULATION II of 1070.—To amend the Code of Civil Procedure.

Enacted on the 1st Mithunam 1070, (*14th June* 1895.)—REGULATION III of 1070.—To repeal the Police Superannuation Regulation.

Enacted on the 21st Thulam 1071, *(9th November* 1895.)—REGULATION I of 1071.—To provide for the Management of Prisons.

Enacted on the 12th Pungoony 1071, *(23rd March* 1896.)—REGULATION II of 1071.—To extend greater protection to Judges, Magistrates and others acting judicially.

Enacted on the 12th Pungoony 1071, *(23rd March* 1896.*)*—REGULATION III of 1071.—To provide for the punishment of gambling and the keeping of common gaming-houses in Travancore.

Enacted on the 17th Edavom 1071, (*29th May* 1896.)—REGULATION IV of 1071.—To amend the Forest Regulation.

Enacted on the 21st Mithunam 1071, (*3rd July* 1896.*)*—REGULATION V of 1071.—To define clearly the relative rights of Jenmis and Kudiyans.

Enacted on the 14th Kumbhom 1072, (*24th February* 1897.)—REGULATION I of 1072.—To prevent the spread of Epidemic Diseases (*Re-enacted by Regulation II of* 1073.*)*

Enacted on the 1st Mithunam 1072, (*13th June* 1897.)—REGULATION II of 1072.—General Clauses Regulation.

Enacted on the 7th Mithunam 1072, (*19th June* 1897.)—REGULATION III of 1072. To provide for the construction, repair and maintenance of irrigation works and for the conservation and distribution of water for purposes of irrigation.

Enacted on the 13th Chingom 1073, (*27th August* 1897.)—REGULATION I of 1073.—To empower certain officers to search and make arrests under the Abkary Law. (*Superseded by Regulation IV of 1073.)*

Enacted on the 4th Kanni 1073, *(18th September* 1897.)—REGULATION II of 1073.—To prevent the spread of Epidemic Diseases.

Enacted on the 11th Kanni 1073, (*25th September* 1897.)—REGULATION III of 1073.—For the better preservation of Game.

Enacted on the 3rd Meenum 1073, *(15th March* 1898*)*—REGULATION IV of 1073.—To amend the law relating to the import, export, transport, manufacture, sale and possession of intoxicating liquor and of intoxicating drugs.

Enacted on the 9th Meenum 1073, *(21st March* 1898*)*—REGULATION V of 1073.—To amend the law relating to the Legislative Council.

Enacted on the 17th Edavom 1073, *(29th May* 1898.*)*—REGULATION VI of 1073.—To invest officers holding departmental enquiries into the conduct of public servants with certain powers.

Enacted on the 2nd Kanni 1074, (*17th September* 1898.)—REGULATION I of 1074.—To provide a General Penal Code for Travancore.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

Dated $\frac{\text{1st Edavom 1068}}{\text{13th May 1893.}}$

Whereas Inams attached to specific services of any description have, from their nature and immemorial usage, been recognised as inseparable from the services for which they are granted, and inalienable; and whereas doubts have arisen as to the effect of paras 6 and 7 of Section 24 of the Royal Proclamation dated $\frac{\text{24th February 1886}}{\text{14th Kumbhom 1061}}$ in respect of such Inams, and whereas it is expedient, in the interests of the services concerned, to remove such doubts, We are pleased to declare as follows:— **Service Inams.**

1. The provisions of paras 6 and 7 of Section 24 of the Royal Proclamation dated $\frac{\text{24th February 1886}}{\text{14th Kumbhom 1061}}$ shall not be taken to apply to Service Inams described in para 1 of the same section.

2. All alienations of Inam lands attached to specific services of any description which have been or which may hereafter be made, contrary to past usage, shall be treated as null and void. And it shall be competent to Our Government to resume the lands so alienated and re-attach them to the services.

Provided that Our Government may, at its discretion, deal with the resumed lands and the services connected therewith in any other manner it may deem fit.

3. No civil suit shall lie against Our Government in respect of anything done under the last preceding section.

SIGN MANUAL.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

Dated $\frac{\text{24th Karkadagom 1068.}}{\text{7th August 1893.}}$

Whereas it is Our earnest desire to lighten the burden of the Viruthi service and reduce its scope as far as compatible with the conditions of the Viruthi tenures and to secure substantial benefit to the Viruthicars, We are pleased to declare:— **Viruthi Service.**

1. That from and after the 1st day of Chingom 1069, corresponding with the 15th August 1893, the Viruthicars shall be completely and permanently exempted from all the obligations now temporarily in abeyance, viz;

(*a*) Supply of provisions for the Tingal institutions at the Capital:

(*b*) Supply of provisions and materials for all mofussil charity and religious institutions; and

(*c*) Supplies for camp service on occasions of Our tours and those of members of Our family.

2. The Viruthi service shall, from the said date, be restricted to

(*a*) rendering simple personal labor obligatory under the Viruthi system throughout the State, and

(*b*) to the supply of provisions and materials in connection with the five annual festivals, the sexennial Morejapam and other ceremonies of an occasional or exceptional character, at the Capital, and other demands of a customary nature not falling within the exemption declared in para 1.

3. The revision of the Viruthi service and the re-distribution of the service grants contemplated by the Proclamation dated $\frac{\text{16th May 1886}}{\text{4th Edavom 1061}}$ shall be effected with due regard to the measure of relief herein conceded.

SIGN MANUAL.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

Dated $\frac{\text{15th Karkadagom 1070.}}{\text{29th July 1895.}}$

Abolition of the cess known as Reksha-bhogam.

Whereas it is found to be a source of hardship to keep up the extra cess known as Rekshabhogam and whereas it is Our earnest desire to relieve the ryots concerned of this burden, We are pleased to declare:—

That from and after the 1st Chingom 1071 the cess known as Rekshabhogam is abolished and no demand shall be made in respect thereof or of arrears on that account which may remain unpaid after the 32nd day of Karkadagom 1070 corresponding with the 15th August 1895, and that such cess and arrears shall be written off the accounts from the 1st day of Chingom 1071.

That all sums already realised (but not yet credited in the accounts) on account of such cess or which may be realised till the 32nd day of Karkadagom 1070 (inclusive) shall be credited to Government.

SIGN MANUAL.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

Dated $\frac{\text{28th Kanny 1072.}}{\text{12th October 1896.}}$

Abolition of the cess known as Mutha-lelpu.

Whereas, by the provisions of paras 12 and 13 of the Proclamation dated $\frac{\text{16th May 1886}}{\text{5th Edavom 1061}}$, certain ryots who have been performing Oolium service by virtue of certain loans advanced to them in ancient times, recognised in the accounts as Muthalelpu, are required, as a condition of relief from such service, to either refund the amount of the said Muthalelpu standing against them or to agree to pay, until discharge of the debt, interest on the same at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, and whereas it is represented to Us that the levy of the refund or the interest as aforesaid entails hardship on the ryots concerned, and that the render of the service on account of advances made in remote times has been a source of hardship and loss to them, We resolve, in their interests, to abolish the Muthalelpu and are pleased to command as follows:—

That no demand shall hereafter be made in respect of the capital amount of the said Muthalelpu, whether coupled with assignments of land or not, or in respect of the cess known as 'Chomattupanom' leviable on the separate loans, and all arrears of such cess; and the said Muthalelpu, cess and arrears shall be written off the accounts.

That all sums already realised (but not yet credited in the accounts) on account of such Muthalelpu, cess and arrears, or which may be realised up to the date of the receipt, in the Taluqs, of instructions in pursuance of this Proclamation, shall be credited to Government.

That all services rendered on account of Muthalelpu shall be discontinued.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION II OF 1073.

Epidemic Diseases Regulation

A Regulation to provide for the better prevention of the spread of Dangerous Epidemic Disease, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 18th September 1897 corresponding with the 4th Kanny 1073, under section 9 of Regulation II of 1063.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the better prevention of the spread of dangerous epidemic disease; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. This Regulation may be called the Epidemic Diseases Regulation of 1073 and shall come into force at once.

Power to take special measures and prescribe rules.

2. (1) Our Government may, on being satisfied that any part of Travancore is visited by, or threatened with, an outbreak of any dangerous epidemic disease, or that there is risk of any such disease being imported into any part of Travancore, and that the ordinary provisions of the law for the time being in force are insufficient for the purpose, take such measures and, by public notice, prescribe such temporary rules to be observed by the public or by any person or class of persons, as may be deemed necessary to prevent the outbreak or the spread of such disease or the importation thereof, and may determine in what manner and by whom any expenses incurred (including compensation if any) shall be defrayed.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, Our Government may take measures and prescribe rules for—

(*a*) the inspection of any ship or vessel leaving, or arriving at, any port in Travancore and such detention thereof, or of any person intending to sail therein, or arriving thereby, as may be necessary; and

(*b*) the inspection of persons travelling by land or water and the segregation in hospital, temporary accommodation or otherwise, of persons suspected by the inspecting officer of being infected with any such disease.

Penalty.

3. Any person disobeying any rule or order made under this Regulation shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Penal Code.

Protection to persons acting under Regulation.

4. No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything done or in good faith intended to be done under this Regulation.

SIGN MANUAL.

Rules for quarantine against plague passed under section 2 of Regulation II of 1073.

1. These Rules shall come into force at once in all the ports of the Travancore State and shall cancel all previous Rules on the subject.

2. In these Rules,

(1) "Vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or of property.

(2) "Port Officer" includes any person acting under the authority of Government in charge of Port discipline.

(3) "Master" when used in relation to any vessel means any person (except a pilot or harbour master) having for the time being the charge or control of the vessel.

(4) "Sanitary authority" means the Division Peishcar or the President of every Town Improvement Committee, the area under whose jurisdiction includes or abuts on any part of a customs port; and the jurisdiction of every Sanitary authority shall for the purposes of these Rules extend to seaward for a distance of three miles beyond low-water mark on all parts of the coastline bounding the area ordinarily under its jurisdiction.

(5) "Port Health Officer" includes any duly qualified medical practitioner appointed by Government to act in the execution of these Rules.

(6) "Observation" means segregation either on board a vessel, or in an isolation camp or place.

(7) "Surveillance" means that the person subjected to it will not be isolated; he will at once obtain free pratique, but will be kept under medical supervision.

(8) "Infected" used with reference to a vessel denotes any vessel with plague on board, or on board which one or more cases have taken place within twelve days.

(9) "Suspected" used with reference to a vessel denotes any vessel on board which there has been a case of plague at the time of departure, or during the voyage, but on which no fresh case has occurred for twelve days.

(10) "Healthy" used with reference to a vessel denotes any vessel which has come from or which during the voyage has touched at an infected port, but which has had no death, or case of plague on board, either before departure, during the voyage, or on arrival.

3. The master of every "*infected*" "*suspected*" or "*healthy*" vessel shall, when within three miles of the coast of any part of Travancore, cause to be hoisted at the foremast head the Commercial Code flag Q being a yellow flag, and shall keep the same displayed during the whole time between sunrise and sunset. If any person on board such vessel be at the time suffering or suspected to be suffering from the plague, the master shall also hoist the Commercial Code flag R below the yellow flag Q. Any such vessel arriving at a port after dark shall hoist on coming to an anchor one *white* light at the foremast head and one *red* light at the mainmast head.

4. The master of any such vessel shall before arriving at an anchorage pump out the bilge water, if possible after disinfection, and pass fresh sea-water over the parts that have been in contact with the bilge water. The bilge water shall not be discharged within port limits.

5. The Port Officer on the arrival of any vessel displaying the flag or flags or light or lights aforesaid, or if he ascertains from the master of such vessel, or otherwise has reason to believe, that the vessel is *infected*, *suspected* or *healthy* from an infected port, shall detain such vessel, or order the master forthwith to moor or anchor the same in such place as may be fixed by him, and the master shall moor or anchor accordingly. Provided that in the case of any ship which has not communicated with the shore, the master, if he objects to submit to the obligations imposed by these Rules, shall be free to put back to sea. In such case the Port Officer shall send immediate information to the sanitary authorities of the Port.

6. While a vessel shall be so detained, no person shall leave the same.

7. The Port Officer, on the approach to the port of any vessel displaying the flag or flags or light or lights aforesaid, or on his detaining any vessel as aforesaid, shall forthwith give notice thereof and of the cause of such detention to the sanitary authority of the port, and also to the Port Health Officer.

8. The detention by the Port Officer of a vessel under rule 5 shall cease as soon as the vessel shall have been, as hereinafter provided, duly visited and examined by the Port Health Officer, or if the vessel shall, upon such examination be found to be *infected*

or *suspected*, as soon as the same shall be moored or anchored in pursuance of Rules 9 and 13.

9. The sanitary authority shall, as speedily as practicable, with the approval of the Port Officer, fix some place where vessels may be moored or anchored for the purpose of Rule 13; and shall make provision for the reception of the plague patients and other persons removed from vessels under these Rules. The place to be fixed as aforesaid, where any vessel may be moored or anchored for the purpose of Rule 13, shall be some place within the jurisdiction of the sanitary authority, unless Government otherwise orders, in which case the place so fixed shall, for the purpose of these Rules, be deemed to be within such jurisdiction.

10. On receiving the notice prescribed by Rule 7 the Port Health Officer shall forthwith visit and examine the vessel in regard to which such notice shall have been given, for the purpose of ascertaining whether she is *infected*, *suspected*, or *healthy*. He shall also do so if he have reason to believe that any vessel which has arrived or is within the jurisdiction of the sanitary authority, whether detained by the Port Officer or not, is *infected* or *suspected* or has come from or touched at a port where plague prevails. The master of such vessel shall permit it to be so visited and examined and shall afford all reasonable facilities for such examination as the Port Health Officer may deem requisite.

11. For the purpose of ascertaining the state of the vessel as aforesaid, the Port Health Officer may demand from the doctor of the ship or, failing him, from the master a declaration on oath whether there has been or has not been a case of plague on the ship since her departure, or whether any person suffering or suspected to be suffering from the plague has left or been removed from the vessel prior to or during the voyage, and all particulars relative to any such circumstance; and the Doctor or the master, as the case may be, shall be bound to make a true declaration to the best of his knowledge and belief.

12. When the Port Health Officer has made such examination as aforesaid, he shall forthwith give a certificate in duplicate in the following form, or to the like effect and shall deliver one copy to the master and transmit the other to the sanitary authority. He shall also, if the vessel is *infected* or *suspected*, give immediate information of the fact to the Sanitary Commissioner.

CERTIFICATE.

day of 189

I hereby certify that I have examined the vessel , of , now lying in the port of (or detained at) and that I find that she is

(*a*) "Infected" with plague,
(*b*) "Suspected," or
(*c*) "Healthy" from an infected port (as the case may be).

(signed)

Port Health Officer

13. The master of any vessel certified by the Port Health Officer to be *infected* or *suspected* shall thereupon moor or anchor her if he has not already done so at the place fixed for that purpose under Rule 9 where she shall remain until the requirements of these Rules have been duly fulfilled, and from which she shall not depart without the written or, where communication with the vessel is impracticable owing to stress of weather, the signalled permission of the Port Health Officer.

14. No person shall leave any such vessel until the examination hereinafter prescribed shall have been made.

15. (1) The Port Health Officer shall, as soon as possible after a vessel has been certified as *infected*, *suspected*, or *healthy*, examine every person on board the same.

(2) If any person on board any such vessel is found to be suffering from plague, or from any illness which the Port Health Officer suspects may prove to be plague, the Port Health Officer shall certify accordingly. Every person who shall be so certified by him shall, if possible, be immediately disembarked and shall be detained for treatment in a suitable hospital or ward or isolation camp or other place.

(3) If the vessel is certified to be *infected*, all persons on board shall be kept under *observation* or *surveillance*, as the Port Health Officer may determine, and shall, if possible, be disembarked for the purpose.

(4) All persons kept under *observation*, whether on shore or board the vessel shall be detained for such period as the Port Health Officer, shall prescribe with regard to the sanitary condition of the vessel and the date of the last case of plague which has occurred among the crew of passengers, but which shall not exceed ten days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of plague which has occurred on board, or which may subsequenty occur among the persons detained in such camp or place as the sanitary authority shall have appointed for the purpose of their detention or on board the vessel, after which they shall, if certified by the senior Medical Officer present at the station to be free from the infection of plague, be permitted to proceed to their destination.

(5) If the vessel is certified to be *suspected* or *healthy*, all persons on board who may disembark shall be subjected to *surveillance* either at the Port or at their destination as the sanitary authority may direct, in the case of a *suspected* vessel for a period of ten days from the date of the arrival of the vessel in port, and in the case of a *healthy* vessel for the period necessary to complete a term of 10 days from the date of the vessel's departure from the infected port last visited. In either case the Port Health Officer may place under *observation*, instead of *surveillance*, for a term not exceeding 10 days from such vessel's arrival at the port any person whom he may consider to be in any way likely to carry the infection of the plague.

16. A clean Bill of Health shall not be granted to an *infected* vessel until all the conditions prescribed in these Rules have been complied with, nor until ten days have elapsed from the date of the last case of plague which has occurred on board; nor if the person attacked has been treated on board, until ten days from the death or recovery of such person.

17.* In the case of a vessel certified to be *suspected*, a clean Bill of Health shall be given, provided the requirements of these Rules have been complied with, and if ten days have elapsed since the vessel's departure from the infected port last visited. If ten days have not elapsed, the vessel may be detained in quarantine at the discretion of the Port Health Officer for the time necessary to complete the period of ten days, the crew and passengers being placed during such period under *observation* or *surveillance*.

17 A.* In the case of a *healthy* vessel, a clean Bill of Health shall be granted at once, provided the requirements of these Rules have been complied with—such precautions shall, however, be taken in regard to landing of cargo, passengers and crew as may be prescribed by Government or as may be considered by the Port Health Officer to be necessary.

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* Vide notification dated 29th August 1898.

18. No port clearance shall be granted to any vessel which has been subjected to these Rules unless with the written concurrence of the Port Health Officer.

19. No person detained for treatment or placed under *observation* shall leave the camp or place or vessel in which he is detained under treatment or *observation*, until the senior Medical Officer at the station shall have certified that such person is free from the infection of the plague.

20. Every person placed under *surveillance* shall present himself for examination by the Medical Officer appointed by Government for this purpose at such times and places as such Medical Officer may direct.

21. If any person suffering from plague or from any illness which the Port Health Officer suspects may prove to be plague cannot be disembarked under Rule 15, he may be detained on board the vessel, which shall remain subject, for the purpose of this Rule, to the control of the Port Health Officer. Such person shall not be removed from or leave the vessel, except with the consent, in writing, of the Port Health Officer; and, if the illness from which such person suffered is, or proves to be, plague, the vessel shall be treated as an *infected* vesssel.

22. Any person detained under *observation* or placed under *surveillance* who is certified by the Port Health Officer or by the senior Medical Officer present at the station acting under Rule 19, to be suffering from plague, or from any illness which such Officer suspects may prove to be plague, may be taken to such hospital or ward or observation camp or other suitable place as may be appointed for that purpose by the sanitary authority of the port or place, and detained there until his recovery, or for such period, not exceeding ten days, as may be necessary for ascertaining whether his illness is, or is not plague. The said person shall be bound to remain in the place where he is detained and to follow such instructions as the sanitary authority may prescribe.

23. The Port Health Officer shall, in the case of every vessel certified to be infected or suspected, give directions for the disinfection of all parts of the vessel which have been inhabited by plague patients and he may also give such other directions for the more thorough disinfection of the vessel as may appear to him to be necessary for preventing the spread of infection. The master of the said vessel shall forthwith carry into execution all such directions.

24. In the event of any death from plague on board such vessel while detained under these Rules the master shall, as directed by the sanitary authority, or the Port Health Officer, either cause the dead body to be taken out to sea and committed to the deep properly loaded to prevent its rising, or shall deliver it into the charge of the sanitary authority or the Port Health Officer for disposal, if the former procedure be not in accordance with caste or race customs.

25. The master shall cause to be destroyed any articles on board his vessel that may have been soiled with plague discharges and he shall also cause to be disinfected or destroyed the clothing and bedding, and other articles of personal use likely to retain infection which are on board his vessel and which have been used by any person who has suffered from plague on board such vessel, or who, having left such vessel, shall have suffered from plague during the stay of any such vessel in the port. If the master shall have neglected to do so or have done so ineffectually before the vessel arrives in port, he shall forthwith, upon the direction of the sanitary authority or the Port Health Officer, cause the same to be disinfected or destroyed to the satisfaction of that authority, and in accordance with

the instructions as to disinfection that may be laid down for guidance. If the said master neglect to comply with any such directions within a reasonable time, the sanitary authority or the Port Health Officer shall cause the same to be carried into execution at the expense of the said vessel.

26. Provided facilities exist for obtaining suitable water in the port, the master shall, on the direction of the Port Health Officer, cause all tanks in an infected or suspected vessel to be completely emptied and cleaned and disinfected in such manner as the Port Health Officer may direct and fresh water to be taken in. The Port Health Officer may also, if he thinks necessary, give like directions in the case of a healthy vessel. The master of the vessel shall forthwith carry any such direction into execution.

27. Any mails or cargo which may be brought by any vessel subject to these Rules may be landed under such precautions as the Port Health Officer may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

28. It will be the duty of the Port Officer to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels detained under these Rules of such supplies of provisions, stores or other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies will be placed on the boats of the vessel, to be subsequently removed by the crew.

29. Any person disobeying or contravening any of the foregoing Rules shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be liable on conviction to be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
14th October 1897.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

APPENDIX I.*

Underclothing, bedding, wearing apparel, mattresses, carpets, &c., which are contaminated or *suspected* and other articles to be disinfected should be exposed for 15 minutes to saturated steam—under pressure if possible—at a temperature of not less than 100°C. (212°F.), care being taken that the steam shall reach all parts of each article to be disinfected.

Disinfecting solutions—

(a) Solution of corrosive sublimate, of one part in 1,000 with the addition of ten parts of chloride of soda.

The solution should be coloured with aniline dye or indigo. It should not be placed in metal vessels.

(b) A 5 per cent solution of pure crystallized carbolic acid *or 5 per cent of crude commercial carbolic acid, free from tar oils in a warm solution of soft soap.*

The carbolic solutions will be useful, more particularly for disinfecting articles, such as metals, instruments, &c., which can neither be subjected to a temperature of 100° centigrade, nor placed in contact with corrosive sublimate. They may also be used at ports not provided with a disinfecting stove of the prescribed pattern.

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* Vide notification dated 24th September 1898.

Rules in regard to the measures to be adopted for preventing the outbreak and spread of bubonic plague in the towns and villages of the State passed under section 2 of Regulation II of 1073.

PART I.—MEASURES PRELIMINARY TO THE ACTUAL OCCURRENCE OF PLAGUE.

1. Should it appear that plague imminently threatens to attack any Taluk, Government may declare such Taluk or part of it Under Observation.

2. Thereupon the Division Peishcar shall, with previous sanction of Government, take steps to establish Frontier Inspection Stations; arrange Observation Circles; organise Sanitary and Cordon Staffs &c.; and may require Certificates of the causes of death.

Frontier Inspection Stations.

3. These shall be established as near as may be to the frontier on roads and at the back-waters.

4. At each Frontier Inspection Station shall be erected, a sufficient number of sheds for hospital and observation purposes; and disinfectants and stores shall be maintained.

5. All persons shall be allowed to pass freely except—(a) those suspected of plague,

(b) Those suspected of arriving from an infected locality.

(a) All persons suspected of plague, with their families and attendants, shall be detained, information being urgently sent to the nearest Revenue Officer of or above the grade of Tahsildar or Magistrate and the nearest Medical Officer. Such Officers shall inform the District Sanitary Officer and proceed to the spot to aid in effecting isolation and disinfection.

When the officer in charge of the Frontier Inspection station may declare such course to be safe, the persons detained may be released with pass-ports as prescribed below.

(b) Persons suspected of arriving from an infected area may be disinfected if the Division Peishcar so orders, and the Inspection Station shall be provided with pass-ports which shall bind them to present themselves for daily inspection for the next ten days before the Police Station House Officer or the Parvathyacaran of any village where they may be. As pass-ports are issued, the officer in charge shall inform by Unjel card the Police Station House Officer and the Parvathyacaran of the village of destination.

The officer in charge of a Frontier Inspection Station may also when specially authorised by Government detain all persons from an infected area who appear to be suspicious whether by reason of their appearance, the dirty condition of their clothes, or the fact that they are travelling in gangs, or belong to classes which are likely to disseminate the disease, or cannot be traced on arrival at their destination, or depended upon to give information should plague occur among them after arrival at their destination or for any other reason. Such officer shall have power, subject to the general or special orders of the Division Peishcar, to decide what person shall be considered "suspicious" for the purposes of this Rule.

Any person refusing to comply with, or attempting to evade, this Rule may be detained for 10 days at the nearest Inspection Station, or other place appointed by Government for the purpose.

Every person passing a Frontier Inspection Station shall be bound to declare his destination truly.

Observation Circles.

6. For the Taluks necessary to be watched, the Division Peishcar may, with the sanction of Government, appoint the requisite

number of Plague Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors who should be given a range with a radius not usually exceeding 5 miles.

7. The duty of the Observation Staff will be to constantly and systematically patrol circles in order to gain the earliest possible information of a case of plague, so that immediate action may be taken, and to report any pressing sanitary need to the District Sanitary Officer. It should also check the possession of pass-port or passes in the case of persons arriving from an infected locality. Should any person so arrive without a pass-port or pass, or having broken its conditions, any member of the Observation Staff may detain him and cause him to be produced before a plague authority who may subject him to isolation in the nearest proper place.

Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors shall keep a record of all persons suffering from continuous fever for more than twelve hours and shall arrange with the Parvathyacaran to have such persons inspected twice daily. If a member of the Observation Staff shall discover a case of plague he shall act as laid down in paragraph 16.

Ambulance and Cordon Staffs, &c.

8. The Division Peishcar shall keep in readiness in a central position—

Two stretchers with awnings.

Medical stores, disinfectants and comforts, hospital furniture and clothing.

9. The Division Peishcar shall, under instructions from Government, make all arrangements for being able to concentrate immediately when desirable, the following Ambulance Staff in the same central position—

Two trained nurses.
Four male ward attendants.
Three female ward attendants.
Four dhooly bearers.
Three male and two female toties.
Two dhobies.
Two cooks.
One Sanitary Inspector.
Two Hospital Assistants.
One Compounder.

10. When he sees fit, the Division Peishcar shall concentrate the Ambulance Staff and hold it in readiness.

11. The Division Peishcar shall under orders from Government warn as many Police men and Revenue peons as can be spared, for cordon, guard, disinfection and sick transport duties.

12. Government may at their discretion temporarily close any existing hospital or dispensary and transfer the whole staff to plague duty.

13. The Division Peishcar should see that the whole Division Establishment knows its duties both while a Taluk in the Division is under observation and also on the out-break of plague. He shall especially bring rules 14 and 16 to the notice of village officers.

14. It shall be the duty of Station House Officers and Parvathyacarans to prevent the entry into their villages of persons coming without pass-ports or passes from any infected area, and to inspect daily for a space of ten days persons so arriving with pass-ports or passes.

Certificates of the causes of death.

15. When there is a sufficient medical staff to secure immediate inspection, so that there may be no chance of funerals being delayed, the Division Peishcar may order in respect of any parti-

cular area or of any class within such area, that the certificate of a medical officer shall be obtained showing the cause of every death within two hours after such death.

After the issue of such an order, if a burial or cremation takes place without such a certificate having been obtained, the death may be presumed to have been due to plague and the persons believed to have been in recent immediate contact with the corpse shall be liable to segregation and detention.

PART II.—Measures to be adopted on the occurrence of plague.

16. On the occurrence of a suspected or actual case of plague in a village, whether in a Taluk declared to be Under Observation or not, it shall be the duty of the Parvathyacaran to send intelligence by express to the Tahsildar and (if Plague Inspectors have been appointed) to the nearest Plague Inspector; and meanwhile to isolate the patient and all who have been in attendance upon him or in contact with him in a hut or shed remote from inhabited houses.

17. The Plague Inspector and the Tahsildar shall inform all superior officers up to the Dewan by the quickest possible means, and shall go at once to the village. The Tahsildar shall arrange to be accompanied or followed by the nearest medical officer with a supply of medicines and disinfectants, and by a staff of constables and peons.

18. On arrival at the village, the Plague Inspector, (or medical officer, if there is no Plague Inspector) shall supervise the isolation of the patient and the disinfection of his residence, clothing and excreta, and the person and clothing of his attendants, and shall continue such supervision until relieved under the orders of a Plague Officer and sent back to other duty. The Tahsildar shall act as follows:—

(a) If the plague patient be a traveller newly arrived at the village, or a resident newly returned to it, from an infected locality, and have been with his attendants put into complete isolation from the beginning of his sickness, the Tahsildar may content himself with continuing such isolation, with providing the patient with medical attendance, and with thorough disinfection as above.

(b) But if he thinks it necessary, or is so ordered by superior authority and provided the attack shall have been declared by a Medical Officer to be probably plague, after first completely isolating the patient and his attendants by a cordon of police, peons &c., he shall construct as laid down in Appendix A—

A Hospital into which he shall remove the patient and which he shall provide with a guard;

a Suspect Camp, where he shall remove, disinfect and detain all persons who have been in attendance on, or in contact with, the patient, and which he shall surround with a cordon;

and a Staff Camp to house the Ambulance and Cordon Staffs on their arrival.

19. On receiving information of a case of plague, the duties of a Plague Officer shall be as follows:—

He shall send telegraphic information to Government, the the local Division Peishcar, and the Sanitary Commissioner. He shall then go to the scene of out-break, and shall enforce the measures mentioned above. He may also isolate the whole village or part of it by cordons, patrols, gates, or in such manner as he may deem expedient. He may also, when authorized by Government, compel the evacuation of the village or any part of it, and

the removal of the inhabitants to a Health Camp, provided sufficient shelter is available, and may isolate the Health Camp with a cordon and may order disinfection in it; and may also cause the village to be disinfected.

20. The Division Peishcar on receiving information may indent on the Durbar Physician for two medical officers not below the rank of an Apothecary, one of whom should relieve the District Sanitary Officer and the other be held in reserve;

may notify by tom-tom (the notification to be arranged to be published as soon as possible in the Gazette) that any town or village or group of villages is an infected area, whereupon part I of these rules shall come into force in the taluk, if they have not been put in force by Government already;

may requisition the services of any public servant or may, with the sanction of Government, authorise a Plague Officer to remove all or part of the inhabitants of an infected area into a Health Camp, provided proper shelter is available; and shall go to the village and direct operations. He shall also at once take steps to organise a second Ambulance Staff as provided for in rules 8 to 9, so as to be ready for despatch to any other locality in which plague may break out.

21. If authorised by Government under Rule 20, the Plague Officer may cause an infected area to be evacuated, all inhabitants except patients and suspects being moved into a Health Camp where disinfection may be ordered. He shall see that the Hospital, the Suspect Camp and Health Camp are properly organised and cordoned.

He shall see that the patrols and guards round the infected area completely isolate it or such part of it as he deems fit.

On the evacuation of houses, he shall cause them to be surrounded by a cordon and to be thoroughly disinfected. If no Observation Staff has been already appointed, the Division Peishcar shall, with the sanction of Government, organise one. This must be rendered particularly efficient within a radius of 20 miles round the infected area. It may be necessary to constitute special search parties under competent officers.

22. If a case of plague be detected in a town or village the Division Peishcar may, with the sanction of Government, cause the evacuation of the whole town or village.

Such evacuated area may be surrounded by a cordon, if necessary, by breaking down walls or houses, but with as little injury to property as possible; and its inhabitants may be removed into a Health Camp.

23. When there is a town or village in the vicinity of an infected area, Government may arrange to establish a Camp of Observation at such town or village and may order detention and disinfection in such camp of all suspected persons coming from such area without passes.

Dissolution of Hospitals and Camps.

24. No Hospital, or Suspect Camp or Observation Camp shall be closed without the special orders of Government.

Provided there have been no actual or suspected case of plague therein, the Division Peishcar shall, in his discretion, allow a Health Camp to be closed after ten days, and a village or town or section of a town to be re-inhabited one month after evacuation.

Administrative staff.

25. For administrative purposes in connection with the plague, the Division Peishcar shall have under his orders such Plague Officers and subordinate staff as may be appointed by Government.

Passports and passes.

26. Passports and passes shall be in the forms attached. Passports may be granted as prescribed in Rule 5 to persons entering the State from an infected area; passes by a Plague authority or other officer authorised by the Division Peishcar in this behalf, to persons leaving an infected area within the State.

27. The Division Peishcar may exempt from the necessity of taking pass-ports or passes any Government official or any class of persons including, in their discretion, the families and attendants of such persons.

28. The Division Peishcar may at his discretion exempt from the necessity of taking out passes persons who are merely *returning* from an infected area to their own village after bringing to market in such area articles of food or fuel.

Provided that such return be within eight hours after arrival and not after sunset, and that such exemption shall not apply to any such person who may have entered a dwelling house within the infected area.

29. Passes may be of two kinds, either (1) general or (2) special. General passes may be given to agriculturists and others having occasion to make daily or frequent journeys by land or water from an infected area, and may be given for an indefinite period; but they will not cover residence outside the infected area. In the case of agriculturists where the officer granting the pass is satisfied that it is necessary for the whole family to go and work in the fields a single pass may be given for the family. Special passes shall be passes, permitting persons to leave the infected area and reside elsewhere, and may be granted for households, provided that the name and description of each person covered by the pass is entered therein.

30. General passes should be given freely, and in the case of agriculturists working in the fields need not be revoked even should a case of plague occur in the family of the pass-holder.

31. Special passes may also be given freely, especially at the beginning of an epidemic, when a Plague authority is satisfied that no case of plague has occurred in the house of the applicant, or in any adjacent house or among any of his relations or associates: provided that the Plague authority may always require the disinfection in a prescribed manner of all clothes and other articles to be taken away before a pass is given. When the applicant is known or suspected to have been exposed to infection, no officer shall grant pass until the applicant has been kept under medical observation (1) for a period which may extend to ten days, (2) or until the reasons for suspicion have disappeared. In such cases disinfection of clothes, &c., should always be insisted on. In this rule applicant includes all the persons in a house-hold on whose behalf a special pass is applied for.

Disinfection.

32. When it is provided in these rules that disinfection may be employed, disinfection as follows, as often as seems to him necessary, may be ordered by any Plague Authority unless where otherwise provided:—

Of the person (if specially ordered by the Division Peishcar)—In a bathing tub with Jeye's Fluid or Carbolic Acid, strength 1 in 100.

Of traveller's bundles (1) if specially ordered by the Division Peishcar, to be opened out and steamed for 20 minutes by steam pressure of 20 lbs. and temperature 250°; or (2) otherwise, to be heated as below:—

Of cloths, silks, &c.—To be exposed first one side, then the other, for eight hours in a strong sun.

Other cloths &c.—In per-chloride of mercury, 1 in 1000.

Of an infected house—If a Plague authority so directs, it may be unthatched and treated as follows, after removal of all surrounding obstructions (walls, huts, sheds, pandals &c.) to ensure a complete perflation of air.

Of houses in an infected area.—Each house shall be open to light and air in its dark rooms. Infected things of small value such as bedding, cots &c., may be burnt. Everything else, as well as the interior of the house, including the floors shall be sprayed or sprinkled with Perchloride of Mercury. Rubbish shall be burnt or carted away. Then the exterior and interior of the house shall be limewashed, chloride of lime being mixed with the limewash, whenever practicable.

33. Any person disobeying or contravening or refusing to submit himself to any Rule made under the Epidemic Diseases Regulation (II of 1073), or obstructing any measure which has been taken by Government, or which any authority, or officer appointed under competent authority to carry out such Rule, has been required or empowered to take under any such Rule, shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to one-thousand rupees or with both.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
7th May 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

APPENDIX A.

Hospitals for infected areas—The Hospital shall usually be constructed ½ mile from the village on the side away from the prevailing wind, and shall contain separate accommodation for undoubted and for doubtful cases of plague.

Suspect Camps—The Suspect Camp shall be on another side of the village distant from it, usually ¼ mile and not less than 300 yds. from the Hospital.

Health and Staff Camps—These shall be on a third side of the village and distant from it usually ¼ mile, but not on the side opposite the Hospital. The sheds for the Health Camp may be built in groups of four contiguous sheds each shed to contain two families and so arranged that a group may be burnt down if a case of plague should ever develop in it.

APPENDIX B.

I.

[Passport—Rule 5.]

No.
Taluk.
Station of issue.
Name of person.
Father's or Uncle's name.
Caste.
Age.
Ordinary residence.
Whence coming
Whither going.

Signature.
Designation.
Date.

(Reverse of Form I.)

Daily for 10 days after the issue of this passport, the holder shall present himself for inspection before the Station House Officer or Parvathyacaran of the village where he may be.

Endorsements of Station House Officer or Parvathyacaran.

			Date.
1st	day	signature.	
2nd	,,	,,	
3rd	,,	,,	
4th	,,	,,	
5th	,,	,,	
6th	,,	,,	
7th	,,	,,	
8th	,,	,,	
9th	,,	,,	
10th	,,	,,	

II.

[Unjel card—Rule 5.]

Station Date

Passport No. dated has this day been issued by me to

Name.
Father's or Uncle's name.
Caste.
Age.
Ordinary residence.
Whence arrived.
Whither going.

Signature.
Designation.

III.

[General Pass—Rule 29.]

(To be issued for daily or frequent journeys by land or water from an infected area.)

No.
Taluk.
Station of issue.
Name of person.
Father's or Uncle's name.
Caste.
Age.
Ordinary residence.
Journey covered by this pass.

This pass protects the person named above and the members of his family mentioned on the reverse, but it does not cover residence outside the village of . It will be in force until revoked.

Signature.
Designation.
Date.

Reverse of Form III.

Name.
How related to pass-holder.

1.
2.
3.

Signature.
Designation.
Date.

IV.

[Special pass—Rules 29 and 31.]

(To be issued to persons leaving an infected area to reside elsewhere.)

No.
Taluk.
Station of issue.
Name of person.
Father's or Uncle's name.
Caste.
Age.
Ordinary residence.
Whence arrived.
Whither going.

This pass covers also the members of the family of the above named person whose names and descriptions are given on the reverse.

Signature.
Designation.
Date.

(Reverse of Form IV.)

Name — How related to pass-holder.
Signature.
Designation.
Date.

Rules for the observation of persons arriving from plague infected tracts passed under section 2 of Regulation II of 1073.

1. Every person arriving from any place declared to be infected with plague, shall, before disembarking from the steamer, ship or boat in which he has travelled, or in the case of arrival by road either immediately on reaching a Road Frontier Station or within twelve hours from the time of arrival at any other place, obtain from the officer mentioned in Rule No. 2 a passport binding him to present himself for daily inspection for the next ten days before the local authority of the town or village where he may be; and he shall be bound so to present himself.

Provided that where it appears desirable, any Revenue Officer not below the grade of Tahsildar may, by endorsement on the passport, exempt any person from personal attendance and permit him to be inspected at his residence.

Explanation:—By a "local authority" is meant any of the following officers:—

(*a*) The local Medical officer;
(*b*) The Station-house officer;
(*c*) The Parvathyacaran of the village.

In places where there is more than one local authority, the duties prescribed in these Rules shall be performed by, or with the permission of the Division Peishcar under the orders of the officer who stands first in the order given in this explanation.

2. The following officers are authorised to issue passports:—

(*a*) To travellers arriving by steamer, ship or boat.	The Medical, Sanitary or other officer appointed to examine such travellers.
(*b*) To travellers arriving by road ...	The Medical, Sanitary or other officers appointed to examine such travellers, and if no such officer has been appointed, the local authority of the place of arrival.

3. Every person so arriving from a plague-infected place, shall declare truly his name, address and such other particulars as may be required by the officer issuing the passport, and shall report forthwith to the local authority any change in his place of residence occurring within ten days from the date of arrival. On the expiry of ten days, he shall deliver up his passport to the local authority of the place where he may then be.

4. The issue of a passport, or any change in the residence of the person to whom it has been granted, shall immediately be communicated by the officer issuing it (in the former case) or by the local authority (in the latter case) to the local authority of the place of destination. If the local authority of the place of destination is not known, the intimation shall be sent to the Tahsildar concerned for transmission to the local officer by whom the traveller has to be observed. The communication may be made by an Anchal card, or by a special messenger, or in any other manner, the Division Peishcars concerned may determine. The telegraph need be used only in urgent cases.

5. The local authority of the place of destination shall see that, on the arrival of the traveller, he is observed daily for ten days. Any case of illness or death in the house in which such traveller is or has been residing shall be forthwith reported to the immediate superior of the local authority with full details. After ten days, the passport shall be recovered from the traveller and sent to the Tahsildar.

Any officer of the Revenue Department not below the rank of Tahsildar may require that the person or the clothing and other effects of the traveller shall be disinfected in such manner as may be ordered by the Division Peishcar.

6. The Parvathyacaran of every village shall keep himself promptly informed of the arrival of every person from an infected area without a passport and shall deal with him as in the preceding Rules to which such person shall be bound to submit himself.

7. A register shall be maintained by each local authority in the following form :—

1. Date of receipt of intimation.
2. Name of traveller.
3. From what infected area arriving.
4. Date of arrival of traveller.
5. Number, date and place of issue of passport.
6. How long kept under observation.
7. State of health of the traveller and other persons living in the house in which he is or has been residing.
8. Date of departure if occurring within ten days.
9. Destination.
10. Date of intimation of departure to the local authority of the place of destination.
11. Date of dispatch of the passport to the Tahsildar.

8. The officer issuing the passport shall arrange to record the following information in respect to every traveller from an infected area and communicate the same without delay to the Tahsildar of the place to which such traveller is proceeding :—

1. Date of arrival.
2. Name of traveller.
3. Father's or uncle's name.
4. Caste or creed.
5. Age.
6. Whence coming.

7. Destination and residence during the next ten days. — Division. Taluk. Proverthy. Muri or Street. Name or number of the house.

9. The Tahsildar shall see that the persons mentioned in the report are duly observed, and that any case of sickness or death in the houses occupied by them is promptly reported, and to bring to the Division Peishcar's notice all instances of omission to issue passports or attempts to evade these Rules.

10. Whenever the deaths reported from any village are found to be more frequent than usual, or when any case of fever with glandular swellings is reported, the Tahsildar with the nearest medical officer shall at once proceed to the village and make enquiries with a view to ascertain whether plague exists in the village.

11. In towns under the Town Improvement Committees the Tahsildar's duties under these Rules shall be performed by the President of the Committee.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
23rd July 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO.
Dewan.

REGULATION III OF 1073.

Game Preservation Regulation

A Regulation to provide for the protection of certain wild animals and birds, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 25th September 1897 corresponding with the 11th Kanni 1073, under Section 9 of Regulation II of 1063.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the protection of certain wild animals and birds in Travancore; It is hereby enacted as follows: -

Title, commencement and extent.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Travancore Game Preservation Regulation"; and it shall come into operation from the passing thereof within the limits described in Schedule No. 1 hereto annexed.

Interpretation clause. "Game"

2. In this Regulation the word "Game" shall include bison (*Bos gaurus*), sambhur (*Cervus unicolor*), ibex (*Hemitragus hylocrius*), mouse-deer (*Tragulus meminna*), hares (*Lepus nigricollis*), barking-deer (*Cervulus muntjac*), jungle fowl (*Gallus sonnerati* and *Galloperdix Spadiceus*), pea-fowl (*Pavo cristatus*), quail (*perdicula asiatica—Microperdix erythrorhyncus—Coturnix coromandelica—Excalfactoria chinensis Turnix taigoor—Turnix dussumieri and Coturnix communis*) and such other birds or animals as Our Government may specify, from time to time, by notification in the Gazette.

Close season.

3. It shall not be lawful for any person to shoot at, kill, capture, pursue or sell or attempt to kill, capture or sell game during the periods specified in Schedule No. II appended hereto, or any female or immature male of bison (*Bos gaurus*) and ibex (*Hemitragus hylocrius*) at any time.

Provided that nothing in this Regulation contained shall preclude any person from defending his life from the attacks of wild animals, or proprietors, or occupiers of land from adopting, on or within one-fourth of a mile of such land such measures as may be necessary for the protection of life or of crops or produce growing thereon.

4. Any Government officer, or any owner or manager of property specially authorized by Our Government in this behalf by notification in the Gazette, may require any person whom he finds committing any offence against this Regulation to give his name and address and, if he refuses to give his name and address or gives a name and address which such officer, owner or manager has reason to believe to be false, he may be required by such officer, owner or manager to accompany him to the nearest police-station. Power of Government officer or owner or manager of property.

Explanation:—A Government officer means and includes all servants of Government employed in the Revenue, Forest, Cardamom, Police and Magisterial Departments.

5. Every person convicted before a Magistrate of any offence against this Regulation shall be liable, for the first offence, to a penalty not exceeding Rupees fifty and to the forfeiture to Government, at the discretion of the Magistrate, of the game taken, and of all guns, engines, implements, nets and dogs, used in or for the purpose of aiding the commission of such offence, and in default of payment of fine, to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month, and for every second and subsequent offence, to a penalty not exceeding Rupees one hundred, and the same liability to forfeiture, and in default of payment, to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding two months. Penalties.

6. The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply to all proceedings under this Regulation. Procedure.

7. All fees, fines and forfeitures realized under this Regulation shall be paid into the public treasury. Fees, fines &c.

But it shall be competent to the convicting Magistrate to award such portion of the fine, or the proceeds of the forfeiture, as he may think fit, not exceeding one-half the amount of full fine authorized to be imposed by this Regulation in any case under this Regulation, to the person or persons on whose information the conviction is obtained. Award to informer.

SIGN MANUAL.

SCHEDULE NO. I.

Northern boundary. From Payratumalay north-east along the boundary between Travancore and Coimbatore as far as the main stream of the Pambaur where the boundary turns southwards.

Eastern boundary. From the main stream of the Pambaur along the boundary between Travancore and British India southwards as far as the pass from Mlapara to Shivagiri about 10 miles south of Kotahmalay.

Southern boundary. From the Shivagiri pass on the east south-west to southern-most point of the Paradise plateau.

Western boundary. From the southern-most point of the Paradise plateau northward along the edge of the cliffs to the Mount Plateau known as the Nullatanipara plateau, and round its western edge to the Mount Estate and so along the edge of the cliffs to the Granby Estate, the Arathu and the 42nd mile cutting on the Peermade road; thence north and including Amaruthumed; thence along the cliffs including Colaholumed, and again northward along the edge of the plateau as far as Nagarampara, then eastward including Palculammed to the junction of the Mothirapara river with the Periyaur; thence to Munaur on the High Range and thence including all land above 4,000 feet and running west of Aneimudi along the western edge of Hamilton's plateau and across the valley to Payratumalay.

SCHEDULE NO. II.

Bison	(*Bos gaurus*)	From 31st May to 1st October.
Ibex	(*Hemitragus hylocrius*)	
Mouse-deer	(*Tragulus meminna*)	
Sambhur	(*Cervus unicolor*)	
Barking-deer	(*Cervulus muntjac*)	

Feathered game and hares (*Lepus nigricollis*)—From 30th November to 1st April.

REGULATION IV OF 1073.

Abkari Regulation

A Regulation to amend the law relating to the import, export, transport, manufacture, sale and possession of intoxicating liquor and of intoxicating drugs, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 15th March 1898 corresponding with the 3rd Meenum 1073, under section 9 of Regulation II of 1063.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the import, export, transport, manufacture, sale and possession of intoxicating liquor and of intoxicating drugs in Travancore; It is enacted as follows :—

I.—Preliminary and Defiitions.

Short title. Commencement

1. This Regulation may be cited as "The Abkari Regulation." And it shall come into force on the 10th Meenum 1073.

Repeal of enactments.

2. From the date on which this Regulation comes into force, Regulations I of 1054 and I of 1055 and Regulation VI of 1063 in so far as it relates to bhang, shall be repealed:

Provided that all licenses granted under the said Regulations shall continue in force for the periods for which the same have been granted, subject to the provisions of the said Regulations.

Provided further that this Regulation shall not affect any act done, or any offence committed, or any proceedings commenced, or any claim which has arisen, or any penalty which has been incurred, before this Regulation comes into force.

Interpretation.

3. In this Regulation, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Abkari Revenue."

(1) "Abkari Revenue" means revenue derived or derivable from any duty, fee, tax, fine or confiscation imposed or ordered under the provisions of this Regulation, or of any other law for the time being in force relating to liquor or intoxicating drugs.

"Abkari officer."

(2) "Abkari officer" means the Division Peishcar or any officer lawfully appointed or invested with powers under section 4 or 5.

"Division Peishcar."

(3) "Division Peishcar" means the officer in charge of a Division or any officer appointed under section 4, clause (b), to excercise all the powers and to perform all the duties of a Division Peishcar under this Regulation.

"Abkari Inspector."

(4) "Abkari Inspector" means an officer appointed under section 4, clause (d).

"Toddy."

(5) "Toddy" means fermented or unfermented juice drawn from a coco nut, palmyra, date or any other kind of palm tree.

"Spirits."

(6) "Spirits" means any liquor containing alcohol and obtained by distillation.

"Liquor."

(7) "Liquor" includes spirits of wine, methylated spirits, spirits, wine, toddy, beer and all liquid consisting of or containing alcohol.

"Beer."

(8) "Beer" includes ale, stout, porter, and all other fermented liquors usually made from malt.

(9) "Country liquor" means liquor manufactured in Travancore on which duty of excise has not been levied or is not leviable under this Regulation at the full rates of duty chargeable on liquor imported into Travancore from foreign countries. "Country liquor."

(10) "Foreign liquor" includes all liquor other than "country liquor." "Foreign liquor."

Provided that in any case in which doubt may arise, Our Government may declare, by Notification, what for the purposes of this Regulation shall be deemed to be "country liquor" and what "foreign liquor."

(11) "Intoxicating drug" includes ganja, bhang and every preparation and admixture of the same and every intoxicating drink or substance prepared from any part of the ganja plant, from grain or from other material and not included in the term "liquor", but does not include opium or anything included within the meaning of that word as defined in Regulation VI of 1063. "Intoxicating drug."

(12) "Sale" or "selling" includes any transfer otherwise than by way of gift. "Sale" or "selling."

(13) "Import" means to bring into Travancore from sea or from foreign territory. "Import."

(14) "Export" means to take out of Travancore to sea or to foreign territory. "Export."

(15) "Transport" means to move from one place to another within Travancore. "Transport."

(16) "Manufacture" includes every process, whether natural or artificial, by which any fermented, spirituous, or intoxicating liquor or intoxicating drug is produced or prepared and also redistillation and every process for the rectification of liquor. "Manufacture"

(17) "Rectification" includes every process whereby spirits are purified, or are colored or flavored by mixing any material therewith. "Rectification."

(18) "Place" includes also a house, building, shop, tent and vessel. "Place."

II.—*Establishment and Control.*

4. Our Government may, from time to time, by Notification, — Appointment of officers for the administration of the Department.

(*a*) appoint an officer who shall exercise all the powers of a Division Peishcar in respect of the Abkari Revenue and who shall have the control of the administration of the Abkari Department or of the collection of the Abkari Revenue or of both;

(*b*) appoint any person other than the Division Peishcar to exercise all or any of the powers and to perform all or any of the duties of a Division Peishcar in respect of the Abkari Revenue, either concurrently with or in exclusion of the Division Peishcar, subject to such control as Our Government may, from time to time, direct;

(*c*) withdraw from the Division Peishcar any or all of his powers in respect of the Abkari Revenue;

(*d*) appoint officers to perform the acts and duties mentioned in sections 36 to 49 inclusive, of this Regulation;

(*e*) appoint subordinate officers of such classes and with such designations, powers, and duties under this Regulation as Our Government may think fit;

(*f*) order that all or any of the powers and duties assigned to any officers under clauses (*d*) and (*e*) of this section shall be exercised and performed by any Government officer;

(*g*) delegate to any Abkari officer all or any of the powers under this Regulation.

5. Our Government may, from time to time, make rules prescribing the powers and duties under this Regulation to be exercised and performed by Abkari officers of the several classes. — Rules for the guidance of Abkari officers.

III.—Import, Export and Transport.

Import of liquor or intoxicating drug.

6. No liquor or intoxicating drug shall be imported unless,

(a) being liable to the payment of customs duty under the rules for the time being in force relating to the duties of customs on goods imported into Travancore, it has been dealt with according to such rules; or

(b) the permission of Our Government is obtained for the importation of liquor or intoxicating drug other than that mentioned in clause (a) on payment of the duty, if any, to which the same is liable under this Regulation and on such other terms as Our Government thinks fit.

Export of liquor or intoxicating drug.

7. No liquor or intoxicating drug shall be exported unless its export is permitted by Our Government on payment of the fee or duty, if any, to which it is liable under any law or rules for the time being in force on its transhipment or re-exportation.

Transport of liquor or intoxicating drug.

8. No liquor or intoxicating drug exceeding such quantity as Our Government may, from time to time, prescribe by Notification, shall be transported except under a permit issued under the provisions of the next following section:

Provided that in the case of foreign liquor transported for *bona fide* private consumption or for sale at any place at which the sale of such liquor is duly licensed or permitted under the provisions of this Regulation, such permits shall be dispensed with, unless Our Government shall, by Notification, otherwise direct with respect to any local area.

Permits for transport.

9. Permits for the transport of liquor or intoxicating drugs may be issued by the Division Peishcar or by any person duly empowered in that behalf.

Such permits shall be either general for definite periods and kinds of liquor or intoxicating drugs, or special, for specified occasions and particular consignments only.

Every permit shall specify—

(a) the name of the person authorized to transport liquor or intoxicating drugs;

(b) the period for which the permit is to be in force;

(c) the quantity and description of liquor or intoxicating drugs for which it is granted;

(d) any other particulars which Our Government may prescribe.

General permits shall be granted only to persons licensed under this Regulation and shall cover any quantity of liquor transported at any one time within the quantity specified in the permit.

Permits shall extend to and include servants and other persons employed by the grantees and acting on their behalf.

IV.—Manufacture, Possession and Sale.

Manufacture of liquor or intoxicating drug prohibited except under the provisions of this Regulation.

10. No liquor or intoxicating drug shall be manufactured;

no ganja plant shall be cultivated;

no toddy-producing tree shall be tapped;

no toddy shall be drawn from any tree;

no distillery or brewery shall be constructed or worked; and

no person shall use, keep, or have in his possession any materials, still, utensil, implement or apparatus whatsoever for the purpose of manufacturing any liquor other than toddy or any intoxicating drug;

except under the authority and subject to the terms and conditions of a license granted by the Division Peishcar in that behalf, or under the provisions of section 18.

11. No person, not being a licensed manufacturer or vendor of liquor or intoxicating drugs, shall have in his possession any quantity of liquor or intoxicating drugs in excess of such quantities as Our Government may, from time to time, prescribe by Notification, in respect of any specified description, or kind of liquor or intoxicating drug, unless under a license granted by the Division Peishcar in that behalf.

Possession of liquor or intoxicating drugs, in excess of the quantity prescribed, prohibited.

Provided that—

(1) No fee shall be charged for any such license granted for the possession of such liquor or intoxicating drugs for *bona fide* private consumption or use.

No fee to be charged for license for possession for private consumption.

(2) Nothing in this section extends to any foreign liquor in the possession of any common carrier or ware-houseman as such or purchased by any person for his *bona fide* private consumption and not for sale.

Proviso as regards foreign liquor.

12. Our Government may

Establishment of public distilleries and of warehouses.

(*a*) establish a public distillery in which liquor or any kind of liquor may be manufactured under a license granted under section 10 on such conditions as Our Government deem fit to impose;

(*b*) discontinue any public distillery so established;

(*c*) license at or in connection with any licensed distillery or elsewhere a private ware-house wherein liquor and intoxicating drugs may be deposited and kept without payment of duty;

(*d*) establish a public ware-house wherein liquor and intoxicating drugs may be deposited and kept without payment of duty; and

(*e*) discontinue any public ware-house so established.

Public ware-houses shall be for the general accommodation of persons desiring to ware-house liquor or intoxicating drugs subject to duty pending removal for local consumption or for export.

13. No liquor or intoxicating drug shall be sold without a license from the Division Peishcar, provided that a person having the right to the toddy drawn from any tree may sell the same without a license to a person licensed to manufacture or sell toddy under this Regulation, and a cultivator or owner of any plant from which an intoxicating drug is produced may sell without a license those portions of the plant from which the intoxicating drug is manufactured or produced to any person licensed under this Regulation to sell, manufacture or export intoxicating drugs:

Sale of liquor or intoxicating drug without license prohibited.

Power to exempt toddy.

Provided also that Our Government may, from time to time, by Notification, suspend in any local area any or all of the provisions relating to toddy contained in this Regulation.

14. Our Government may grant to any person or persons, on such conditions and for such period as may seem fit, the exclusive or other privilege,

Exclusive privileges of manufacture &c. may be granted.

(1) of manufacturing or supplying by wholesale, or

(2) of selling by retail, or

(3) of manufacturing or supplying by wholesale and selling by retail

any country liquor or intoxicating drugs within any local area.

No grantee of any privilege under this section shall exercise the same until he has received a license in that behalf from the Division Peishcar.

In such cases, if Our Government shall by Notification so direct, the provisions of section 10 relating to toddy and toddy-producing trees shall not apply.

V.—Duties.

15. A duty shall, if Our Government so direct, be levied on all liquor and intoxicating drugs—

Duty on liquor or intoxicating drugs.

(*a*) permitted to be imported under clause (*b*) of section 6 ; or
(*b*) permitted to be exported under section 7 ; or
(*c*) manufactured under any license granted under section 10 ; or
(*d*) manufactured at any distillery established under section 12 ; or
(*e*) permitted under section 9 to be transported ; or
(*f*) sold in any part of Travancore,

of such amount as Our Government may, from time to time, prescribe :

Provided that it shall be lawful for Our Government to exempt any liquor or intoxicating drug from any duty to which the same may be liable under any of the provisions of this Regulation.

How duty may be imposed.

16. Such duty may be levied in one or more of the following ways—

(*a*) by duty of excise to be charged in the case of spirits or beer either on the quantity produced in or passed out of the distillery or brewery, as the case may be ; or in accordance with such scale of equivalents calculated on the quantity of materials used or by the degree of attenuation of the wash or wort, as the case may be, as Our Government may prescribe ;

(*b*) in the case of intoxicating drugs, by a duty to be rateably charged on the quantity produced or manufactured ;

(*c*) by payment of a sum in consideration of the grant of any exclusive or other privilege

(1) of manufacturing or supplying by wholesale, or
(2) of selling by retail, or
(3) of manufacturing or supplying by wholesale and selling by retail

any country liquor or intoxicating drug in any local area and for any specified period of time ;

(*d*) by fees on licenses for manufacture or sale ;

(*e*) in the case of toddy, or spirits manufactured from toddy, by a tax on each tree from which toddy is drawn, to be paid in such instalments and for such period as Our Government may direct ; or

(*f*) by transport duties assessed in such manner as Our Government may direct.

Duties may be farmed.

17. All or any of the duties leviable under this Regulation in any local area may be farmed, subject to such payment and on such other conditions as Our Government shall prescribe. Farmers of duties under this section shall take out licenses as such from the Division Peishcar.

Toddy farmer may grant license.

18. When the exclusive privilege of manufacturing toddy has been granted under section 14, Our Government may declare that the written permission of the grantee to draw toddy shall have, within the area to which the privilege extends, the same force and effect as a license from the Division Peishcar for that purpose under section 10.

Farmer may let or assign.

19. In the absence of any contract or condition to the contrary, any grantee of any exclusive or other privilege may let or assign the whole or any portion of his privilege or farm. But no such lessee or assignee shall exercise any rights as such, unless and until the grantee or farmer, as the case may be, shall have applied to the Division Peishcar for a license to be given to such lessee or assignee and such lessee or assignee shall have received the same.

VI.—*Licenses &c.*

Form and conditions of licenses &c.

20. Every license or permit granted under this Regulation shall be granted—

(*a*) on payment of such fees, if any ;
(*b*) for such period ;
(*c*) subject to such restrictions and on such conditions ; and

(d) shall be in such form and contain such particulars as Our Government may direct either generally or in any particular instance in this behalf.

Counterpart agreement to be executed by licensees.

21. Every person taking out a license under this Regulation may be required to execute a counterpart agreement in conformity with the tenor of his license, and to give such security for the performance of his agreement as the Division Peishcar may require.

Power to recall licenses &c.

22. The Division Peishcar may, with the previous sanction of Our Government, cancel or suspend any license or permit granted under this Regulation,

(a) if any fee or duty payable by the holder thereof be not duly paid; or

(b) in the event of any breach, by the holder of such license or permit or by his servants, or by any one acting with his express or implied permission on his behalf, of any of the terms or conditions of such license or permit; or

(c) if the holder thereof is convicted of any offence against this Regulation or of any cognizable and non-bailable offence; or

(d) where a license or permit has been granted on the application of the holder of an exclusive or other privilege or of a farmer of duties under this Regulation, on the requisition in writing of such person; or

(e) if the condition of the license or permit provide for such cancelment or suspension at will.

VII—*General Provisions.*

Certain licensees required to keep instruments for testing &c.

23. Every person who manufactures liquor or sells country liquor under a license granted under this Regulation shall be bound—

(a) to supply himself with such of the prescribed measures for the sale of country liquor and with such of the prescribed instruments for testing the strength of such liquor as Our Government may by rule direct, and to keep the same in good condition; and

(b) on the requisition of any Abkari officer duly empowered in that behalf at any time to measure out or to test the strength of any such liquor in his possession in such manner as the said Abkari officer may require.

Recovery of duties &c.

24. All duties, taxes, fines and fees payable to Government direct under any of the provisions of this Regulation or of any license or permit issued under it, and all amounts due to Government by any grantee of a privilege, or by any farmer under this Regulation or by any person on account of any contract relating to the Abkari Revenue may be recovered from the person primarily liable to pay the same, or from his surety (if any), as if they were arrears of Land Revenue, and in case of default made by a grantee of a privilege or by a farmer, the Division Peishcar may, with the previous sanction of Our Government, take the grant or farm under management at the risk of the defaulter or may declare the grant or farm forefeited and resell it at the risk and loss of the defaulter. When a grant or farm is under management under this section, the Division Peishcar may recover any monies due to the defaulter by any lessee or assignee as if they were arrears of Land Revenue.

Recovery of amounts due to grantees, farmers &c.

25. All amounts due to a grantee, farmer, lessee or assignee of an exclusive privilege under this Regulation may be recovered from the person primarily liable to pay the same or from his surety, if any, as if they were arrears of Land Revenue. If the amount claimed is disputed, the Division Peishcar shall summarily enquire into and decide the same, subject to the right of the party dissatisfied with the decision to establish his claim by a suit.

Power to frame Rules.

26. Our Government may, from time to time, frame rules—

(a) regulating the mode in which toddy may be supplied to licensed vendors of the same or to persons who distil spirits from it or who use it in the manufacture of bread;

(b) for determining the number of licenses of each description to be granted in any district or place;

(c) for regulating the number, size and description of stills, utensils, implements and apparatus to be used in any distillery;

(d) prescribing the instruments to be used in the testing of liquor and the tables of corrections according to temperature to be used therewith;

(e) prescribing the measures to be used for the sale of country liquor;

(f) fixing for any local area the minimum price below which any country liquor shall not be sold;

(g) for the ware-housing of liquor and intoxicating drugs and for the removal of the same from any ware-house in which they are deposited for deposit in any other ware-house or for local consumption or for export;

(h) for the inspection and supervision of stills, distilleries, private ware-houses and breweries;

(i) for the management of any public distillery or public warehouse established under section 12;

(j) for placing the preparation of intoxicating drugs and the storage, import, export, possession or transport of liquor or intoxicating drugs under such supervision and control as may be deemed necessary for the purposes of this Regulation;

(k) prohibiting the use of any article which the Government shall deem to be noxious or otherwise objectionable in the manufacture of liquor or of any intoxicating drug;

(l) for the grant of batta to witnesses, and of compensation for loss of time to persons released by any Abkari officer under section 36, (3), of this Regulation, on the ground that they have been improperly arrested, and to persons charged before a Magistrate with offences under this Regulation and acquitted;

(m) regulating the power of Abkari officers to summon witnesses from a distance under section 40;

(n) for the disposal of articles confiscated and of the proceeds thereof;

(o) generally, to carry out the provisions of this Regulation.

VIII.—*Powers and Duties of Officers &c.*

Magistrate may issue a search warrant on application.

27. If any Magistrate upon information given by any Abkari or Police officer or any other person, and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that an offence under section 51, or section 53 or section 54 of this Regulation has been committed, he may issue a warrant for the search for any liquor, intoxicating drug, materials, still, utensil, implement or apparatus in respect of which the alleged offence has been committed.

Before issuing such warrant, the Magistrate shall examine the informant on oath or affirmation, and the examination shall be reduced into writing and be signed by the informant, and also by the Magistrate.

Power to certain Abkari and Police officers to search houses, &c., without warrant.

28. Whenever the Division Peishcar or any Abkari officer whose monthly salary is not less than Rs. 20 or officer in charge of a Police Station has reason to believe that an offence under section 51, or 53 or 54 of this Regulation has been committed and that the delay occasioned by obtaining a search warrant under the preceding section will prevent the execution thereof, he may, after recording his reasons and the grounds of his belief, enter and search any

place and may seize anything found therein which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under this Regulation, and may detain and search and, if he think proper, arrest any person found in such place whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence under this Regulation.

Provided that every person arrested under this section shall be admitted to bail by such officer as aforesaid if sufficient bail be tendered for his appearance before a Magistrate.

Power to enter and inspect places of manufacture and sale.

29. The Division Peishcar or such Abkari or Police officer may enter and inspect any place in which any licensed manufacturer carries on the manufacture of any liquor or intoxicating drug, or draws toddy, or stores any liquor, or intoxicating drug or toddy; and may enter and inspect, at any time during which the same may be open, any place in which any liquor or intoxicating drug is kept for sale by any licensed person; and may examine, test, measure or weigh any materials, stills, utensils, implements, apparatus, liquor or intoxicating drugs found in such place.

Offenders may be arrested, and contraband liquor and articles seized, without warrant.

30. Any officer of the Abkari, Salt, Police, Land Revenue or Customs Department may arrest without warrant in any public thoroughfare or open place other than a dwelling-house any person found committing an offence punishable under section 51, or section 53 or section 54 of this Regulation; and in any such thoroughfare or place may seize and detain any liquor, drug or other article which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under this Regulation and may search any person, vessel, vehicle, animal, package, receptacle or covering, upon whom, or in, or upon which, he may have reasonable cause to suspect any such liquor, drug or other article to be, or to be concealed.

Provided that every person arrested under this section shall be admitted to bail by such officer as aforesaid, if sufficient bail be tendered for his appearance before a Magistrate.

Arrest of persons refusing to give name or giving false name.

31 Any person who may be accused or reasonably suspected of committing an offence under this Regulation and who on demand of any officer of the Abkari, Salt, Police, Land Revenue or Customs Department refuses to give his name and residence or who gives a name or residence which such officer has reason to believe to be false, may be arrested by such officer in order that his name and residence may be ascertained.

Searches how to be made.

32. All searches under the provisions of this Regulation shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Officers of certain Departments bound to assist.

33. All officers of the Departments of Police, Customs, Salt and Land Revenue shall be legally bound to assist any Abkari officer in carrying out the provisions of this Regulation.

Offences to be reported &c.

34. Every officer employed by Government other than an Abkari officer shall be bound to give immediate information to an Abkari officer,

and every Abkari officer shall be bound to give immediate information to his immediate official superior,

of all breaches of any of the provisions of this Regulation which may come to his knowledge; and all such officers shall be bound to take all reasonable measures in their power to prevent the commission of any such breaches which, they may know or have reason to believe, are about or likely to be committed.

Landholders and others to give information.

35. All proprietors, tenants, under-tenants and cultivators who own or hold land on which there shall be any manufacture of liquor or intoxicating drugs not licensed under this Regulation shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, be bound to give notice of the same to a Magistrate or to an officer of the Abkari, Salt, Police,

Customs or Land Revenue Department immediately the same shall have come to their knowledge.

Persons arrested, how to be dealt with.

36. (1) When any person is arrested under the provisions of section 28 or section 30 or section 31 of this Regulation, the person arresting him shall, unless bail shall have been accepted under the provisions of section 28 or 30, forthwith forward him to an Abkari Inspector, or, if there be no such officer within a distance of ten miles from the place at which such arrest took place, to the nearest Police Station, with a report of the circumstances under which such arrest was made.

Procedure by Police Station-Officer.

(2) On any such person being brought to a Police Station as aforesaid, the officer in charge thereof shall either admit him to bail to appear when summoned before the Abkari Inspector as aforesaid within the limits of whose jurisdiction the offence with which he is charged is suspected to have been committed, or in default of bail, shall forward him in custody to such officer.

Procedure by Abkari officer empowered to inquire.

(3) On any such person being brought in custody before such Abkari Inspector as aforesaid or appearing before him on bail, such officer shall hold such inquiry as he may think necessary and shall either release such person, or forward him in custody to, or admit him to bail to appear before the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the case.

Persons arrested to be admitted to bail.

37. It shall be the duty of any officer arresting any person under the powers given by section 28 of this Regulation and of any Police Station-Officer, or Abkari Officer before whom a person arrested is brought or appears under the provisions of section 36, to release such person on bail if sufficient bail be tendered for his appearance before an Abkari Inspector or before a Magistrate as the case may be.

Bond of accused and sureties.

38. Before any person is released on bail, a bond in such sufficient but not excessive sum of money as the officer admitting him to bail thinks proper shall be executed by such person and by one or more sureties, conditioned that such person shall attend in accordance with the terms of the bond and shall continue to attend until otherwise directed by the Abkari Inspector before whom he was bailed to attend, or by the Magistrate, as the case may be:

Provided that the officer admitting any such person to bail may at his discretion dispense with the requirement of a surety or sureties to the bond executed by such person.

Our Government may, from time to time, determine the form of the bond.

Procedure in case of default of person admitted to bail to appear before Abkari Inspector.

39. When by reason of default of appearance of a person bailed to appear before an Abkari Inspector, such officer is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty or penalties mentioned in the bond of the person bailed or of the surety or sureties, he shall forward the bond to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence of which the person bailed was accused, and the Magistrate shall proceed to compel payment of the penalty or penalties in the manner provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure for the recovery of penalties in the like case of default of appearance by a person bailed to appear before his own court.

Abkari officers may summon witnesses.

40. Any Abkari officer holding an enquiry in the manner provided in section 36 may summon any person to appear before himself to give evidence on such inquiry or to produce any document relevant thereto which may be in his possession or under his control:

Provided that no such Abkari officer shall summon any person to appear at a greater distance from the usual place of residence of such person than Our Government may from time to time, by rule direct.

41. Every summons issued under the last preceding section shall state whether the person summoned is required to give evidence or to produce a document, or both, and shall require him to appear before the said officer at a stated time and place. Terms of summons.

42. Persons so summoned shall attend as required and shall answer truly all questions relating to such inquiry put to them by such officer other than questions the answers to which would have a tendency to expose them to a criminal prosecution or to a penalty or forefeiture. Such answers shall be reduced into writing and signed by such officer. Such answers shall also be signed by such persons but shall not be used as evidence in any criminal proceeding other than a proceeding on a charge of perjury against such persons: Examination of witnesses by Abkari Inspectors.

Provided that no prosecution for giving false evidence in respect of any statement made under this section shall be instituted without the previous sanction of Our Government.

43. It shall be lawful for an Abkari Inspector, instead of summoning to appear before him any person who, from sickness or other infirmity, may be unable so to do, or whom, by reason of rank or sex, it may not be proper to summon, to proceed to the residence of such person and there to require him to answer such questions as he may consider necessary with respect to such inqnìry; and such person shall be bound so to answer accordingly and the provisions of section 42 shall apply to such answers. When attendance of witnesses to be dispensed with, and procedure in such cases.

44. Any Abkari Inspector may, after recording his reasons in writing, summon any person to appear before him whom he has good reason to suspect of having committed an offence under this Regulation. On such person appearing before such officer, the procedure prescribed by sections 36 to 43 inclusive of this Regulation shall become applicable: Abkari Inspector may summon persons suspected of offences against Abkari laws.

Provided that such person may decline to answer any question put to him.

45. The law for the time being in force as to summonses and compelling the attendance of persons summoned in Criminal courts shall, so far as the same may be applicable, apply to any summons issued by an Abkari Inspector and to any person summoned by him to appear under the provisions of this Regulation. Law relating to Criminal courts as to summoning of witnesses to apply.

46. When an Abkari Inspector forwards in custody any person accused of an offence under this Regulation to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the case, or admits any such person to bail to appear before such Magistrate, such officer shall also forward to such Magistrate a report setting forth the name of the accused person and the nature of the offence with which he is charged and the names of the persons who appear to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case and shall send to such Magistrate any article which it may be necessary to produce before him. Upon receipt of such report the Magistrate shall inquire into such offence and try the person accused thereof in like manner as if complaint had been made before him as prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure. Report of Abkari Inspector gives jurisdiction to a competent Magistrate.

47. When an Abkari Inspector forwards in custody any person accused of an offence under this Regulation to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the case or admits him to bail to appear before such Magistrate, such officer shall exercise all the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure on an officer in charge of a Police Station in respect to causing the appearance before such Magistrate of such persons acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case as he considers it necessary that such Magistrate shall examine as witnesses for the prosecution of such case. Powers of Abkari Inspector to cause attendance of witnesses before Magistrate.

Accused not to be detained in custody for a longer period than twenty-four hours without special authority.

48. No person accused or suspected of having committed an offence under this Regulation shall be detained for a longer period than under all the circumstances of the case is reasonable; and such period shall not, in the absence of the special order of a Magistrate, whether having jurisdiction to try the case or not, exceed twenty-four hours, exclusive of the time necessary for the journey of such person to the place where an Abkari Inspector may be, and from thence to the Court having jurisdiction to try the case.

Police to take charge of articles seized.

49. All officers in charge of Police Stations shall take charge of and keep in safe custody pending the orders of a Magistrate or of an Abkari Inspector all articles seized under this Regulation which may be delivered to them; and shall allow any Abkari officer who may accompany such articles to the Police Station, or who may be deputed for the purpose by his superior officer, to affix his seal to such articles and to take samples of and from them. All samples so taken shall also be sealed with the seal of the officer in charge of the Police Station.

Closing of shop for the sake of public peace.

50. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the District by notice in writing to the licensee to require that any shop in which liquor or any intoxicating drug is sold shall be closed at such times or for such period as he may think necessary for the preservation of the public peace.

If a riot or unlawful assembly is apprehended or occurs in the vicinity of any such shop, it shall be lawful for any Magistrate, or for any Police officer who is present, to require such shop to be kept closed for such period as may be necessary.

IX.—*Penalties.*

For illegal import &c.

51. Whoever, in contravention of this Regulation, or of any rule or order made under this Regulation, or of any license or permit obtained under this Regulation,

(*a*) imports, exports, transports or possesses liquor or any intoxicating drug; or

(*b*) manufactures liquor or any intoxicating drug; or

(*c*) cultivates the ganja plant; or

(*d*) taps any toddy-producing tree; or

(*e*) draws toddy from any tree; or

(*f*) constructs or works any distillery or brewery; or

(*g*) uses, keeps, or has in his possession any materials, still, utensil, implement or apparatus whatsoever for the purpose of manufacturing liquor other than toddy or any intoxicating drug; or

(*h*) sells liquor or any intoxicating drug,

shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished for each such offence with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both.

For misconduct by licensee &c.

52. Whoever, being the holder of a license or permit granted under this Regulation,

(*a*) fails to produce such license or permit on the demand of any Abkari officer or of any other officer duly empowered to make such demand; or

(*b*) does any act in breach of any of the conditions of his license or permit not otherwise provided for in this Regulation; or

(*c*) wilfully contravenes any rule made under section 26 of this Regulation; or

(*d*) permits drunkenness, riot or gaming in any place in which any liquor or intoxicating drug is sold or manufactured; or

(*e*) permits persons of notoriously bad character to meet or remain in any such place,

shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished for each such offence with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees or imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with both.

53. Whoever, being the holder of a license for the sale or manufacture of liquor or of any intoxicating drug under this Regulation, For adulteration, &c. by licensed vendor or manufacturer.

(a) mixes or permits to be mixed with the liquor or intoxicating drug sold or manufactured by him any noxious drug or any foreign ingredient likely to add to its actual or apparent intoxicating quality or strength, or any article prohibited by any rule made under section 26, clause (k), when such admixture shall not amount to the offence of adulteration under section 272 of the Indian Penal Code; or

(b) sells or keeps or exposes for sale as foreign liquor, liquor which he knows or has reason to believe to be country liquor; or

(c) marks the cork of any bottle, or any bottle, case, package or other receptacle containing country liquor, or uses any bottle, case, package or other receptacle containing country liquor, with any mark thereon or on the cork thereof with the intention of causing it to be believed that such bottle, case, package or other receptacle contains foreign liquor, when such act shall not amount to the offence of using a false trade-mark with intent to deceive or injure any person under section 482 of the Indian Penal Code; or

(d) sells, or keeps or exposes for sale any country liquor in a bottle, case, package or other receptacle with any mark thereon or on the cork thereof with the intention of causing it to be believed that such bottle, case, package or other receptacle contains foreign liquor, when such act shall not amount to the offence of selling goods marked with a counterfeit trade-mark under section 486 of the Indian Penal Code,

shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished for each such offence with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

54. Whoever without lawful authority has in his possession any quantity of liquor or of any intoxicating drug knowing the same to have been unlawfully imported, transported or manufactured, or knowing the prescribed duty not to have been paid therefor, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both. For possession of illicit liquor.

55. Any Abkari officer who, without reasonable ground of suspicion, enters or searches, or causes to be searched, any closed place; For vexatious search or arrest

or vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for anything liable to confiscation under this Regulation;

or vexatiously and unnecessarily detains, searches, or arrests any person;

or in any other way vexatiously exceeds his lawful powers;

shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished for each such offence with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both.

56. Any officer exercising powers under this Regulation who vexatiously and unnecessarily delays forwarding to an Abkari Inspector or to the officer in charge of the nearest Police Station as required by section 36 of this Regulation, any person arrested, or any articles seized under this Regulation, shall on conviction before a Magistrate be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees. For vexatious delay.

For abetment of escape of persons arrested &c.

57. Any officer or person who unlawfully releases or abets the escape of any person arrested under this Regulation, or abets the commission of any offence against this Regulation, or

acts in any manner inconsistent with his duty for the purpose of enabling any person to do anything whereby any of the provisions of this Regulation may be evaded or broken, or the Abkari Revenue may be defrauded,

and any officer of any other department referred to in section 33 who abets the commission of any offence against this Regulation in any place, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to 500 rupees or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both.

For Abkari officer refusing to do duty, using violence, or being guilty of cowardice.

58. Any Abkari officer who without lawful excuse shall cease or refuse to perform, or shall withdraw himself from, the duties of his office, unless expressly allowed to do so in writing by Our Government or any officer specially empowered in that behalf, or unless he shall have given to his superior officer two months' notice in writing of his intention to do so; or

who shall offer any unwarrantable violence to any person in his custody, or who shall be guilty of cowardice,

shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with fine which may extend to six months' pay, or with imprisonment which may extend to three months or with both.

For offences not otherwise provided for.

59. Whoever is guilty of any act or intentional omission in contravention of any of the provisions of this Regulation or of any rule or order made under this Regulation and not otherwise provided for in this Regulation,

shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished for each such wilful act or omission with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

When holder of license punishable.

60. The holder of a license or permit under this Regulation shall be punishable, as well as the actual offender, for any offence committed by any person in his employ and acting on his behalf under section 51 or section 52, or section 53, or section 54 as if he had himself committed the same, unless he shall establish that all due and reasonable precautions were exercised by him to prevent the commission of such offence:

Provided that no person other than the actual offender shall be punished with imprisonment except in default of payment of fine.

What things liable to confiscation.

61. In any case in which an offence has been committed under this Regulation, the liquor, drug, materials, still, utensil, implement, or apparatus in respect of which an offence has been committed shall be liable to confiscation.

Any liquor or intoxicating drug lawfully imported, exported, transported, manufactured, had in possession, or sold, or toddy lawfully drawn, or tapped along with, or in addition to, any liquor, intoxicating drug, or toddy liable to confiscation under this section, and

the receptacles, packages and coverings in which any such liquor intoxicating drug, materials, still, utensil, implement, or apparatus as aforesaid is or are found, and the other contents, if any, of the receptacles or packages in which the same is or are found,

shall likewise be liable to confiscation.

Confiscation how ordered.

62. When the offender is convicted or when the person charged with an offence under this Regulation is acquitted but the Magistrate decides that anything is liable to confiscation, such confiscation may be ordered by the Magistrate.

Whenever confiscation is authorised by this Regulation, the Magistrate ordering it may give the owner of the thing liable to be

confiscated an option to pay, in lieu of confiscation, such fine as the officer thinks fit.

When an offence under this Regulation has been committed, but the offender is not known or cannot be found, or when anything liable to confiscation under this Regulation and not in the possession of any person cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, the case shall be inquired into and determined by the Division Peishcar, or by any other officer authorized by Our Government in that behalf who may order such confiscation:

Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of two months from the date of seizing the things intended to be confiscated or without hearing the persons, if any, claiming any right thereto, and evidence if any, which they produce in support of their claims:

Provided further that if any person claiming any right to the property appears after the expiry of two months but before the order of confiscation is passed, he shall be heard.

Power to compound offences.

63. Any Abkari officer specially empowered in that behalf may accept from any person whose license or permit is liable to be cancelled or suspended under clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of section 22 or who is reasonably suspected of having committed an offence under section 52 or section 59, a sum of money not exceeding two hundred Rupees in lieu of such cancelment or suspension or by way of compensation for the offence which may have been committed as the case may be; and in all cases whatsoever in which any property has been seized as liable to confiscation under this Regulation, may release the same on payment of the value thereof as estimated by such officer.

On the payment of such sum of money, or such value, or both as the case may be, to such officer, the accused person, if in custody shall be discharged, the property seized shall be released, and no further proceedings shall be taken against such person or property.

Provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code to apply to cases under this Regulation.

64. The provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code relating to execution so far as the same are applicable shall apply to all offences committed and to all persons punished under the provisions of this Regulation.

X.—*Miscellaneous.*

Publication of Rules.

65. All Rules made under this Regulation shall be made and issued by publication in the Gazette, provided that the draft of all such Rules whereby the doing or the not doing of anything is made punishable, shall be published in three successive issues of the Gazette. All such Rules shall, thereupon, have the force of law and be read as part of this Regulation and may in like manner be varied suspended or annulled.

The conferring of powers and making of appointments.

66. All Notifications and orders conferring powers, imposing duties and making appointments under this Regulation may respectively refer to the persons concerned specially by name or in virtue of their office or to classes of officials generally by their official titles, and all courts shall take judicial notice thereof.

Exception of medicated articles.

67. Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Regulation applies to the manufacture, possession, sale or supply of any *bona fide* medicated article for medicinal purposes by medical practitioners, chemists druggists, Apothecaries or keepers of dispensaries; but it shall be lawful for Our Government at any time by Notification to prohibit the sale of any such article within any defined local area except under a license, which shall be granted on payment of such fees and subject to such conditions as Our Government may deem fit to prescribe.

Bar of actions.

68. No action shall lie against Our Government, or against any Abkari officer, for damages in any civil court for any act *bona fide* done or ordered to be done in pursuance of this Regulation;

and all prosecution of any Abkari officer, and all actions which may be lawfully brought against Our Government or against any Abkari officer, in respect of anything done or alleged to have been done, in pursuance of this Regulation, shall be instituted within six months from the date of the act complained of.

Exemption of sweet toddy and manufacture of jaggery,

69. Nothing in this Regulation shall apply to trees tapped or to toddy drawn in pots or other receptacles freshly coated internally with lime for the purpose of sweet toddy or of the Manufacture of jaggery:

Provided that all or any of the provisions of this Regulation may be applied by a Notification of Our Government to any local area for the sole purpose of regulating and controlling the tapping of trees or the drawing of toddy for purposes aforesaid under licenses or permits (which shall not be liable to duty) subject to such rules as may be passed by Our Government from time to time.

SIGN MANUAL

The following instructions are issued for guidance of officers working under Abkari Regulation (IV of 1073.)

1. *Powers of house searches.* Powers to search houses &c. are conferred on all officers of the Department of and above the rank of Sub-Inspectors under the Abkari Regulation. These powers are not to be used when there is time to obtain a search warrant from a Magistrate; and before they are resorted to, the name and address of the informer must be recorded in the Information Register. Care should be taken to record fully the grounds for search.

2. *Manner of conducting searches.* The searches referred to in the above Paragraph should be made in the manner described in Sections 84 and 85 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the provisions of which are briefly as follows:—

i. Before conducting the search of a house two or more respectable inhabitants of the place (including if possible, the Proverticar) are to be asked to be present,

ii. The house owner is to be present in person or by agent.

iii If the owner or occupants of the house refuse to permit the officer conducting the search to enter, the entrance may be forced and any means necessary to effect an entrance may be used. In such a case the person resisting an entrance after he has been fully informed of the authority and purpose of the search should be prosecuted under section 353 or other appropriate section of the Penal Code. Great care must, of course, be taken that force is not resorted to without absolute necessity, and when resorted to it shall be as mild as possible in the circumstances of the case.

iv. If there is a woman in a house, time must be allowed her to withdraw before the search is made.

v. If it is necessary to search the person of a woman, the search must be made in private by a woman.

3. Searches may be conducted at any time by day or night.

4. *Procedure in the case of offenders arrested in consequence of house searches.* If an arrest is made in consequence of any discovery made during a search, the persons arrested are to be admitted to bail if they tender sufficient security for their appearance. Such persons, if arrested under section 31 of Regulation IV of 1073, they may be admitted to bail to appear before a Magistrate but if the arrest be made by a Sub-Inspector the bail should always be for appearance before the Inspector who is empowered to dispose of cases. Persons arrested may also be released on their own recognizances.

5. *Disposal of offenders arrested by officers below the rank of Inspectors.* Officers below the rank of Inspectors making arrests in Abkari cases will at once send the persons arrested to the Abkari Inspector authorized to dispose of cases, if such officer be within 5 miles of the scene of offence and otherwise to the nearest Police station together with a report.

6. *Duties of the Police in respect of articles &c. seized.* Officers in charge of Police stations are required to take charge of all articles seized in Abkari cases pending the order of a Magistrate or an Abkari Inspector and allow samples to be taken.

7. *Disposal by the Police of persons and articles made over to them.* Station-house Officers shall either forward in custody to Inspectors all persons arrested and brought to them for breaches of the Abkari laws or shall admit them to bail to appear before those officers. In the former case the report and two out of the three samples of liquor, if any, received by the Police station house Officer with persons arrested will be sent with them to the Inspector; in the latter case the bail bond (together with the samples, if any) will be handed over after being sealed by the Station house Officer to the officer of the Abkari Department making the report, in view to their transmission by the latter to the Abkari Inspector.

8. Samples.

Samples of articles seized and handed over to the Police how to be taken and disposed of.

When contraband liquor is handed over to the Police, the officer handing the same over should take three samples of not less than one reputed pint or such smaller quantity as may be available of each kind of the liquor so handed over (if there be more than one kind) in the presence of Station-house Officer and of the accused. Each set of these samples should then be marked with the same number or mark, the particulars of which should be entered in the appropriate column of the "Police Receipt Book" and in the Occurrence Report of the case. All the samples should then be sealed by the Station-house Officer and the Senior Officer of the Abkari Department present. One sample of each set should then be left with the Station house Officer and the other two be sent to the Abkari Inspector with the Occurrence Report of the case. One of these two samples will then be available for the use of the Abkari Inspector while enquiring into the case, and the other for the Magistrate's inspection, if the case is prosecuted before a Magistrate. When toddy is seized and cannot be produced before the Inspector at once, it should be measured in the presence of the Station-house Officer who should be requested to note the quantity in the receipts (both original and duplicate) of the "Police Receipt Book." Small samples should be kept if there is any likelihood of their being required for examination, the rest of the liquor being destroyed in the presence of the Station-house Officer. If the samples are not likely to be required within three days the whole quantity should be destroyed.

9. *Samples in caess in which the seizure is made by an Abkari Inspector.* When a seizure is made by an Abkari Inspector in person he may either depute one of the subordinate officials present at the seizure to take the liquor to the station and to receive the samples or he may himself on the spot take out and seal up the samples and the rest of the liquor with his own seal. He may then either take the articles seized with him, where he considers it will be safest, or send them for deposit to the most accessible Police station, to be kept as in the previous case till further orders. If however the Abkari Inspector himself seals the articlss, he must in the event of the identity of the liquor produced in Court being denied by the accused, be prepared to attend and prove the same in person. The same procedure, as nearly as may be, is to be followed when a a superior officer goes or sends to a Police station for samples. They will be forwarded with a report relating the circumstances of the case, which the Station-house Officer is to be requested to countersign.

10. *Destruction of samples.* Samples belonging to cases in which prosecutions are successfully instituted may be destroyed as soon as the time for appealing against the Magistrate's decision has expired, unless in the meantime information is received that an appeal has been preferred. Samples belonging to cases in which appeals have resulted in the confirmation of the conviction, may be destroyed as soon as the appeals have been decided. In all other cases samples may be destroyed at the end of six months unless there be any reason for keeping them longer.

The following rules are passed for the disposal of articles confiscated under section 26 of Regulation IV of 1073 and of the proceeds thereof:—

1. When orders are received from competent authority for the confiscation of anything seized or detained under the Regulation, it shall, with all convenient despatch, be sold or destroyed by the person in charge thereof as the officer adjudging the confiscation may direct.

2. When a Magistrate adjudging a confiscation shall under the second paragraph of section 62, offer the owner of such thing the option of paying a fine in lieu of confiscation, and if the owner of such thing shall accept such option, he shall be required forthwith to pay the fine. In fixing the amount of the fine, the sum already expended on the safe custody and keep of such thing and which

may appear likely to be required for such purposes until the payment of the fine, shall be taken into consideration. Ten days shall be allowed for the payment of such fine within which period, if the fine be paid, the thing shall at once be given up to the owner. If the fine be not paid within the said period of ten days, the order of confiscation shall be, and remain of full effect in the same way as if no option of the payment of a fine had been offered.

3. No sale of any perishable article ordered to be confiscated shall be postponed on account of the preferring of an appeal against the order of confiscation. The sale of any animal or other thing ordered to be confiscated shall not be postponed on such account unless the owner or his agent shall deposit with the officer ordering the confiscation such sum as such officer may consider sufficient for the keep or safe custody of such animal or other thing pending the result of such appeal. If the result of such appeal be that the order for the confiscation is reversed, the owner shall be entitled to receive back the whole of the sum so deposited.

4. If an order that any article be confiscated, is reversed on appeal, such article, if it has not been sold before such reversal comes to the knowledge of the officer in charge thereof, or if it has been sold, the sale proceeds thereof shall be dealt with under the following three rules:—

(*a*) Things ordered to be released or their proceeds if they have been sold, shall at once be given up or paid, as the case may be, by the person in charge thereof to the owner or his agent.

(*b*) Should no one appear to receive a thing ordered to be released or the proceeds thereof, the person in-charge thereof shall do his best to give notice to the owner of the order of release, and shall cause a notice thereof to be affixed,

(1) in the village where the seizure of the thing was effected,
(2) in the office of the Tahsildar of the taluk and
(3) in the nearest Police station to such village.

(*c*) If within two calendar months from the date of the notice no person entitled to receive a thing ordered to be released, claim the same and pay all the charges incurred on its custody and keep after the date on which the order of its release was notified, as hereinbefore directed it shall be sold; the amount of all charges so incurred shall be credited to Government and the net proceeds shall be placed in deposit. The same course shall be followed with reference to the proceeds of a thing ordered to be released, which has been sold before the receipt of the order of release.

5. If, after a further period of two calender months, no person shall have appeared to receive the sum so placed in deposit, it shall be forfeited to Government.

6. The sale proceeds of all confiscated articles shall be paid into the nearest Government Treasury without delay.

7. *Order of confiscation &c. to be in writing.* All orders of confiscation or of imposition of fines shall be in writing, and shall be filed with the records of the case to which they relate.

8. *Order on appeals preferred, to be in writing.* All decisions upon appeals preferred against such orders shall also be in writing and a copy of them shall be similarly filed.

9. *Persons entitled to copies of orders of confiscatian and of appeal decisions.* The owner of articles ordered to be confiscated and persons offered the option of payment of fines shall be entitled to copies of all such order and appeal decisions upon payment of the necessary charges.

10. *Disposal of property unlawfully seized.* If in cases in which a Court finds the seizure to be illegal and orders the return of the property to the owner, such owner or his duly authorized agent does not appear to receive the property the procedure laid down in clauses b. and c. of rule IV and in rule 5 shall be followed.

Disposal of confiscated liquor. Liquor confiscated under the Abkari Regulation can only be sold to persons licensed to sell the particular description of liquor in question, that is, in the case of foreign liquor to wholesale or retail vendors, and in the case of country liquor to wholesale vendors, independent shopkeepers, or arrack vend-farmers. Confiscated liquor should be sold by auction, if possible the upset price being the duty leviable thereon, when an auction cannot be arranged for, it may be disposed of for any price in excess of the duty.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
25th July 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Special instructions for marking trees for Distillery use.

The following special instructions are issued for the marking of trees for Distillery use:—

(1) Trees will be marked for distillery use on the application of the contract supplier or his duly authorized agent only in such localities as are approved by the Dewan.

(2) The application (Form A subjoined) should be presented to the Inspector after the necessary entries are made in columns 1—14.

(3) The Inspector will make the necessary entries in Register (Form B subjoined) and will forward the same for the orders of Government. If the permission is granted the Inspector will obtain the necessary licenses from the Dewan Peishcar and forward them and transport permits as well as the applications to the Sub-Inspector of the Range in which the trees to be marked are situated, at the same time filling up columns 15 and 16, and 19 to 21 of the Form A. The number of trees marked for distillery use and the licenses issued therefor, should be shown separately in Registers, Forms B, C and D, and in the monthly extract Form C.

(4) On receipt of licenses &c., as above, the Sub-Inspector will proceed as speedily as possible to the field in which the trees are situated and will personally supervise the marking of trees pointed out to him by the applicant up to the total number of each kind specified in the license. The number will be consecutive for all the trees of each separate kind licensed to be tapped for distillery use in each field and will be affixed in tar. The trees should be marked with stencil plates with the letter "D" over the numbers assigned to them. The figure will be only 4 inches in height in order that they may be easily distinguishable.

(5) The Sub-Inspector will then fill up columns 18 and 22 of Form A and obtain the signature of the licensee in column 23. The form should then be returned to the Inspector who will fill up column 18 and submit to Government.

The Distillery Officer should keep a ledger in Form E, showing (1) the number and date of the T. T. licenses issued for the Distillery, (2) the number of the trees marked under cover of each license, (3) the quantity of toddy which each licensed tapper brings into the Distillery, and (4) the quantity of spirit manufactured therefrom at proof strength. They should see that no toddy finds its way elsewhere than to the Distillery and with this view they should compare the quantity of toddy brought to the Distillery with the ascertained probable yield of the number of trees marked for each license.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
25th July 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

FORM A (OBVERSE)

ABKARI DEPARTMENT.

Application for Tree tapping licenses for the year ending 107 .
(For Distillery).

Number.	Persons to whom licenses are to be granted.			Particulars of trees for which licenses are required.				No. of trees to be tapped.		Particulars of general transport permits required			Remarks.
	Name.	Father's name.	Village.	Farm.	Village.	Number or name of field.	Pattadar's number and name.	Cocoanut.	Palmyra.	To what distillery or shop.	By what route.	For what quantity.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						Total...							

I hereby certify that I have personally examined the entries in columns 7 & 8 and have found them to be correct.

Date Village Head or Parvathicar.

Date

Applicant's Signature and description of license held.

Form A. (Reverse.)

Application.				Licenses and permits sent to Sub-Inspector.				
Received by Inspector.	Sent to Sub-Inspector.	Received by Sub-Inspector.	Returned by Sub-Inspector.	Number of license.	Number of licensee.	Number of permits.	Date of delivery.	Signature of licensee.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

Date Inspector.

I certify that I personally supervised the marking of the trees shewn in the licenses named in column 19, and personally delivered on the date showed in column 22, the said licenses and the corresponding general permits to the persons named in column 20.

Place Date Sub-Inspector.

Form B. ABKARI DEPARTMENT.

Village.

Taluk.

Range.

Register of Tree-tapping licenses issued.

Number.	Licensee's		Locality.		Trees licensed to be tapped.		Number of permits granted.	Remarks.
	Name.	Father's name.	Field No. and name.	Pattadar's number and name.	Cocoanut.	Palmyra.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							Nos.	

Form C. ABKARI DEPARTMENT.

Taluk.

Range.

Abstract Register of Tree-tapping licenses issued up to the month of 107 .

(For Distillery).

Village or shop.		Licenses granted.		Trees licensed to be tapped.				Remarks.
				In the month.		Up to the month.		
Number.	Name.	In the month of.	Up to the month.	Cocoanut.	Palmyra.	Cocoanut.	Palmyra.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

FORM D.

ABKARI DEPARTMENT.

Taluq.
Village.

Register of Trees licensed to be tapped.

(For Distillery.)

	Field.	Pattadar's.		Total trees in field.				Trees licensed to be tapped.						
Number.	Name.	Number.	Name.	Cocoanut.	Palmyra.	License number.	Name of Licensee.	Cocoanut.	Palmyra.	Total.	Direction from which trees have been marked.	Transport permit number.	Date of completion of marking trees and of delivery of license.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

FORM E.

Register showing the particulars of the quantity of Toddy received and spirits manufactured therefrom in the Distillery at Trivandrum.

Date.	License.		No. of trees marked.		Quantity of toddy brought into the Distillery.		Spirits manufactured.			Remarks. (Here enter the date on which the toddy was distilled.)
	Number.	Date.	Cocoanut.	Palmyra.	Cocoanut.	Palmyra.	Strength.	Quantity.	Quantity in terms of proof strength.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Gal.	Gal.		Gals.	Gals.	

REGULATION V OF 1073.

Legislative Council Regulation.

A Regulation to amend the law relating to the Legislative Council passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 21st March 1898 corresponding with the 9th Meenum 1073, under section 9 of Regulation II of 1063.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the Legislative Council and to define its duties; We are pleased to enact as follows:—

Short title. Commencement

1. This Regulation shall be called the "Travancore Legislative Council Regulation of 1073," and it shall come into force on the 1st Chingom 1074.

Regulation repealed.

2. Regulation II of 1063 is hereby repealed; but the nominations made, and proceedings held under that Regulation shall be deemed to have been made or held under this Regulation.

Composition of the Council.

3. For the purpose of making Laws and Regulations there shall be a Council consisting of a President and Members—such Members not being less than eight or more than fifteen in number.

President. Appointment of members.

4. The Dewan shall *ex officio* be the President of the Council. The members shall be nominated by Us from time to time. Provided that not less than two-fifths of the persons so nominated shall be non-official persons, that is, persons who, at the date of such nomination, shall not be in the service of Government, and that the seat in Council of any non-official member accepting such service shall be vacated on such acceptance.

Power to make rules for selection of non-official members.

5. With Our previous sanction the Dewan may, from time to time, frame rules as to the conditions under which all or any of the non-official members of the Legislative Council may be selected.

Nothing in this section shall be construed as in any way interfering with Our prerogative to decline to nominate the person selected under the said rules.

Period of membership and summoning of members.

6. Every person nominated as a member of the Council shall continue to be such member for a period of three years, and, during such period, he shall be summoned to all meetings held for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Membership when vacated.

7. It shall be lawful for any member of the Council to resign his office at any time, and, on acceptance of such resignation by Us, such office shall become vacant.

When any member of Council is convicted of any offence involving moral turpitude, or is declared insolvent, or claims, under section 337 of the Civil Procedure Code, to be discharged from liability to pay his debts on the ground of insolvency, his office shall become vacant.

An official member shall vacate his seat on his dismissal or retirement from public service.

Explanation.—The decision of Our Government as to whether the offence of which a member may be convicted involves moral turpitude is final and shall not be called in question in any Court of Law.

Member not attending three consecutive ordinary meetings vacates seat.

8. If any member shall be unable to attend three consecutive ordinary meeting of the Council, it shall be lawful for Our Government to declare by Notification in the Government Gazette that the seat in Council of such member has become vacant.

Senior Official Member to preside at meetings in absence of Dewan. Quorum. Casting vote.

9. In the absence of the Dewan, the Senior Official Member of the Council present shall preside at the meetings of the Council; and the power of making Laws and Regulations vested in the Council shall be exercised only at the meetings of the said Council at which the Dewan or some Official Member of Council and not less than one-half of the whole number of members of Council shall be present. In every case of difference of opinion at the meetings of the said Council, whenever there shall be an equality of voices, the Dewan, or in his absence, the Senior Official Member of Council then presiding shall have two votes or the casting vote.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this section, Our Government may decide who the Senior Official Member is.

Dewan to appoint time and place of meetings.

10. It shall be lawful for the Dewan, from time to time, to appoint the time and place of meetings of the Council, to adjourn, or, from time to time, to authorize the Senior Official Member, in his absence, to adjourn any meeting from time to time.

11. It shall be lawful for the Council to make, from time to time, rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council, provided that it shall be lawful for Us to disallow all or any of such rules. Until new rules are framed under this section, the rules framed under Regulation II of 1063 shall remain in force.

Rules for conduct of business at meetings.

12. No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Council other than the consideration and enactment of measures introduced into such Council for the purpose of such enactment; and it shall not be lawful for any member to make or for the Council to entertain any motion, unless such motion shall be for leave to introduce some measure as aforesaid into Council, or have reference to some measure actually introduced therein:

Nature of business to be transacted at meetings.

(1) Provided always that it shall not be lawful for any member to introduce, without the previous sanction in writing of the Dewan, any measure affecting

(a) the public revenues of the State or by which any charge would be imposed on such revenues,

(b) the religion or religious rites and usages of any class of Our subjects:

(2) Provided further, that it shall not be lawful for the Council to consider and enact any measure affecting

(a) the reigning family of Travancore,

(b) the relations of Our Government with the Paramount Power or with foreign Princes or States,

(c) matters governed by treaties, conventions or agreements now in force or hereafter to be made by Our Government with the Paramount Power,

(d) extradition of criminals,

(e) European vagrants,

(f) European British subjects,

(g) the regulation of affairs relating to sea-ports,

(h) Imperial Post Office and Telegraphs and Railways,

(i) Nayar Brigade and Our Body-Guard.

13. When any Law or Regulation has been made by the Council, it shall be submitted to Us through the Dewan for Our assent. No such Law or Regulation shall have validity until We shall have declared Our assent thereto and it is published in Our Government Gazette.

No Law or Regulation valid until Royal assent is declared.

14. In case (a) to (i) mentioned in the 2nd Proviso to section 12 of this Regulation, the Dewan may frame and submit to Us any Regulation, and every such Regulation if assented to by Us, shall have the force of law.

Regulations in matters outside jurisdiction of Council.

15. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Dewan, in cases not falling under the 2nd Proviso to section 12 of this Regulation, in which immediate legislation is emergently required, to make and submit to Us any Regulation and every such Regulation, if assented to by Us, shall have the same force as a Regulation passed through the Council, for the space of six months from its promulgation in Our Government Gazette.

Emergent Regulations.

16. No Law or Regulation passed by the Legislative Council under the authority of this Regulation, shall be deemed invalid by reason that the proportion of non-official members hereby provided was not complete at the date of its introduction into the Council or its enactment.

No Regulation to be invalid by reason of incompleteness of number of non-official members.

SIGN MANUAL.

Rules for the conduct of business of the Travancore Legislative Council, passed under section 11 of Regulation V of 1073.

I. Definitions.

1. In these Rules—

"Bill" means a proposed enactment in any stage before it has received the assent of His Highness the Maha Rajah.

In the computation of "clear days," Sundays and holidays are not excluded.

II. Summoning and adjournment of Council.

2. There shall be four ordinary meetings of the Council during the year, and such meetings shall, as a rule, be held in the third week in Chingom, Vrichigom, Kumbhom, and Edavom. The Dewan may also, at his discretion, convene other meetings which shall be called 'extraordinary meetings.' The times and places of meetings shall be fixed by the Dewan and the Secretary shall notify the same in the Government Gazette and to each Member by letter.

3. When the business before a meeting is concluded, the President shall declare the meeting dissolved. The President may adjourn, without any discussion or vote, any meeting or business, to any future day or to any part of the same day. The Council also may, upon motion made and carried, adjourn any meeting or business.

4. A motion that any meeting or business be adjourned or that the Council pass to the business next in order in the statement of business may be moved at any time and without previous notice as a distinct question, but not so as to interrupt a speech. If the motion is carried, the Council shall adjourn the meeting or business, or the further consideration of the business then under discussion shall be dropped, as the case may be.

5. A motion of the kind referred to in the last preceding Rule shall take precedence of any other motion then before the Council, and, if such motion is rejected, no similar motion shall be made until after the lapse of what the President shall deem to be a reasonable time, nor by the Member by whom the previous motion was made.

6. If, at the time appointed for holding a meeting or adjourned meeting as aforesaid, or if at any time after the commencement of business at such meeting, the quorum required by section 9 of the Legislative Council Regulation, 1073 (that is to say, the Dewan or some Official Member of Council and one-half of the whole number of Members of Council), is not present, the Members present shall, without proceeding to business of any kind, adjourn until again summoned by the Dewan, and the fact shall be noted by the Secretary in the journal of the Council.

III. Course of Business.

7. The Secretary shall send to every Member a statement of the business to be transacted at each meeting so as to reach him at least three clear days before the date fixed for such meeting.

8. No business which is not entered in the statement of business prepared under Rule 7 shall be transacted at any meeting, unless the permission of the Dewan has been obtained previously to the meeting.

9. The President shall have power to regulate the order in which business is tranacted, but, ordinarily, the succession of business shall be as described in Rule 10.

10. After the President has taken the chair—

(1) the Secretary shall report to the Council the Regulations which have received Royal assent under section 13 of the Legislative Council Regulation, 1073, and the Bills which have been disallowed, since the last meeting;

(2) the Secretary shall report to the Council the petitions and other communications relating to the business of the Council which have been received by him since the last meeting and shall, if required, read such petitions and communicaiions to the Council;

(3) Members desirous of obtaining leave to introduce Bills shall move that such leave be granted;

(4) the Council shall then proceed to dispose of the business left unfinished at the last meeting, if any; and, this being done,

(5) the Council shall proceed to deal with the remaining business for the day.

IV. Regulation of discussions.

11. The President shall preserve order and shall decide all points of order submitted for his decision by the Members and all questions connected with the interpretation of these Rules. There shall be no discussion on any point of order and the President's decision shall be final.

12. Any Member may draw the attention of the President to a violation of order and, while he is doing so all other Members shall remain silent.

13. In discussing questions coming before the Council for consideration, a Member shall speak from his place and shall address the President.

14. Members may read their speeches and may also read, as part thereof, passages from books or papers bearing upon the question under discussion.

15. No Member shall speak except upon business which is at the time regularly before the Council, or, by special permission of the President, in explanation of what he said in a previous debate.

16. Except in discussing amendments, when the Council is settling the several clauses of a Bill, no Member other than the mover shall speak more than once upon a question; but the mover shall, if he has spoken to the question when making his motion, be allowed a reply.

Provided that, if the matter before the Council be an amendment of a Bill, the Member in charge of the Bill shall be entitled to speak next after the mover and seconder of the amendment.

17. A Member who has spoken upon a motion may speak again upon any

amendment of that motion. A Member may also speak again in order to explain what he has previously said, if it has been misunderstood.

18. When, for the purpose of explanation or for any other reason, a Member has occasion to ask of another Member a question relative to the business before the Council, he shall ask the question through the President.

19. Every matter which comes before the Council for decision shall be decided in accordance with the majority of votes after (1) motion has been made and seconded and (2) the question has been put by the President.

20. No discussion whatever shall take place after the question has been put by the President.

21. Any Member may ask for any papers or information connected with the business before the Council and the President shall determine whether such papers or information can be furnished.

If the President be not the Dewan, and the papers or information called for belong to any Department of the State other than the Legislative Department, the Dewan may veto the decision of the President.

V. Motions generally.

22. Members who wish to make any motion at any meeting must give notice of their intention at the next preceding meeting, or must send such notice in writing to the Secretary so as to reach him at least six clear days before the day fixed for the meeting at which they intend to make the motion. Provided that the President may, at his discretion, permit a motion to be made of which such notice has not been given.

23. All motions of which notice is given under the preceding Rule shall be entered in the statement of business prepared by the Secretary under Rule 7.

24. No motion shall be taken into consideration by the Council unless it is seconded.

25. A motion of which due notice has been given may, in the absence and at the request of the Member by whom notice was given, be made by any other Member; but, if not so made, or if a Member announces his intention of withdrawing a motion standing in his name, the motion may be made by any other Member and, if not so made, shall not be put unless the Council otherwise orders.

26. If amendments of any motion are moved, the President, when taking the sense of the Council thereon, shall in his discretion put first to the vote either the original motion or any of the proposed amendments thereof.

27. A purely verbal amendment of a motion may be moved at any time during the discussion upon the motion and without previous notice, but no amendment which is substantially the negative of a motion shall be taken into consideration by the Council.

28. A motion shall not be taken into consideration by the Council if it substantially raises a question already disposed of at the meeting or is inconsistent with any resolution already passed thereat.

29. If any motion, as made, involves several points, the President may, at his discretion, divide it, so that each point may be determined separately.

VI. Introduction of Bills.

30. Any member may move at a meeting of the Council for leave to introduce a Bill in accordance with section 12 of the Legislative Council Regulation, 1073; provided that at least six clear days' previous notice of the title and subject of the Bill has been given to the Secretary.

31. If the motion for leave to introduce a Bill be carried, the mover shall send the Bill, together with a full statement of the objects of and reasons for the proposed measure and any connected papers, to the Secretary, who will forthwith cause the Bill, the Statement of Objects and Reasons and the connected papers to be printed and communicated to each of the Members, and will also cause the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons to be published in the Government Gazette in English and in Malayalam.

Provided that the publication may be deferred under the orders of the Dewan until the next meeting of the Council when the publication of such Bill shall be considered.

32. The Dewan may, at his discretion, direct the Secretary to publish any Bill together with a statement of the objects of and reasons for it, in the Government Gazette in English and in Malayalam, although leave to introduce the Bill has not been applied for under Rule 30; and the Secretary shall publish it accordingly and shall send a copy of the Bill and of the Statement of Objects and Reasons to each of the Members. When a Bill has been published under this Rule, it shall not be necessary to move under Rule 30 for leave to introduce it.

33. At any time after leave to introduce a Bill has been granted under Rule 31 or after publication has been ordered under Rule 32, the Member in charge of the Bill may introduce it after giving six clear days' notice to the Secretary; provided that no Bill shall be introduced until fifteen clear days from the date of its publication.

When introducing a Bill, the Member in charge of it shall move that the Bill be read in Council. The principle of the Bill and its general provisions may then be discussed, and, if the motion be carried, the Council shall then consider the question of referring the Bill to a Select Committee and, if the question be decided in the affirmative, the Council shall appoint the Committee and may further direct that its report shall be submitted within a specified period.

34. At any time during the progress of a Bill the Member in charge of it may move for permission to withdraw it, and, if such permission is granted, the Bill shall be withdrawn accordingly. The Member in charge of a Bill which has been published under Rule 32, but which has not been introduced and read in Council, may withdraw the same without further formality than a mere announcement of the withdrawal to the Council.

VII. Select Committees.

35. Select Committees may be appoined by the Council for any purpose connected with the business of the Council and may sit and submit their reports although the Council is adjourned. The Member in charge of a Bill shall always be a Member of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill.

36. When a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee for consideration, it shall be the duty of the Committee to discuss each clause of the Bill and to recommend to the Council such amendments as seem to it to be advisable.

37. If the Council has fixed a period within which the Select Committee shall submit its report upon a Bill and the Committee is unable for any reason to submit its report within that period, the Dewan may from time to time extend the period on the application of the Member in charge of the Bill.

38. The report of the Select Committee shall be signed by all the Members of the Committee or by a majority of them; but any Member of a Select Committee may record his views in a separate minute.

39. The report of the Select Committee appointed to consider a Bill shall contain particulars of the principal amendments proposed and of thereasons for such amendments, or it may contain a recommendation that the Bill under consideration be abandoned.

40. The report of the Select Committee, any minutes that may have been recorded by individual Members of the Committee, and, (if the Bill has been amended) the Bill as amended by the Committee shall be printed and copies furnished to each Member of the Council. The report and minutes (if any) and (if the Bill has been amended) the Bill as amended, or such portion thereof as may have been amended, shall also, unless otherwise directed by the Select Committee, be published in the Government Gazette in English and in Malayalam.

41. No business shall be transacted at any sitting of the Select Committee unless a majority of the Members of the Committee including the Member in charge of the Bill is present.

42. The Committee may elect their own Chairman who shall have power to report to the Dewan the name of any Member of the Select Committee who neglects or is unable to attend its sittings and the Dewan may thereupon appoint, out of the Members of the Council, an additional Member to the Select Committee.

43. A Select Committee may, for the purpose of obtaining information, invite any person to be present at its sittings.

44. While a Select Committee is sitting to consider a Bill, all communications relating to the Bill which are received by the Secretary shall be referred to it.

VIII. Passing of Bills.

45. When a Bill has been introduced and read in Council under Rule 33 and the Council has decided that it is not necessary to refer it for consideration to a Select Committee, the Council shall not proceed to take the Bill into consideration until the expiration of fiteen clear days from the date on which the Bill was read under Rule 33.

In this case it shall not be necessary to make, on the day on which the Bill comes on for consideration, a formal motion that the Bill be taken into consideration.

46. When a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee under Rule 33, it shall not be taken into consideration by the Council unless copies of the report

of the Select Committee and (if the Bill has been amended) of the Bill as amended shall have been sent to each of the Members of the Council, at least fifteen clear days beforehand and, in cases in which the Select Committee has not dispensed with the publication referred to in Rule 40, until the expiration of twenty-one clear days from the date of such publication. Subject to these considerations, the Member in charge of a Bill, when presenting the report of the Select Committee to the Council, may move either that the Bill and report be taken into consideration at once or that the consideration of them be postponed to a subsequent meeting.

The discussion upon a motion under this Rule that a Bill be taken into consideration shall not extend to the principle of the Bill.

47. Any Member wishing to propose an amendment affecting the substance of a Bill shall send a copy of the proposed amendment to the Secretary in accordance with Rule 22, and the Secretary shall enter the same in the statement of business prepared under Rule 7; but it shall not be necessary to give previous notice of amendments of a purly verbal character or of amendments consequential upon, or moved in respect of, amendments which have been carried.

48. Proposed amendments of Bills shall not be moved until the Bill is actually taken into consideration and, when moved, they shall be considered in the order of the sections to which they relate.

Proposed amendments of Bills shall be governed by Rules 24, 25, 26, 28, and 29 relating to motions.

49. The President may declare that a proposed amendment of a Bill shall not be discussed or put to the vote on the ground that it is irrelevant or incomplete or that an amendment identical in substance with it has been previously disposed of by the Council in considering the same Bill.

50. When the amendments, proposed by the Select Committee (if the Bill has been referred to a Select Committee), and such other amendments as may be proposed by any of the Members before the Council, have been considered by the Council, the Member in charge of the Bill, or in his absence any other Member may move that the Bill as amended be taken up and passed at a subsequent meeting.

At such meeting the Council shall consider the amendments, if any, moved on behalf of Government, and pass the Bill. No amendments other than those connected with the amendments moved on behalf of Government shall, without the special permission of the Dewan, be brought up for consideration at this stage.

IX. Final stages of Bills.

51. When a Bill has been passed by the Council, the Secretary shall revise and complete the marginal abstracts and the numbering of the sections thereof and shall forward it to the Dewan for submission to His Highness the Maha Rajah.

52. The Dewan shall communicate His Highness' assent or dissent to the Council by certificate in writing at the foot of the Bill and the Bill with such certificate shall be lodged in the records of the Council.

53. No Member shall make any motion upon, or otherwise bring under the consideration of the Council, the exercise by His Highness of the prerogative of withholding assent to a Bill.

54. When a Bill has received the assent of His Highness the Maha Rajah under section 13 of the Legislative Council Regulation, 1073, it shall be published in the Government Gazette in English and in Malayalam. Such publication shall be deemed to be the publication referred to in section 13 of the Legislative Council Regulation, 1073.

X. Rules relating to Petitions.

55. Petitions to the Council must—

(1) relate to some matter actually under the consideration of the Council;
(2) be superscribed "to the Legislative Council;"
(3) be dated and signed by the petitioner or petitioners;
(4) be in respectful and temperate language; and
(5) conclude with a distinct prayer.

56. If a petition is not in conformity with Rule 55, or if the Secretary sees reason to doubt the authenticity of any signature appended thereto, he shall certify the same on the back of the petition and report the fact to the Council The Council may thereupon reject the petition, which shall then be returned to the petitioner or petitioners with a statement of the reason for such rejection.

57. If the petition is in conformity with Rule 55, the Secretary shall, if necessary, make an abstract of it and bring the petition under consideration by reading it, or the abstract, before the Council, which shall deal with the petition in such manner as it may deem proper.

XI. Admittance of Strangers.

58. Persons desirous of admission into the Council Chamber during the sittings of Council shall make application to the secretary who will take the orders of the President thereon.

59. The President may at any time during a sitting of the Council direct that all strangers withdraw.

60. If a Bill which peculiarly affects private interests be under the consideration of the Council or of a Select Committee thereof and if any person whose interests are so affected apply to the Council or Select Committee for permission to be heard, either personally or by Counsel, on the subject o the Bill, the Council or Select Committee may, upon the motion of any member, direct that the petitioner or his Counsel be heard at the meeting at which the motion is made or at and on some future specified time and day; and if the petitioner or his Counsel is not present at the said meeting or does not appear at and on the said time and day, as the case may be, the permission granted by the Council or Select Committee shall be deemed to have lapsed.

61. Except as provided in Rules 43 and 60, no stranger shall be permitted to address the Council or any Select Committee.

62. Any member may move that the hearing of any person who has been permitted under Rule 60 to address the Council or a Select Committee shall cease if such person is irrelevant or unduly prolix, or for any other sufficient reason.

XII Duties of the Secretary

63. The Secretary shall be bound to perform the following duties in addition to those specified in the preceding Rules:—

(1) to take charge of the records of the Council;
(2) to keep the prescribed books;
(3) to attend all meetings and to take minutes of the proceedings;
(4) to superintend the printing of all papers ordered to be printed;
(5) to note in Bills the amendments ordered by the Council and to scrutinize all Bills and Regulations in view to preventing typographical errors:
(6) to prepare and revise the marginal abstracts of Bills and Regulations and the headings and arrangement of the chapters and the numbering of the sections thereof;
(7) to carry on correspondence under the orders of the Council;
(8) to help, when required to do so, in the framing of Bills;
(9) to generally assist the Council.

XIII. Books and Records.

64. A journal shall be kept containing a brief abstract of the proceedings of the Council. This journal shall be submitted as soon as possible after each meeting to the President for his confirmation and signature.

A copy of such abstract shall also be published in the Government Gazette in English and in Malayalam, as soon as may be, after the conclusion of each meeting.

65. A register and index of all letters and petitions addressed to, or despatched under orders of, the Council shall be maintained.

XIV. General.

66. The Council may, on a motion and at any time, suspend the operation of any of the foregoing Rules.

67. Any Bill respecting which no motion has been made in the Council for the space of two years may, by order of the President, be removed from the list of business and the fact of such removal shall be announced by the President to the Council.

68. The Dewan or the Member in charge of a Bill may entrust it to any other Member and the Member to whom it is so entrusted shall be the Member in charge of the Bill for the purposes of these Rules.

69. Any Member may apply to the Secretary for any papers or information connected with the business before the Council, and the Dewan shall determine whether such papers or information can be furnished.

REGULATION VI OF 1073.

Departmental Enquiries Regulation.

A Regulation to invest officers holding departmental enquiries into the conduct of public servants with certain powers, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 29th May 1898 corresponding with the 17th Edavom 1073, under section 9 of Regulation II of 1063.

Whereas it is expedient to invest officers holding departmental enquiries into the conduct of public servants with certain powers; We are hereby pleased to enact as follows :— Preamble.

1. This Regulation shall come into force on the first day of Chingom 1074. Commencement

2. Heads of Departments drawing a salary not less than Rs. 300, Dewan Peishcars, District or Sessions Judges, District Magistrates, and such other officers as may be specially authorized by Our Government by a Notification in Our Government Gazette, may summon any person to appear or to produce any document or other material object producible as evidence in his possession, in any preliminary enquiry held with a view to ascertain whether there exist any grounds for a formal enquiry into the conduct of a public servant. Such summons shall state the time and place at which, and the officer before whom, the person summoned should appear : Power to issue summons in preliminary enquiries. Particulars of summons.

Provided that persons exempted from personal appearance in Civil Courts and women who, according to the usages of the country, do not appear in public, shall not be required to attend at any public office or place, Provisos.

Provided also that no person shall be required to attend unless he resides within a distance of 50 miles from the place where his attendance is required.

3. Any person summoned under the second section of this Regulation shall be bound to appear before the officer named in the summons and answer truly all questions, other than questions the answers to which would have a tendency to expose him to a criminal charge, or to a penalty or forfeiture. Person summoned bound to appear and answer truly.

No statement taken from the person so summoned in the absence of a public servant whose conduct is under enqriry, shall be used as evidence against such public servant in any subsequent proceeding. Statements of witnesses not to be used in subsequent proceeding.

4. Any officer authorized to hold a formal enquiry into the conduct of any public servant may exercise the powers of a Civil Court in the following matters :— Powers of officers holding formal enquiries.

(*a*) Summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses.
(*b*) Causing the production of documents or other material objects producible as evidence.
(*c*) Administering of oaths to witnesses.
(*d*) Examination of persons summoned as witnesses or present in Court.
(*e*) Issuing commissions for examination of persons exempted from personal appearance in Civil Courts or residing at a distance of more than 50 miles from the place where the formal enquiry is held, and of women who, according to the usages of the country, do not appear in public.

5. Where two or more officers are authorized to hold a formal enquiry, any one of them may issue the necessary processes in the exercise of the powers vested in them by section 4 of this Regulation. Issuing of processes when two or more officers hold a formal enquiry.

6. Processes issued under the provisions of this Regulation shall be served in the manner prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure. Service of processes.

SIGN MANUAL.

Rules issued and published by the Dewan under Sections 52 and 53 of the Travancore Stamp Regulation with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah.

Rules under Stamp Regulation.

1. The Huzur Treasurer, the Head Sumprethy of each Taluk and such other officers as the Dewan may from time to time appoint, shall be *ex-officio* vendors. Such persons as may be licensed by the Dewan or other officer empowered by him to grant licenses shall be *licensed* vendors. *Ex-officio* vendors and Licensed vendors.

2. *Ex-officio* vendors shall sell stamps of all values to all applicants: provided that the Huzur Treasurer will not be bound to sell stamps except adhesive stamps to any person except licensed vendors. *Licensed* vendors shall sell only such stamps as are indicated in their licenses. What stamps they shall vend.

3. Every license shall be in the following form. It shall be signed by the authority granting it and be revocable by him :— License.

"I, A. B. Dewan do hereby license D. to vend all stamps prescribed by the Travancore Stamp Regulation not exceeding Rs. 50 each in value (or certain specified descriptions of stamps only) at E, in the Taluq of F. in the——— Division." Before the license is issued, the licensee must execute an agreement in the following form:—

Agreement by licensee.

"I, A. B. in consideration of my being licensed to sell stamps by the Dewan of Travancore do hereby bind myself to His Highness' Government in the sum of Rs. 200 to obey all such orders concerning the sale and custody of stamps as the Dewan may from time to time issue to me, to keep a sufficient stock of all stamps which I am licensed to sell, to sell stamps at the place where I am licensed to sell them between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. on all days except authorised holidays, to keep such accounts and make such reports and returns as are prescribed by the Dewan from time to time, to allow any person duly authorised by the Dewan at all times to inspect my accounts, books, and stock, to make good all losses caused by want of reasonable care on my part or on the part of any person employed by me, and generally to fulfil all duties devolving on me as stamp vendor honestly and properly."

Rates of discount to licensed vendors.

4. The following rates of discount will be allowed to licensed vendors on their purchases:—

(a) $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on purchases of one anna stamps to the amount of not less than 5 Rupees.

(b) 5 per cent on purchases of stamps of the individual value of 5 Rs. and under, (except one anna stamps) to the amount of not less than 5 Rs. and

(c) 3 per cent on purchases of stamps of greater value than 5 Rs. each, but not greater than 50 Rs. each.

Whenever the sale of stamps at any place where they are sold on the discount system is so large that the rates of discount now prescribed are unnecessarily high, the Dewan or any officer authorised by him for the purpose may call for tenders stating the rate of discount for which competitors will undertake the sale of stamps at that place.

No discount in certain cases.

5. No discount shall be given on account of the purchase of any stamp exceeding Rs. 50 in value, nor on any stamps applied on material furnished by the purchaser himself nor on any lesser quantity purchased than that described by these rules in respect of any class or value of stamps.

Ex-officio vendors not entitled to discount.

6. No *ex-officio* vendor shall be entitled to any discount on his sales nor to purchase stamps at a discount.

Licensee's place of vend to be indicated by sign-board.

7. Every licensed vendor shall at all times have fixed up in a conspicuous station outside the place of vend a sign-board bearing the name of the vendor, with the words "Licensed Vendor of stamps" in English and the Vernacular language of the place. He shall also have in the place of vend the Regulation and the Schedule referring to the stamps sold by him, together with these rules in English and the said Vernacular placed so that they can readily be seen and read by purchasers.

Particulars of sale to be endorsed on stamp paper and entered in Register I.

8. Every *ex-officio* vendor selling stamps to any person not a licensed vendor and every licensed vendor shall write on the back of every stamp-paper, which he sells, the serial number, the date of sale, the name and residence of the purchaser, the purpose for which it is purchased, and the value of the stamp in full in words, and his own ordinary signature; at the same time he shall make corresponding entries in a register to be kept by him in form I, annexed to these rules. Any such vendor who shall knowingly make a false endorsement on the stamp sold, or a false entry in his register, will render himself liable to prosecution under the Indian Penal Code as adopted by Regulation II of 1056.

Punishment for false entries.

No endorsement on adhesive stamps. Serial number how and in what case given.

9. The endorsement required by the last preceding rule shall be made on all stamped papers sold except adhesive stamps. The serial number will begin with the first stamped paper sold in the Malabar year and end with the last. When an *ex-officio* vendor sells stamps to a licensed vendor there will be no serial number or endorsement, but a register of sales will be kept in form II.

All sales to be entered in Registers I and II and totalled.

10. Whether in register I or II, entries must be made as each sale is effected. If the vendor takes a stamp from the stock for his own private use, it must be considered a sale and entered in the book all the same. Adhesive stamps of the same value sold at the same time to the same purchaser will be entered in a lump, but the number of such stamps must be shown in the proper column. The entries will be totalled at the close of each day and the account will then be initialled by the vendor.

Vendors not to delay applicants

11. Every *ex-officio* or licensed vendor shall, without delay, deliver any stamp which he has in his possession for sale, on demand by any person tendering the value in British or Travancore currency.

12. No *ex-officio* or licensed vendor shall sell any stamps the use of which has been ordered by the Dewan to be discontinued.

Discontinued stamps not to be sold.

13. Every *ex-officio* or licensed vendor shall, at any time on the demand of the Dewan or other officer duly authorised by the Dewan for the purpose, deliver up all stamps remaining in his possession, and, if such stamps have been paid for, shall receive back the value thereof, less any discount which may have been allowed.

Stamps to be delivered on demand of proper authority.

14. *Ex-officio* vendors shall indent* on the Dewan or such officer as he may appoint, once at the beginning of each Malabar month and oftener if necessary, for such stamps as may be required for sale or for supply to licensed vendors. The Head Sumprethy must see that there is always a fifteen days' supply in the Taluq Treasury. The Tahsildar will make a monthly examination of the stock and accounts and certify that he has done so in form V. When sales are made on discount to licensed vendors, the vendor must pay the value of the stamps less the discount on delivery. The full value of the stamps will be entered as a credit in the stamp accounts and in the Taluq and Huzur accounts, and the discount will be shown as a payment, in the latter.

* In form VII.

Ex-officio vendors to indent for stamps monthly.

Monthly examination of stock by the Tahsildar

15. Licensed vendors must maintain on hand a sufficient stock of such stamps as they are licensed to sell. If a licensed vendor who has purchased stamps on discount should die, or if his license expire or be revoked, the Dewan or other officer authorised for the purpose may grant a special license for a limited period to enable the vendor or his heirs and assigns to sell off the balance of stock.

Licensed vendor to have a supply always ready.

Special license in case of his death.

16. The following accounts shall be kept by all *ex-officio* and licensed vendors:—

Forms of accounts and returns.

FORM III. A STOCK BOOK.

In this will be entered all stamps as they are received. On the last day of each month the vendor will add up such receipts and enter in one line the total for the whole month. Below this line he will enter the sales of the month obtained from form IV. The sales will then be deducted from the receipts and the remainder will be the opening balance of the next month.

FORM IV. ABSTRACT OF DAILY SALES.

In the first column the denominations of stamps sold should be shown, each day's sales will be totalled at the close of the day and the month's sale at the end of the month.

FORM V. MONTHLY ABSTRACT OF STAMPS RECEIVED AND SOLD.

This will be prepared by all *ex-officio* and licensed vendors and submitted to the Dewan at the beginning of each month.

FORM VI. MONTHLY RETURN OF DISCOUNT PAID TO LICENSED VENDORS.

This will be submitted by *ex-officio* vendors only and will show the value of stamps sold, and the discount paid to licensed vendors in each month.

Books containing these forms will be issued to *ex-officio* and licensed vendors as required. The issuing officer will see that the pages are numbered and that the number of pages is certified on the first page under his signature. None of the books will be destroyed without the written permission of the Dewan.

Issue of books of forms.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
4th April 1884.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

Salt Rules sanctioned by His Highness the Mahâ Rajah under date the 25th August 1889. / 11th Chingom 1065.

Salt Rules.

1. No salt shall be imported into any part of Travancore except on account of Government or with their special sanction.

2. The Dewan may from time to time make such arrangements as he may deem proper for importing salt on account of Government; and no contractor or other person who may be engaged by the Dewan for importing salt on account of Government shall import a larger quantity or in any other manner or by any other route than is specified in the contract.

3. Any *bona fide* traveller carrying for immediate personal use small quantities of salt not exceeding ¼ seer may be allowed to take the same.

4. Licenses in the form appended hereto or in such other form and embracing such other conditions as may hereafter be prescribed by Government from time to time shall be granted by the Salt Deputy Peishcar to all monopoly manufacturers at present on the registers of the Salt factories. A register of the licenses granted shall be kept in the Salt Deputy Peishcar's office and a copy thereof submitted to the Huzur.

5. Any manufacturer refusing or neglecting for the space of one year from the date on which these rules come into force to obtain or accept the prescribed license shall forfeit all right to secure the same and a license for the manufacture of salt in such salt work may be granted by the Salt Deputy Peishcar with the sanction of the Dewan to any other person.

6. The Salt Deputy Peishcar is empowered to make temporary arrangements for the cultivation of pans left waste from any cause, pending further proceedings.

7. The manufacturers shall conform to the instructions from time to time issued by the Salt Deputy Peishcar and the Factory officers in regard to the laying and preparation of beds, channels, ridges and pathways, the irrigations of brine, scrapings and removals of salt in the proper time and manner and all other operations connected with manufacture.

8. The Factory officers shall inspect and supervise these operations carefully and in time and see that only sufficiently condensed brine is let into the crystallizing beds, that salt is scraped at the proper time so as to prevent the injurious admixture of other salts, that bitterns or refuse mother liquor is periodically removed and generally that the instructions issued by the Salt Deputy Peishcar under the last rule are duly followed by the manufacturers. They shall also record in their diaries observations showing, amongst other matters, the density of brine in the reservoirs, springs, condensers and evaporating beds, the density and depth of the brine irrigated, the mother liquor and the prepared brine in the beds scraped.

9. Every care should be taken that nothing but good and pure salt is scraped and that salt mixed with sand, silt, mud or other foreign matter or of a dirty colour is rejected at the earliest stages possible. All such rejected matter should be dissolved at once in reservoirs at the expense of the manufacturer.

10. All salt allowed to be scraped shall be kept on the ridges and shall at once be scrutinized and estimated by the Factory officers, the estimate of scrapings being entered in a book. No salt shall be removed to the drying grounds (Thattumedu) until the quantity scraped has been so estimated.

11. No salt scraped shall be removed from the ridges to the drying grounds or from the drying grounds to the place of storage except with the leave and in the presence of the Factory officers.

12. All salts scraped and kept on the ridges shall if possible be removed to the drying ground before sunset on the day of scraping. If any salt is allowed to be left on the ridges, it shall be stamped with a seal by the Factory officer and removed to the drying ground the next day.

13. Salt removed to the drying grounds shall be kept there only in such places as may be pointed out by the Factory officer upon prior application made by the licensees and shall be duly stamped with a seal by the Factory officer.

14. On drying grounds salt shall be heaped in the form of long ridges. These should, so far as possible, lie in the direction of the prevailing winds and should be commenced at the windward end of the ridge. When storage commences as much of the older end of each ridge as is fit for the purpose should be taken away without any risk of the intermixture with new wet salt.

15. Salt shall be removed from the drying grounds only to the place of storage and to the place of storage only for the purpose of storage, after permission to store has been obtained from, and at such hours and in such quantities as may be ordered by the Factory officer.

16. The Factory officer may refuse to allow the storage of salt which he considers to be insufficiently dried for storage. Storage shall, as a rule, follow the order of age as well as dryage of the heaps on the drying grounds.

17. All storage shall be made under the supervision of the Chief Factory officer and the number and the estimated quantity of salt in each store shall be recorded in a book.

18. All heaps stored shall be stamped with a seal by the Factory officer on the same day as stored. The salt Deputy Peishcar should periodically inspect these heaps and satisfy himself, in the best way he can, whether the estimates are correct.

19. Removals of salt from stores (Koottadis) shall be permitted only on the days other than authorised holidays and between 7 A. M. and 4 P. M. at all the Factories. But the Salt Deputy Peishcar may extend the hour for removals,

provided that the weighment is not continued later than 5 P. M. and that no other work is interfered with thereby. All salt weighed out for removal must be removed before sunset on the same day.

20. Licensees and their servants shall be permitted to enter the pans for the purpose of engaging in their work at any hour after sunrise, but no one after once entering the pans shall be allowed to leave them at any other hours than noon and sunset except with the special leave of the Factory officer.

21. No one shall be allowed, on any pretext whatever, to enter or remain in the pans after sunset except under a special order from the Chief Factory officer.

22. All the operations in the pans connected with manufacture, dryage, storage &c. shall, as far as possible, be personally directed and supervised by the Salt Deputy Peishcar.

23. The Salt Deputy Peishcar should also occasionally personally satisfy himself whether the deliveries of salt to selling Depots correspond with the permits given. He should also, as far as possible, personally superintend the shipping of salt for Koodoochundrums.

24. All salt confiscated under Section 8 of Regulation VII of 1063 shall be sent to the nearest Salt Depot or Bankshall. It shall be weighed, as soon as it is received by the Depot officer who shall give a receipt therefor to the Officer from whom it is received and report the fact together with a sample of the salt through the proper channel for the orders of Government. When the article confiscated is other than salt, it shall be sold in auction by the Officer confiscating it and the sale proceeds credited to Government.

25. The District Magistrate and the Salt Deputy Peishcar are authorized to give rewards to persons who give information which leads to detection of offences under the Salt Regulation according to the following scale, out of the sale proceeds of the goods which may be confiscated:—

If the value of the goods confiscated is 100 Rs. or less, 75 per cent.; if above 100 Rs., 50 per cent.

Provided that no rewards exceeding Rs. 100 shall be paid without the previous sanction of the Dewan and that rewards under this Rule may be paid to public servants as well as others, if the circumstances justify such a course.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

LICENSE TO MANUFACTURE SALT.

I.—Salt Deputy Peishcar, do hereby license in to manufacture salt in the places and on the conditions below specified.

	Particulars of the salt work to which this License applies.			
	Nos. of the fields or pans.	Area.		Boundaries.
Name of Factory.		A.	C.	

CONDITIONS OF THE LICENSE.

1st. That the licensee shall commence and close manufacture within such dates and shall manufacture salt in such *quantities as may* be prescribed by the Salt Deputy Peishcar and shall conform to the rules and instructions which are and may hereafter be prescribed and issued by Government or by the Salt Deputy Peishcar in respect of manufacture, dryage, storage, removal of salt and other like matters.

2nd. That the licensee shall conform to the orders issued by the Salt Deputy Peishcar in regard to the proper laying out and construction of beds, broad ridges and pathways, suitable embankments, receptacles for bitterns, the necessary minor channels, drying grounds and such other works; and shall keep and maintain in good repair all such works in the manner prescribed by and to the satisfaction of the Salt Deputy Peishcar.

3rd. That pure salt and salt of the best quality only shall be manufactured and scraped and on the most approved methods. Such salt upon being delivered shall be paid for at the existing rate of Kudivaram on the same terms as to

other monopoly manufactures. All salt mixed with sand, silt, mud or other foreign matter, dirty salt and salt not coming up to the standard approved of by the Salt Deputy Peishcar shall be immediately destroyed.

4th. That on failure of the licensee to execute, perform or do any of the works devolving on him by the aforesaid conditions or others which may hereafter be prescribed, the Salt Deputy Peishcar may call upon him to do the same. If the licensee shall then refuse or neglect so to do, the Salt Deputy Peishcar may impose a fine not exceeding 10 Rs. for such non-fulfilment. Should the licensee persist in the omission after the fine, the Salt Deputy Peishcar may take such steps as he may think fit, for the execution, performance and doing of such works and may recover from any sums which may be due or become due to the licensee from Government on account of salt manufactured by him, the amount of such fine and any additional expenditure which the Salt Deputy Peishcar may have incurred owing to such refusal or neglect and may also with the sanction of the Dewan cancel or suspend the license.

5th. That this license is also liable to be revoked or cancelled, if the pans be left unworked for two continuous seasons or if any of the other conditions of the license be not fulfilled.

6th. That the licensee shall give up the license for any amendment which may be necessary under the above conditions or others which may be prescribed hereafter, and obtain a fresh license.

Given at this day of under my hand and seal.

Salt Deputy Peishcar.

Rules issued by the Dewan under Regulation VIII of 1063, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah.

Tobacco Rules.

I. Except with the special sanction of Government no tobacco shall be imported into Travancore by any route or routes other than the following :—

Routes.	Description of tobacco.
1. Arambaly pass	Tinnevelly tobacco, raw and confected.
2. Ports of Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum	Jaffna, Vedaranium and Coimbatore.
3. Areecootty backwater (during the time that the ports of Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum are closed in the Monsoon i. e. from the month of Vyeausi to Alpasy, both inclusive)	Do.
4. Munambum Chowkey on the Alwaye estuary	Coimbatore only.

II. The following shall be the minimum quantities of tobacco which can be imported at a time :—

Description of tobacco.	Quantity of tobacco.
1. Tinnevelly tobacco, raw and confected	5 Candies.
2. Jaffna and Vedaranium tobacco	2 Candies.
3. Coimbatore tobacco	2 Candies.

III. Persons desirous of importing tobacco direct from Coimbatore *via* the Munambum route shall previously obtain a permit (in the form appended hereto) from the Kottayam Division Peishcar and such permit shall accompany every consignment.

IV.* The officers in charge of the Customs houses at Arambaly, Trivandrum, Areecotty and Munombom shall, on arrival of the tobacco there, inspect it as hitherto, determine its description and weight and then send it under a pass and guard to the Government ware-houses or bankshalls where it is to be kept in bond. At Alleppey and Quilon where the Chowkeys are in close proximity to the ware-houses, it is enough if the Customs officials ascertain the number of bales landed and see that they are taken to the bankshall.

V. The following are the ware-houses where the several description of tobacco shall be bonded :—

* Vide Notification, dated 28th November 1891.

Description of tobacco.	Ware-houses.
Tinnevelly tobacco both kinds ...	1. Kottar and 2. Trivandrum.
Jaffna and Vedaranium tobacco ...	1. Trivandrum, 2. Quilon and 3. Alleppey.
Coimbatore tobacco ...	1. Paravoor, 2. Alwaye and 3. Muvattupulai.
Do. (on payment of the same duty as on Jaffna tobacco)	1. Quilon and 2. Alleppey.

VI. On arrival of the tobacco at the ware-houses named in Rule V, the officers in charge of them shall verify the description and weight of such tobacco with the passes issued under Rule IV by the Customs Officers, and, if there is any excess or deficiency, report the matter at once to the Division Peishcar (in the case of Alleppey to the Commercial Agent). All excess found shall be at once credited in the Government accounts against the importer but in the case of deficiency no allowance shall be made.

VII. All tobacco arriving at the ware-house shall be entered in the accounts immediately on its arrival.

VIII. Tobacco shall be allowed to remain in bond in the ware-houses named in Rule V until the import duty is paid. The following imported duties now in force will continue to be levied until they are altered viz:—

Description of tobacco.	Amount of import duty.		
1. Tinnevelly tobacco dry	British Rs. 130 per	candy Dutch	of 600 pounds.
2. Tinnevelly tobacco confected ...	British Rs. 60	Do.	Do.
3. Jaffna and Vedaranium tabacco	British Rs. 90	Do.	Do.
4. Coimbatore tobacco (when issued out of bond from the ware-houses at Paravoor, Alwaye and Moovattupulai)	British Rs. 90*	Do.	Do.
5. Coimbatore tobacco (when issued out of bond from the ware-houses at Alleppey and Quilon)	British Bs. 90	Do.	Do.

* Duty raised from Rs. 30 to Rs. 90. Vide Notification No. 2400 dated the 14th Edavom 1067 published at page 690 of the Travancore Gazette dated the 7th June 1892.

26th Vycausi 1067.

IX. It shall not be necessary that the duty on the whole of the tobacco bonded by any person in a Government ware-house should be paid at one time, but he shall be at liberty to remove any portion of it not less than one bale at a time on payment of the duty thereon.

X. All tobacco removed from a Government bankshall or ware-house shall be accompanied by passes in the form B hereto appended.

XI. Tobacco bonded in a Government ware-house shall pay Godown rent as specified below:—

(1) In the Alleppey and Quilon bankshalls 2 annas per bale irrespective of the time during which the tobacco was in bond.

(2) In the other bankshalls one anna a week per bale after the expiry of 6 months from date of bond, during which no rent shall be chargeable.

XII. Notwithstanding anything stated in the foregoing rules any *bona fide* traveller carrying by any public route for immediate personal consumption tobacco not exceeding 5 Kalanchoos, snuff not exceeding 1 Kalanchoo and cigars not exceeding 4 in number may be allowed to take the same.

XIII. Magistrates of all classes may dispose of by public auction tobacco in respect of which an offence has been committed and credit the proceeds thereof to Government; provided such proceeds are not less than the duty under Rule VIII. If the tobacco is so bad as would not fetch such price, it shall be sent to the Division Peishcar who may cause it to be burnt in his presence. But no order to credit to Government the sale proceeds of confiscated tobacco or to burn it shall be executed until two months have elapsed from the passing thereof.

XIV. Appeals from the decisions of officers subordinate to the Division Peishcars regarding confiscation under section 13 shall lie to the Division Peishcars and appeals from the decisions of the latter shall lie to the Dewan. Provided that the appeal in each case is preferred within 30 days from the date of the promulgation of the orders appealed against.

XV. All Magistrates and Division Peishcars shall send to the Dewan, within 48 hours, copies or orders passed by them in regard to confiscations under section 13.

XVI. The Dewan Peishcars are empowered to order rewards to be granted to all informers and detectors of the smuggling of tobacco at tha following rates:—

(*a*) The whole of the value realized minus the duty due thereon, if both tobacco and smuggler are detected and handed over; and

(*b*) One half of the value minus the duty, if tobacco alone is detected and delivered.

Provided that no rewards exceeding 500 Rs. shall be paid without the previous sanction of the Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
27th July 1891.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

FORM A.

Permit issued by the Division Peishcar, Kottayam.

of Vedon Moori

Proverthy trading at is hereby authorized to import bales containing candies of Coimbatore tobacco from Coimbatore, Palghat and other places. The tobacco shall be brought through Karoopadanai to the Munambum Chowkey, where it shall be weighed and taken to the bankshall under this permit.

No one shall obstruct the transit of tobacco covered by this permit either at Thuroothipooram in Travancore or in any part of the Cochin State. No tobacco shall be carried through any part of Travancore between sunset and sunrise.

This permit will be valid for days from the date thereof.

Dewan Peishcar.

FORM B.

Pass issued on 106

Name of merchant.	Name of consignee and place of consignment.	Date of first weightment and No. of the bales.				Description and weight of tobacco exclusive of tare.
		Year.	Month	Date.	Number.	

This pass shall always accompany the tobacco issued from the bankshall and hall be produced before Government officers whenever required. Any tobacco not covered by a pass will be considered contraband.

Superintendent.
Clerks.
Merchant.

Rules under Regulation IV of 1066, Section 12, passed under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah.

1. Applications for loans under this Regulation shall be made in the annexed form to the Tahsildar of the Taluq in which the land to be improved is situate. If the land is situated partly in one Taluq and partly in another, the application may be presented to the Tahsildar of either of such Taluqs.

2. Every application shall be signed by the applicant and shall be attested by the Proverticar or by two respectable inhabitants of the Proverti in which the land to be improved is situate, or in which the applicant resides.

3. The personal attendance of the applicant is not necessary, but he may be required at any time to appear in person or by duly authorised agent, and, in case of default, the application may be rejected.

4. The application shall contain full and accurate information on the following points :—

(1) The name in full, caste or religion, profession and residence of the applicant;

(2) The amount of the loan applied for and whether the applicant purposes to supplement it by any private capital, and, if, so, to what extent;

(3) The nature and description of the improvement proposed to be made;

(4) The security offered for the repayment of the loan;

(5) The probable total cost of the proposed improvement and the time required to complete it;

(6) The Proverti and Muri or Pakudi in which the land to be improved is situate, the position, character and area of such land, and if it consists wholly or in part of registered lands, the number or numbers of the same;

( ) The applicant's rights or interests in the lands to be improved, and in the land offered as security for repayment of the advance, and whether there are any, and, if so, what encumbrances on such rights or interests;

(8) The advantages expected to result from the improvement;

(9) The manner and extent to which the proposed improvement will affect adjoining or other lands;

(10) The amount and number of the instalments by which the applicant is prepared to repay the loan with interest.

5. If it be found that any of the particulars required by the above rule has not been specified in the application, the Tahsildar may either return it for correction or supplement it from the oral statements of the applicant or his authorized agent. Such addition should be signed and attested as required by rule 3.

6. The applications shall be serially numbered and entered in a register to be called "Register of applications for Agricultural loans."

7. As soon as the application has been received and registered, the Tahsildar shall prepare a notice and send the same for publication in the Government Gazette. A copy of the notice shall also be posted in the Taluq and the local Proverti Cutcherries and also in some conspicuous part of the land proposed to be improved. The notice shall specify the time and place at which persons objecting to the loan or to the security offered for its repayment should appear, either in person or by a duly authorized Agent or Vakil, and submit their objections. It shall be the duty of the Tahsildar to see that the notice is duly posted and published.

8. On the day fixed in the notice, the Tahsildar shall hear and record the objections, if any, submitted by any person either to the loan or to the security offered, and may, for reasons which must be recorded, adjourn the hearing to a subsequent day.

9. After hearing the objections and the explanations, if any, offered, by the applicant, if the Tahsildar considers that the application should not be granted, he shall reject it, recording fully his reasons for so doing.

10. If the Tahsildar considers that the objections raised are such that it would be expedient to refer the parties to the Civil Court, he shall do so, recording his reasons for the same.

11. If no objections have been raised or if the objections raised are considered by the Tahsildar immaterial or unreasonable, he shall proceed to enquire into the truth of the statements required by Rule 4 to be entered in the application, and to ascertain the *bona fides* and solvency of the applicant and the sufficiency of the security offered.

12. The enquiry referred to in the last rule shall as far as possible be conducted on the spot. *i e.* on the locality in which the land to be improved is situate. The Tahsildar shall proceed to the spot and after assembling the parties concerned the Proverti officials and some of the respectable ryots of the place, shall examine the site of the proposed improvement for the purpose of satisfying himself that the work is not likely to injure any public or private interests. He shall then test the accuracy of each of the statements set forth in the application, and shall ascertain and record everything necessary to arrive at a correct decision. He will especially take note of all objections made to the proposed work or to the security offered and of all evidence bearing on such objections. Attention should be particularly directed to ascertaining the *bona fide* and the solvency of the applicant and the sufficiency of security offered, and careful enquiries must be made regarding the rights of the parties in the land to be improved and the land offered as security, to make sure that the person offering his land as security is the rightful owner and that the land is free from encumbrances.

13. If the amount of the loan applied for does not exceed 100 Rs. the Tahsildar may depute his deputy to make the enquiry required by the last rule.

14. The Tahsildar or other officer making an enquiry under the last two rules may summon and examine any person whose evidence he may consider absolutely necessary and call for the production of any document relevant to the subject-matter of the enquiry. And every person summoned shall be bound to attend and give evidence or to produce the document as the case may be.

15. On the completion of the enquiry, the Tahsildar shall forward to the Division Peishcar all papers connected therewith together with his own opinion.

16. On receipt of the papers, the Division Peishcar shall examine the same and if he considers that the application should not be granted, reject it, recording his reasons for so doing. If he thinks further enquiry necessary, he may either make such enquiry himself or remand the case to the Tahsildar who made the first enquiry, for the purpose of a further investigation.

17. If on a review of the enquiry and of the further enquiry, if any, made under the last rule, the Division Peishcar is satisfied that the loan may be made or that a smaller sum than that asked for will suffice for the purpose, he shall record a decision to that effect. The decision shall specify the number and amount of the instalments, if any, by which the loan is to be issued, the dates on which

each instalment is to be paid and the number and amount of the instalments by which and the dates on which the amount is to be recovered. It shall also prescribe the time within which the proposed work should be completed.

18. On recording the decision under the last rule, the Division Peishcar may, if the amount of the loan does not exceed 250 Rs., at once give effect to the decision. If the amount of the loan exceeds that sum, he shall forward the records to the Dewan.

19. On perusal of the same, the Dewan may, if he thinks that the loan should not be granted, refuse to grant it, or may order further enquiry if he sees fit to do so. If he is satisfied that the loan may be properly granted he shall record a decision to that effect, and, if the amount of the loan does not exceed 3,000 Rs., at once give effect to his decision. If the amount of the loan exceeds that sum, he shall submit the papers to His Highness the Maha Rajah for His Highness' commands.

20. Before the granting of any loan, the applicant shall be made to execute, in manner required by law, the necessary documents binding himself to repay the loan with interest in terms of the decision. The necessary documents shall also be taken from the surety or sureties of the applicant.

21. The interest charged on loans under these rules shall for the present be 4 per cent per annum.

22. The value of the security offered shall exceed by at least one fourth of the amount of the loan granted.

23. Besides land, Government Promissory notes may be accepted as security for the repayment of loans. No other security shall be taken without the sanction of the Dewan.

24. Loans may be granted either in a lump sum or in instalments according to the discretion of the authority granting the same. All works for which loans are made shall be inspected and reported upon by the Tahsildar, as soon as possible, after the date on which their completion was directed in the decision.

25. If the work for which a loan has been granted is one requiring professional skill, the Dewan may arrange for its inspection by a professional officer.

26. Whether the loan has been granted in a lump sum or by instalments, the Division Peishcar shall make provision for the proper and periodic inspection of the works, for the purpose of ascertaining that such loans are duly applied to the purpose for which they are granted.

27. The loans granted under these rules shall be repayable with interest by annual instalments. The number and amount of the instalments shall be determined with reference to the merits of each case by the authority granting the loan. Ordinarily, the number of instalments shall not be more than ten if the amount of the loan does not exceed 500 Rs., and the number shall not exceed 20 in any other case. The first instalment shall be repayable one year after the date fixed for the completion of the work in the decision or order granting the loan. It is however open to the person receiving the loan to repay it at an earlier date than that fixed in the decision.

28. Ordinary payments of the loan shall be made from, and repayment made into, the treasury of the Taluq in which the land to be improved is situate. But the Dewan may, if he sees fit, direct the payments being made from or into any other treasury.

29. If at any time the Division Peishcar is satisfied that any person who has received a loan has failed to fulfil any of the conditions under which it was granted, he may, with the sanction of the Dewan proceed to recover from such person or from any security of

such person any sums which remain due together with any interest payable thereon.

30. Every order passed by a Tahsildar under these rules shall be appealable to the Division Peishcar, and every order passed by a Division Peishcar whether in the first instance or on appeal shall be appealable to the Dewan. Provided that the appeal shall be presented within three months from the date of the order appealed against.

31. It shall be the duty of every officer passing an order under these rules, to furnish without delay the persons affected by it with copy of the same on application and on payment of the usual stamp and other fees.

32. A monthly return shall be submitted to the Huzur by the Tahsildar and Division Peishcar respectively.

33. The Dewan may at any time call for and revise any orders passed by the Division Peishcar or the Tahsildar under these rules.

The application form to be printed and copies circulated among the Peishcars who shall sell them at the rate of one chuckrom per copy to the person who applies for the same.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
4th September 1891.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Application for a loan under Regulation IV of 1066.

The name in full, caste or religion, profession and residence of the applicant.	The amount of the loan applied for, and whether the applicant proposes to supplement it by any private capital and if so, to what extent.	The nature and description of the improvement proposed to be made.	The security offered for the repayment of the loan.	The probable total cost of the proposed improvement and the time required to complete it.	The Proverti and Moori or Pakudi in which the land to be improved is situate, the position, character and area of such land and if it consists wholly or in part of registered lands the number or numbers of the same.	The applicant's rights or interests in the lands to be improved and in the land offered as security for repayment of the advance and whether there are any, and, if so, what encumbrances on such rights or interests.	The advantages expected to result from the improvement.	The manner and extent to which the proposed improvement will affect adjoining or other lands.	The amount and number of the instalments by which the applicant is prepared to repay the loans with interest.

Signature of Applicant.

Date

Signature of Proverticar or Thadasthars.

Rules under Section 25 of Regulation III of 1067 (Land Acquisition) sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 14th October 1895 corresponding with 29th Kanni 1071.

1. When the Division Péishcar refers the parties to a Civil Court under para 2 of Section 8, he shall determine the amount of compensation to be allowed for the land. An order passed under Section 8 fixing compensation shall be treated as a decree under Section 9.

2. When a decree has been passed under Section 9, the Division Peishcar shall, within 7 days from the date thereof, forward to the Dewan a copy of the decree together with the records connected therewith.

3. When under Section 13, the Division Peishcar and the persons interested agree as to the amount of compensation to be allowed, he shall, when applying for sanction of Government, transmit to the Dewan the records of the case.

4. The records submitted under rules 2 and 3 will be examined in the Huzur and returned as soon as may be to the Division Peishcar. If it is intended to prefer an appeal against his decree under Section 16, the same shall be duly intimated to him.

5. Payment of compensation under Section 18 shall be made only with the previous sanction of Government. The Division Peishcar should see that the necessary sanction is obtained within the time prescribed in the section.

6. If the land to be acquired is a Jenmom land and is held on Kanapattom tenure, the Jenmi as well as the Kudiyan shall be made co-parties in the case.

7. Where there has been delay in payment of compensation awarded or decreed and interest is claimed thereon, the Division Peishcar shall report to the Dewan the cause of the delay and shall abide by any order which he may pass.

8. The notice given under clause 4 Section 6, to occupiers of and persons interested in the land proposed to be acquired and which is required to be sent by post registered shall be so sent on Sircar service, free of charge.

9. If the notice above referred to has to be sent to persons residing out of Travancore, it shall be sent by British post registered and the necessary postage defrayed from the taluk treasury and shall be treated in the accounts as part of the compensation amount.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
14th Oct. 1895.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

State Life Insurance Rules.

1. In these rules—

The term "Proposer" means the person whose life is proposed to be insured.

The term "Insured" means the person who has insured his life under these rules.

The term "Policy" means the written document containing the contract for the payment, under these rules, of an endowment bonus in consideration of the premium paid by the insured.

"Pay" means the remuneration paid to an officer in respect of any permanent office held by him in the service of this Government in respect of which office he may become entitled, under any rules which are now or which may hereafter be in force, to a pension, but shall not include any fees accruing to any officer in respect of such office.

The term "Premium" means the periodical payment for any policy.

2. (a) All public servants holding permanent appointments at the date these rules come into force may insure their lives under these rules.

(b) All persons who may be permanently entertained in the service after the date hereinafter mentioned shall insure their lives unless pronounced unfit on medical examination under these rules.

Provided that the age of the officer does not exceed 45 years or his salary is not below Rs. 10.

Provided further that any person whose salary is below Rs. 10 may, if he falls under clause (a) of this Rule and shall if he falls under clause (b), insure his life, if and as soon as his salary is raised to Rs. 10 before he attains his 45th year of age.

3. Five per cent of the pay of the Insured shall be recovered every month as premium and credited to Government, till the Insured shall complete 55 years of age or in the event of his dying earlier, till his death in consideration of which a bonus (according to the table appended to these rules) shall be payable from the Government Treasury to the legal representative or assignee of the Insured at his death. Fractions of a rupee, other than multiples of four annas, shall be excluded in calculating the monthly premium.

4. The age of the proposer shall be taken to be the age at his last birthday.

5. Whenever the pay of an Insured is permanently increased, a further insurance shall be effected for such bonus as will cover the surplus premium available.

6. When an insured ceases to be under the service of the Government before completing the age of 55 years, he may elect either to continue to pay the premium due on his policy till it becomes mature or discontinue payment of the same, in which latter case, his representative or assignee will be paid at his (Insured's) death such portion of the bonus as is proportionate to the amount of the premium paid. Provided however that dismissed officials who have been ordered by Government to be included in the list of officers not eligible for re-entertainment in Government service shall not be entitled to the benefit of the option to continue to pay the premium.

7. If an Insured be degraded for any cause, he may either continue to pay the full premium on his policy or discontinue payment of the difference between such premium and that due on his reduced pay, the bonus payable after his death being in the latter case reduced proportionately as prescribed in the preceding rule.

8. The business of the State Insurance Scheme shall be managed by a Committee composed of a President and such other persons as may be nominated by Government.

9. A Secretary will be appointed by Government to carry on all business under the general control of the Committee.

10. The Committee shall be competent to frame rules for the transaction of business and the conduct of its meetings. Such rules shall be submitted for the approval and sanction of Government.

11. All receipts and disbursements on account of the State Insurance shall be carried to a separate head of account and funds

belonging to this account shall at the end of each month be invested in such manner as the Government may deem fit.

12. The accounts of the funds shall be audited before the end of Carcadagum in each year by two Accountants who shall be selected by the Committee, and a report shall be submitted to Government by the Committee before the end of Cunny as to the progress of the Fund during the previous official year, with such statements as may be prescribed by Government from time to time.

13. Public servant proposing to insure his life under these rules shall submit a Proposal in Form No. 1 written in his own hand, whenever possible, and signed in the presence of his immediate superior [or a Magistrate]* who will in his turn sign the certificate to the effect that he has read and explained the form to the Proposer whose signature was affixed in his presence and forward the same in a sealed cover to the Secretary to the Committee.

14. The Secretary will after examining the Proposal forward the same to the Medical Officer who may be appointed by Government in this behalf requesting him to examine the Proposer and record his opinion regarding his age and health in the certificate appended to the Proposal.

Government may in any case dispense with the medical examination contemplated in the first para of this Rule and admit the acceptance of a certificate of health produced by the Proposer from a competent Medical Officer.

15. It shall be the duty of the Medical Officer to examine the Proposer and record his remarks on the back of the Proposal and forward the same direct to the Secretary in a sealed cover after obtaining the signature of the Proposer to the declaration prescribed therein.

16. The Proposal shall then be considered by the Committee. If the Committee are satisfied as to the eligibility of the Proposer, they may authorize the Secretary to issue a policy in Form No 3 and to give intimation of the acceptance of the Proposal to the Proposer through his immediate superior. If a Proposal is not fully eligible, a higher premium may be charged and the difference between such premium and the ordinary premium which alone will be received or deducted, shall be treated as a debt on the policy carrying compound interest @ 4 per cent per annum. This debt shall be cancelled if the insured live up to the 55th year of his age.

When there is a division of opinion among the members regarding the eligibility of the Proposer, the opinion of the majority shall be deemed to be the opinion and decision of the Committee.

When the votes for and against a Proposer are equal, the question shall be decided by the casting vote of the President.

The President shall in all cases be at liberty to refer for the orders of Government any question involving a general principle notwithstanding its decision by majority of votes, and the Committee shall carry out the orders of Government.

17.† The Secretary shall forward the Policy to the Tahsildar of the taluk in which the Proposer may be employed or the officer in charge of the Treasury from which his pay is disbursed, for delivery to him on payment in cash or deduction from pay of the first premium. The date of payment of the first premium shall be the date of the Policy, and shall be entered therein by the Tahsildar or the officer in charge of the Treasury before delivery.

* Vide notification dated 1st July 1898.

† Vide notification dated 20th August 1898.

18. When an Insured has to further insure his life, as required by Rule 5, he shall submit a Proposal in Form No. 2 signed as prescribed in Rule 13. The procedure prescribed in Rule 16 and 17 shall be applicable to this further Insurance.

19. On proof of the death of an insured person being established by the production of a certificate of death or other satisfactory evidence, and on the policy being surrendered, the Committee will issue an order for the payment of the sum insured under the policy less the amount (if any) due on account of arrears of premium. The payment shall be made within one month after proof of death to the assignee or representative of the Insured. If there be doubt or dispute as to the person entitled to receive the bonus, it shall be paid within one month after production of satisfactory proof of the claimant's right.

20. The premium shall be payable in advance and be recovered monthly by deduction from the pay of the Insured.

21. When the Insured is absent from duty on leave with allowances, the premium shall be realized when such leave allowances are drawn. If he should obtain leave without allowances or be suspended from service, the premium, if not otherwise recovered, shall be a debt on his policy carrying interest at 4 per cent per annum and shall be recovered as arrears from his future pay, if any, in instalments not exceeding 5 per cent of such pay.

22. When an Insured who has ceased to be in the service of the Government has elected to continue to pay premium till his policy matures, he may be allowed by the Committee to pay such premium monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly into any Government Treasury. 15 days' grace shall be allowed when the premium is payable monthly and a grace of one month when it is paid otherwise. If the Insured fails to pay the premium within the days of grace, no further cash payments shall be received from him and the amount insured will be reduced in proportion to the premium paid.

23. Every Insured shall be supplied with a premium Receipt Book (Form No. 4) in which payment of each premium shall be acknowledged by the Officer in charge of the Treasury where his pay is disbursed or by his immediate superior as the case may be.

24. If an Insured should lose his policy, a duplicate thereof may be issued to him by the Committee on his paying a fee of one rupee.

25. False information furnished by an Insured or production by him of any false evidence in connection with the insurance of his life shall render his policy null and void and the premiums paid by him shall be forfeited to Government.

26. The Government reserve to themselves the right to add to or modify or altogether cancel these rules in regard to future applicants.

26A. These rules do not apply in respect of appointments, service in which does not by itself count towards pension under the Pension Rules.

27. These rules shall come into force from the 1st Thye 1073.

PROPOSAL FOR INSURANCE.

Statements to be made by Person proposing to Insure his Life for the first time.

Instructions to Proposer.	Statements to be made by Proposer.
Your full Christian name and surname should be written on the line marked *(a)*; or Your full name and father's or Karanavan's name, your caste and residence, should be written on the lines marked *(a)*, *(a¹)* and *(a²)*.	*(a)*............................... *(a¹)*............................... *(a²)*...............................
The place in which you were born should be stated on the line marked *(b)* if born in India, add the District or Province of birth.	declared that I was born at...... *(b)*...............................
The day of your birth and the month and year in which you were born, should be stated on the line marked *(c)*.	on the............................... *(c)*..........day of........ in the year..............so that I was ....years of age on the last birthday.
The appointment now held by you under Government and your substantive pay exclusive of all allowances should be stated on the lines marked *(d)* and *(d¹)*.	I now hold the appointment of.. *(d)*............................... My substantive pay is........... *(d¹)*...............................
The length of your service (if you are an old employé) under Government, and the period of leave taken by you, should be stated on the line marked *(e)*.	and my service under Government extends over a period of............................... *(e)*........years. During that period I have taken the following leave, *viz.*—
Was your life ever before rejected by the State Insurance Committee, or by any and what Insurance Company?	

NOTE.—If the Proposer be a Christian, he must attach to this Proposal an attested copy of his baptismal certificate, or if this is impracticable, produce satisfactory evidence as to his age. If the Proposer be other than a Christian, he must forward his horoscope, in original or a copy attested by a Magistrate or if this has not been written at his birth, he must mention below, the names and addresses of two respectable persons, to whom reference can be made, if necessary, regarding his age.

(Date) *(Signature of Proposer.)*

Certificate by Officer before whom the Proposal is signed.

I certify that I have read over [and explained] the above instructions and statements to the Proposer, and that the Proposer's signature was affixed in my presence.

(N. B.—The portion of the Certificate bracketted to be attended to when Proposer's knowledge of English is limited or nil; in other cases it may be struck out.)

(Station) *(Signature)*

(Date) *(Designation)*

Declaration to be signed by Proposer in presence of Medical Officer.

I do hereby declare that the foregoing statements, and those made by me to the Medical Officer. are true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that I have not withheld or concealed any circumstance with regard to which information has been required from me. I agree that the foregoing statements shall be the basis of the proposed contract for an insurance on my life; and that if it shall hereafter appear that I have wilfully made any untrue statement, or have fraudulently concealed any circumstance which I ought to have made known, then all the premiums which shall have been paid under the said contract shall be forfeited, and the contract rendered absolutely null and void.

(Date) *(Signature of Proposer.)*

MEDICAL OPINION.

I am of opinion that——— $\frac{\text{is}}{\text{is not}}$ suffering from disease likely to shorten life and that he $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{has not}}$ had serious disease of any kind likely to recur.

I $\frac{\text{recommend}}{\text{do not recommend}}$ the Government to insure the life of ——— at the ordinary rates of premium.

Judging from his appearance——— 's age is ——— years.

The above declaration was signed by the Proposer in my presence.

(Station)

(Date *(Signature of Medical Officer.)*

Life Ins. 2.] TRAVANCORE STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

PROPOSAL FOR FURTHER INSURANCE BY THE HOLDER OF Policy No.................... dated ....

Statements to be made by the Person who is already Insured and who Proposes to effect a further insurance on his Life.

Instructions to Proposer.	Statements to be made by Proposer.
Your full Christian name and surname should be writen on the line marked (a); or Your full name and your father's or Karnavan's name, your caste and residence, should be written on the lines marked (a), (a¹) and (a²).	(a) .... (a¹) .... (a²) ....
Your present appointment and the one you held when last insuring, together with the date and No. of previous Policy.	....
Your present and former pay excluding all allowances.	

(Date) *(Signature of the Proposer.)*

(Signed by the Proposer in my presence.)

(Station) *(Signature and designation of the Officer*

(Date) *before whom Proposal is signed.)*

Declaration to be signed by the Proposer.

I do hereby declare that the foregoing statements, and those made by me to the Medical Officer on the occasion of my first insurance, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that I have not withheld or concealed any circumstance with regard to which information has been required from me. I agree that the foregoing statements shall be the basis of the proposed contract for this further Insurance on my Life, and that if it shall hereafter appear that I have wilfully made any untrue statement, or have fraudulently concealed any circumstance which I ought to have made known, then all the premiums which shall have been paid under the said contract shall be forfeited, and the contract rendered absolutely null and void.

(Date) *(Signature of the Proposer.)*

(Signed by the Proposer in my presence.)

(Station) *(Signature of Officer before*

(Date) *whom Declaration is signed.)*

(N. B.—The above Declaration need not be signed when the medical examination of the Proposer is necessary under para 14 of the State Life Insurance Rules.)

Declaration to be signed by the Proposer in the presence of the Medical Officer.

I do hereby declare that the foregoing statements, and those made by me to the Medical Officer, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that I have not withheld or concealed any circumstance with regard to which information has been required from me. I agree that the foregoing statements shall be the basis of the proposed contract for an Insurance on my life, and that if it shall hereafter appear that I have wilfully made any untrue statement, or have fraudulently concealed any circumstance which I ought to have made known, then all the premiums which shall have been paid under the said contract shall be forfeited, and the contract rendered absolutely null and void.

(Date) *(Signature of the Proposer)*

MEDICAL OPINION.

I $\frac{\text{recommend}}{\text{do not recommend}}$ the Government to insure the life of ——— at the ordinary rate of premium.

The above Declaration was signed by the proposer in my presence.

(Date) *(Signature)*

Life Ins. 3.] STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

POLICY No. ....

Whereas ....
holding the appointment of..
in the................................., hereinafter called the Insured, has contracted with the Government of Travancore for an endowment bonus of the sum of Rupees (..
....
on his own life, and has deposited a proposal and declaration, dated the.......................day of.................................189 , and signed by him, as the basis of such contract;

Now it is hereby declared that if the insured shall pay to the Secretary to the Insurance Committee in the manner prescribed in rules framed by the Travancore Government in that behalf the sum of Rupees .... being the first premium and Rupees .... in every subsequent month, commencing with the month of............. in the year 189 , and ending with the month of...... ....in the year......... ....., or until his death, whichever shall first occur, the Secretary to the said Committee shall be subject and liable to the payment, on behalf of the Travancore Government, to the assignee or legal representative of the said ....of the sum of Rupees... ....on his death, and the surrender of his Policy and after the production of satisfactory evidence of the death of the said ....

But this contract is made subject to the following proviso, *viz*: It shall be void, and the payment made by the Insured under it shall be forfeited, if the statements contained in the aforesaid proposal and declaration be untrue.

The date of birth of the Insured is hereby admitted to be.........

(Secretary to the Insurance Committee.)

The..............day...............*189*

The first premium of Rs.. has been received in this Treasury.

(Station)
(Date) *(Officer in charge of Treasury)*

N. B.—This Policy is granted subject to the rules issued by the Government of Travancore relating to State Life Insurance.

Life Ins. 4.] STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

Premium Receipt Book.

Policy No.........

Issued to...

Holder of Policy No..........................*dated*.......................*189* *for Rs.* (.............*)*...

(Secretary to the Insurance Committee.)

Delivered with the above Policy to the said ....
....
on the ....*189* , *on receipt of the first premium.*

(Treasury Officer.)

STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

Account of Premiums paid on account of Travancore State Life Insurance Policy No.................*for Rs*....................................

Month for which Premium is paid.	Amount of Premium paid.	Signature of Officer receiving the Premium.	Date of Payment.

Table of Bonus payable according to age in proportion to the monthly premium payable by the Insured.

Vide RULE 3.

Monthly premium in rupees.	1	1·5	2	2·5	3	3·5	4	4·5	5	5·5	6	6·5	7	7·5	8	8·5	9	9·5	10	Monthly premium in rupees.
Age **21**	533·33	799 99	1066·66	1333·33	1599·99	1866·66	2133·33	2399·99	2666·66	2933·33	3199·99	3466·66	3733·33	3999·99	4266·66	4533·33	4799·99	5066·66	5333·30	Age. **21**
" **22**	518·91	778·36	1037·82	1297·27	1556·73	1816·18	2075·64	2335·09	2594·55	2854·00	3113·46	3372·91	3632·37	3891·82	4151·28	4410·73	4670·19	4929·64	5189·10	**22**
" **23**	505·26	757·89	1010·52	1263·15	1515·78	1768·41	2021·04	2273·67	2526·30	2778·93	3031·56	3284·19	3536·82	3789·45	4042·08	4294·71	4547·34	4799·97	5052·60	**23**
" **24**	480	720	960	1200	1440	1680	1920	2160	2400	2640	2880	3120	3360	3600	3840	4080	4320	4560	4800	**24**
" **25**	457·14	685·71	914·28	1142·85	1371·42	1599·99	1828·56	2057·13	2285·70	2514·27	2742·84	2971·41	3199·98	3428·55	3657·12	3885·69	4114·26	4342·83	4571·40	**25**
" **26**	436·36	654·54	872·72	1090·95	1309·08	1527·26	1745·44	1963·62	2181·80	2400·03	2618·16	2836·34	3054·52	3272·70	3490·88	3709·06	3927·24	4145·42	4363·60	**26**
" **27**	417 39	626·08	834·78	1043·47	1252·17	1460·86	1669·56	1878·25	2086·95	2295·64	2504·34	2713·03	2921·73	3130·42	3339·12	3547·81	3756·51	3965·20	4173·90	**27**
" **28**	400	600	800	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800	2000	2200	2400	2600	2800	3000	3200	3400	3600	3800	4000	**28**
" **29**	384	576	768	960	1152	1344	1536	1728	1920	2112	2304	2496	2688	2880	3037	3264	3456	3648	3840	**29**
" **30**	369·23	553·84	738·46	923·07	1107·69	1292·30	1476·92	1661·53	1846·15	2030·76	2215·38	2399·99	2584·61	2769·22	2953·84	3138·45	3323·07	3507·68	3692·30	**30**
" **31**	342·85	514· 7	685·70	857·12	1028·55	1199·97	1371·40	1542·82	1714·25	1885·67	2057·10	2228·52	2399·95	2571·37	2742·80	2914·22	3085·65	3257·07	3428·50	**31**
" **32**	331·03	496·54	662·06	827·57	993·09	1158·60	1324·12	1489·63	1655·15	1820·66	1986·18	2151·69	2317·20	2482·71	2648·24	2813·75	2979·27	3144·78	3310·30	**32**
" **33**	309·67	464·50	619·34	774·17	929·01	1083·84	1238·68	1393·51	1548·35	1703·18	1858·02	2012·85	2167·68	2322·51	2477·36	2632·19	2787·03	2941·86	3096·70	**33**
" **34**	300	450	600	750	900	1050	1200	1350	1500	1650	1800	1950	2100	2250	2400	2550	2700	2850	3000	**34**
" **35**	282·35	423·52	564·70	705·87	847·05	988·22	1129·40	1270·57	1411·75	1552·92	1694·10	1835·27	1976·44	2117·61	2258·80	2399·97	2541·15	2682·32	2823·50	**35**
" **36**	274·28	411·42	548·56	685·70	822·84	959·98	1097·12	1234·26	1371·40	1508·54	1645·68	1782·82	1919·96	2057·10	2194·24	2331·38	2468·52	2605·66	2742·80	**36**
" **37**	259·45	389·17	518·90	648·63	778·35	908·07	1037·80	1167·52	1297·25	1426·97	1556·70	1686·42	1816·14	1945·86	2075·60	2205·32	2335·05	2464·77	2594·50	**37**
" **38**	246·15	369·22	492·30	615·37	738·45	861·52	984·60	1107·67	1230·75	1353·82	1476·90	1599·97	1723·04	1846·11	1969·20	2092·27	2215·35	2338·42	2461·50	**38**
" **39**	228·57	342·85	457·14	571·42	685·71	799·90	914·28	1028·56	1142·85	1257·13	1371·42	1485·70	1599·93	1714·26	1828·56	1942·84	2057·13	2171 41	2285·70	**39**
" **40**	213·33	319·99	426·66	533·32	639·99	746·65	853·32	959·98	1066·65	1173·31	1279·98	1386·64	1493·30	1599·96	1706·64	1813·30	1919·97	2026·63	2133·30	**40**
" **41**	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	**41**
" **42**	188 23	282·34	376·46	470·57	564·69	658·80	752·92	847·03	941·15	1035·26	1129·38	1223·49	1317·60	1411·71	1505·84	1599·95	1694·07	1788·18	1882·30	**42**
" **43**	174·54	261·81	349·08	436·35	523·62	610·89	698·16	785·43	872·70	959·97	1047·24	1134·51	1221·78	1309·05	1396·32	1483·59	1570·86	1658·13	1745·40	**43**
" **44**	160	240	320	400	480	560	640	720	800	880	960	1040	1120	1200	1280	1360	1440	1520	1600	**44**
" **45**	145·45	218·17	290·90	363·62	436·35	509·07	581·80	654·52	727·25	799·97	872·70	945·42	1018·14	1090·86	1163·60	1236·32	1309·05	1381·77	1454·50	**45**
Pay ...	**20**	**30**	**40**	**50**	**60**	**70**	**80**	**90**	**100**	**110**	**120**	**130**	**140**	**150**	**160**	**170**	**180**	**190**	**200**	Pay.

Circular.

With reference to the Revised State Life Insurance Rules passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 28th January 1898, the attention of the Heads of Departments is invited to the fact that under the revised Rules there is no difference in respect of medical examination for purposes of insurance between persons who were in the service of the State on the date the Rules came into force and those who entered or may enter the service subsequently. The only difference is that a public servant falling under the former class may or may not seek to insure his life whereas every person falling under the latter class is bound to submit his proposal for insurance. In either case those alone who on medical examination are found fit will be admitted into the scheme the others, however, will continue in the service all the same.

2. The arrangement sanctioned in behalf of the necessary medical examination is as follows :—

(*a*) That all the public servants drawing Rs. 20 and below be examined by medical officers in independent charge of institutions.

(*b*) All persons drawing Rs. 100 and below be examined by Medical men not below the rank of Assistant Surgeons [or Sub-Assistant Surgeons.]*

(*c*) All persons drawing above Rs. 100 be examined by the Medical Board.

3. If a proposer or the Committee is not satisfied with a certificate granted under clauses (*a*) & (*b*), the Committee may at the instance of the proposer in the former case and at their own motion in the latter request the Medical Board to examine him.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
19th March 1898.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Circular.

Public servants who under the State Life Insurance Scheme have to present themselves for examination before medical officers, or Board may be allowed to be absent " on duty " provided,

(1) they travel at a rate of not less than 20 miles per day,

(2) that no batta or mileage is claimed for the period of absence,

(3) that the period of absence does not in any case exceed one week,

(4) that such travelling is not made a pretext for frequent absence from one's legitimate duty, and

(5) that the concession sought to be conferred by this rule is granted only once in the case of each subordinate applying for insurance.

2. Heads of Departments are requested to make temporary arrangements for the conduct of the duties of the absentees.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
25th April 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

* Vide Notification dated 1st July 1898.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, the following Rules are published under section 33 of Regulation II of 1068.

With reference to the Proclamation of 4th Dhanu 1063, published in the Government Gazette dated 12th Magarom of that year, regulating the payment of seigniorage on timber felled by private parties and with reference to subsequent modifications, the rates of seigniorage have been revised as per list annexed with effect from the 1st Thye 1070 / 13th January 1895.

2. The procedure to be followed in the matter of felling and removing timber is that prescribed in the Proclamation above referred to and shall be considered as having been framed under the Forest Regulation so far as it is in conformity with the Regulation.

Rates of Seigniorage.

Class	Timber	Rates
1st class.	Anjelly ... ... Jack ... ... Thambagom or Kongu ... Vengai ... ... Edangkorna or Pathiri ...	In log Rs. 2/ sawn Rs. 4/.
2nd class.	Thembavu or Karimaruthu. Agil... ... ... Iroomool or Kada ... Venteak ... ... Punnapamarom ... ... Cherupunnay	In log Rs. 1½/ sawn Rs. 3
3rd class.	Madagarivembu or Thevadarem ... Karuntagara and all kinds of Vaga ... Mayila ... ... Manjacadambu ... ... Manimaruthu ... ... Puvan	In log Re. 1/ sawn Rs. 2/.

All other jungle woods in log 8 As. sawn 1 Rupee per candy.
100 Bamboos ... ... Rupees 2/.

Boats.

		As.
Anjelly and jack per vannom	... ...	8.
Cheeni and Ilavu do.	... ...	6.
Jungle wood do.	... ...	4.

No permits will be given for boats of Thambagom, Thembavu or Vengai.

3. These rules supersede the notice published in the Gazette of the 11th December 1894. / 27th Vrichgam 1070.

Huzur Cutchery,
Trivandrum,
18th January 1895.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

FOREST RULES.

Under sections 22, 33, 59 and 60 of the Travancore Forest Regulation (No. II of 1068), the following rules are enacted with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah for regulating the use of the pasturage and of the natural produce of lands at the disposal of

Government and not included within a Reserved Forest. Provided, however, that they shall apply to all lands at the disposal of Government which may, from time to time, be notified as lands proposed to be constituted a Reserved Forest under section 1 of the said Regulation and until the date fixed in the Notification (to be issued under section 18 of the said Regulation) declaring the said lands to be a Reserved Forest. From that date, however, these rules shall cease to apply to, or to be in force in respect of, the lands specified in such Notification.

I. The lands at the disposal of Government may, for the purpose of these rules, be classed as follows:—

(*a*) Lands of which the Government has acquired the ownership or possession by purchase, lease or otherwise;
(*b*) Assessed but unoccupied lands;
(*c*) Unoccupied and unassessed lands, that is waste lands which are unassessed and unsurveyed for purposes of revenue;
(*d*) Occupied but unassessed lands.

II. So much land of the above four classes as the Conservator of Forests may, from time to time, with the sanction of the Dewan, set aside for reservation in any Division shall be "Reserved lands." Provided that no land of classes (a) and (b) shall ordinarily be so recommended for reservation unless it has been unoccupied for at least 18 months.

III. The lands which are not set aside as reserved lands will be "unreserved lands".

IV. No reserved land shall be cleared or broken up for cultivation or other purposes except as hereinafter provided and no Patta shall be granted for any reserved land but with the sanction of the Dewan.

V. Unreserved lands may be granted on Patta, but when they are so assigned, the value of any trees standing or of any timber found on them as settled by the Conservator of Forests or an officer authorised by him must be paid before the applicant is put in possession, or if the applicant so elects, the trees and timber found upon the land shall be removed by the Forest Department on application of the grantee as laid down in section 58. Provided that all applications for any unreserved lands in the forests or connected with them or having any forests in them shall be referred to the Conservator for his opinion and the Patta shall not be granted before receipt and consideration of his opinion and decision by the Dewan.

VI. Temporary cultivation shall be regulated by the Revenue Department in areas defined by the Conservator and approved of by the Dewan for the purpose, in all cases to which Regulation II of 1067 does not apply, under such rules as may be in force for the time being.

VII. Should any person carry on such cultivation without conforming to such rules or cultivate more land than was allowed, or in places or at times, other than those permitted, or should he fell, burn, lop, cut or otherwise damage any royalty or reserved tree whether growing on the land under cultivation or elsewhere, such person will be held responsible for the damage done besides being liable to criminal punishment under the Regulation, and the crop or produce raised on such land may be confiscated by Government.

VIII. Trees of the following species are reserved trees wherever found on reserved or unreserved lands, but their number may be reduced or increased as laid down in Section 32 of the Regulation.

* LIST OF ROYAL AND RESERVED TREES.

Royal Trees.

1.	Tectona Grandis.	Teak.
2.	Dalbergia latifolia	Etti or blackwood.
3.	Diospyroos ebenum and melanoreylom.	Ebony or Karungali.
4.	Santalam album.	Sandalwood or Santhanam.

Reserved Trees.

1.	Artocarpus hirsuta.	Anjili.
2.	A. integrifolia.	Jack or Pilavoo.
3.	Hopea parviflora,	Thambagom or Kongu.
4.	Pterocarpus marsupium.	Venga.
5.	Stereospermum Xylocarpum.	Edangkorna or Pathiri.'
6.	Terminalia tomentosa.	Thembavoo or Karimaruthu.
7.	Dysoxylum malabaricum.	Vellei Agil.
8.	Xylia dolabriformis.	Irumal or Kada.
9.	Lagerstrœmia lanceolata.	Venteak or Vevela.
10.	Calophyllum tomentosum.	Punnapa.
11.	C. Whitianum.	Cherupunna.
12.	Cedrela toono.	Mathagirivemboo or Thevatharem.
13.	Albizzia lebbek.	Karinthagara or Vaga.
14.	A. procera.	Vaga.
15.	A. odortissima.	Karivaga.
16.	Vitex altissima.	Mayila.
17.	Adina cordifolia.	Manjakkadamboo.
18.	Lagerstrœmia flos Reginœ.	Mani maruthu.
19.	Schleichera triguna.	Puvan.
20.	Polyalthia fragrans.	Nedunar.
21.	Mesua ferrea.	Nangu.
22.	Vateria indica.	Payin.
23.	Bombax malabaricum.	Cotton or elavu.
24.	Thespesia populnea.	Portia or cheelanthi.
25.	Greivia tiliorfolia.	Oonam or chadicha.
26.	Aglaia Roxburghiana.	Chokkala.
27.	Lophopetalum Wighrianum	Vengkotta
28.	Mangifera indica.	Mango or Mavu.
29.	Odina wodier.	Uthi Kalasan.
30.	Tamarindus indica.	Tamarind or Puli.
31.	Carallia integerrima.	Kadapla or Valogam.
32.	Teriminalia paniculate.	Maruthu.
33.	Anogeissus latifolia.	Vekkali or Maru Kanjiram.
34.	Eugenia Jambolana.	Nagal or Narval.
35.	Tetrameles nudiflora.	Cheeni.
36.	Bassia longifolia.	Illupa.
37.	Dichopois elliptica	Malei illupa or Palei.
38.	Machilus macrantha.	Uravu or Kollama.
39.	Bridelia retusa.	Mulluvenga or Mukayni
40.	Bischofia Javanica.	Mla chithiyan or Thondi.

Total—4 Royal and 40 Reserved Trees.

IX. Nothing in these rules applies to the conditions of the cultivation and collection of cardamoms which, while a royalty, shall be subject, as hitherto, to the monopoly system under the rules, regulations and orders of Government until and except in so far as the same may be hereafter modified or altered likewise by Government.

* Vide Notification dated 26th May 1895.

X. In unreserved forests in which the people have hitherto enjoyed, free of charge, the privilege of cutting grass, of grazing cattle of cutting or removing timber or leaves of trees (other than royalties and reserved trees) for manure or agricultural purposes, of gathering sticks for fuel or of collecting minor forest products, or of the cutting of other than reserved trees, such privileges may be continued free of charge, except stamping fees in the case of trees. Provided that, if any of the privileges or any of these products are bartered or sold or if any damage be done to the land or the produce of it by the exercise of such privileges, the Dewan may prohibit the enjoyment of any or all of the privileges aforesaid or charge fees for them, and a disregard of such prohibition or a refusal to pay the charges imposed shall render the person accused liable to punishment under section 22 of the Regulation.

XI. The Conservator of Forests may (with the sanction of the Dewan) select any land at the disposal of Government, whether reserved or unreserved, to be placed under special fire protection as fuel or fodder reserves or grazing grounds or for any other special purpose. After the limits of these areas have been clearly indicated and duly notified in the Gazette, no person within such areas shall wilfully or negligently set fire to the trees, timber, grass or other forest produce or shall kindle or keep burning any fire except at such places and subject to such precautions as may be prescribed by the Conservator of Forests by Notification in the Government Gazette.

XII. The cutting of grass and the pasturage of cattle are permitted free in all unreserved lands not expressly closed against such free use and on the lands set apart as above. On all others, they shall be permitted only with the consent of the Conservator or other officer duly authorized by him, and on payment of the fees now in force or hereafter to be prescribed by the Dewan.

XIII. All the trees and other natural produce of reserved and unoccupied unreserved lands shall, when not private property, vest in the Government, subject to the provisions of Rules X and XII and subject to such exceptions as may hereafter from time to time be notified by Government.

XIV. All the trees, pasturage and natural produce of lands, which have been duly notified as fuel and fodder reserves or grazing grounds or as placed under special fire protection, shall be in the charge of the Forest Department without any exception.

XV. Subject to the exceptions of Rules X and XII and such as may be notified under Rule XIII, no person shall fell, girdle, mark, lop, top, uproot or burn or strip off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damage, any tree growing on any reserved or unreserved land or remove the timber or collect the natural produce of such trees or lands, unless such person be a forest or other duly authorized officer in the execution of his duty or be acting *bona fide* under the orders of such officer or under the authority and in accordance with the conditions of a written or special contract, permit or lease granted by the Conservator of Forests or other duly authorized person.

XVI. The felling, conversion, or removal of trees and timber and the collection or removal of other natural products vesting in the Forest Department under Rule XIV may be effected in one or other of the following ways :—

(a) departmentally, that is, by the officers of the Forest Department, or by persons acting under their immediate superintendence, control or orders;

(b) by persons holding permits duly issued by any Forest Officer or other authorized person and on payment of the prescribed fees;

(c) by any person holding the right under a lease or contract granted by the Conservator of Forests or any officer duly authorized in that behalf.

XVII. The timber of royalties and of the more valuable trees will ordinarily be sold to the public from Government timber depôts, which will be located at such places as the Conservator of Forests (with the sanction of the Dewan) may select. The names of such depôts, as may hereafter be opened, as also the closing of any depôt will be notified in the Government Gazette.

XVIII. Each depôt will be under the charge of a Superintendent or Vijarippu, who may be empowered to sell by retail all kinds of logs, bamboos, sawn materials, boats and other articles under such rules as the Conservator of Forests may, with the sanction of the Dewan, from time to time prescribe. The price of the logs, bamboos sawn materials &c. will be fixed from time to time by the Conservator of Forests with the sanction of the Dewan, and all alterations in the price shall be notified in the Government Gazette, together with any rules affecting the general public.

XIX. Persons requiring sawn materials of any particular dimensions or boats or timber not in stock should make an application to the Conservator, Deputy Conservator or Assistant Conservator having immediate control over the depôt.

XX. When timber is required by the D. P. W. or Marahmut Department, the Chief Engineer, or other officer in charge of the District in which the timber is wanted, shall apply to the Conservator of Forests or other officer of the District not below the rank of Assistant Conservator, giving particulars as to the quantity and quality of the timber required and the place where it is wanted. No timber shall be handed over to any one but a person authorized in writing to pay for it or to give receipt for it, and the receipt given shall entitle the Forest Department to payment on presentation or credit for the amount in the Sircar accounts.

XXI. Private persons living at a distance from any depôt and near the Forest and wishing to be supplied with timber may, on application to the Conservator of Forests or other Forest Officer of the District not below the rank of Assistant Conservator, be supplied with it, if this is considered by the Conservator advisable, and can be managed at the place where they wish the timber to be delivered, on condition that in all cases payment is made before delivery and precautions prescribed against frauds are submitted to, and provided that royalties are not so supplied without reference to the Conservator or the officer authorixed by him to sell royalties.

XXII. All timber shall be measured in the depôts or elsewhere with the standard kole of 24 viral=30 inches. No reductions in the measurement shall be made for defects, but in logs and in large beams the drag-hole shall be excluded.

XXIII. The Deputy and Assistant Conservators may, from time to time, with the sanction of the Conservator, sell timber by auction at the depôts in their respective charges. Such sales, with the names of the depôts at which they are to be held, shall be notified in the Gazette at least a fortnight before the date fixed for the sale.

XXIV. Subject to the exceptions mentioned in Rule XX, no timber shall on any account at any time be removed beyond the limits of a depot until paid for.

XXV. Any person wishing to obtain a permit for timber or other forest produce except bamboos, firewood, reeds, rattans, charcoal and

leaves for manure must pay the prescribed fees into the Treasury of the Forest officer not below the rank of Assistant Conservator, who has control over the forests from which he wishes to procure the timber or other forest produce. A permit on a printed form will then be given him by the officer empowered to give permits in that range addressed to the officer in immediate charge of the forest. This permit shall state the name of the applicant, the locality where he wishes to fell the quantity and kind of timber &c. required, the time allowed for felling and removal (limited to 18 months) and such other particulars as may be needed. The permit must then be taken to the Forest officer mentioned in it, who will endorse the permit and direct the applicant how and where to collect the produce within the time allowed by the permit and subject to the conditions set forth in it. Should the officer in immediate charge of the forest consider it necessary to refuse to allow the collection of the timber or forest produce, he shall endorse the permit with a request that the money may be refunded, and on presenting the permit, as endorsed, at the office where the permit-holder paid the money, it will be repaid to him. When the applicant has procured and wishes to remove any or all of the produce paid for, he shall apply to the officer who will proceed to the spot, measure and stamp the timber and otherwise mark it, or estimate the produce, enter the quantity with description and date on the permit and the duplicate in his office and give a pass for the removal of the timber or other forest produce in accordance with the rules in force at the time under section 33 of the Regulation for the control of timber &c, in transit. Provided the time allowed in the pass shall not exceed one month for the removal of the timber covered by it and shall be within the period fixed in the original permit.

XXVI. It shall be lawful for the officer authorized to issue permits to refuse to grant a permit, if he has reason to believe that the person applying for the permit is concerned or is reputed to be concerned in any illegal practice with regard to timber or other forest produce, or for other good and sufficient reason.

XXVII. All permits must be returned to the issuing officer within the time specified therein, whether the timber or other forest produce for which they were issued has been removed or not, and it shall be the duty of the officer issuing the pass to recover the permits. Extension of time may be granted to the holders of permits at the discretion of the Forest officer issuing the permits, subject to such rules as may be laid down from time to time by the Conservator of Forests with the sanction of the Dewan.

In those districts where depôts have been opened for the sale of timber to the public, permits will not be given for such timbers as are available for sale at the depots or can conveniently be procured for sale there.

XXVIII. Permits allowing the holders to take bamboos, firewood, reeds, rattans, charcoal and other minor produce and to graze cattle may be issued by officers not below the rank of Aminadars, on such conditions as may be prescribed from time to time by the Consevator of Forests with the sanction of the Dewan.

XXIX. Permit forms shall be in triplicate, the original being given to the applicant the duplicate being forwarded to the officer in charge of the forest for the purposes of check, and the triplicate retained by the issuing officer as a record. In the case of the minor articles mentioned in Rule XXVIII, the duplicate shall be sent to the office of the Conservator or the Deputy, or Assistant Conservator in charge of the Range.

XXX. Whoever

(1) collects timber or other forest produce without first obtaining a permit,

(2) while holding a permit, collects timber or other produce different from or in excess of that allowed by the permit,

(3) while holding a permit, collects the timber or forest produce mentioned in the permit in places or at times not allowed by the permit,

shall be liable to have the produce confiscated and to be further punished with fine and imprisonment as per section 22 of the Regulation.

XXXI. The right of collecting the produce of all trees, whether of the reserved kind or not, and of all plants or shrubs of any commercial or medicinal value, on all reserved and unreserved lands, may either be exercised departmentally, or may be granted on permit or leased or sold by auction by the Conservator of Forests or other authorized officer on such terms as he thinks fit. No person shall collect plants or shrubs or the produce of any trees in contravention of this rule, except in accordance with the provisions of Rule X.

XXXII. No person shall quarry or collect stones, lime, gravel, or earth of any commercial or medicinal value in any reserved or unreserved lands, without the written permission of the Conservator of Forests or other officer authorized by him, and without the payment of the fees now in force or hereafter to be prescribed.

XXXIII. No person shall boil catechu, distil wood-oil or burn lime or charcoal in any reserved or unreserved lands, save in such places as may be specially set apart for the purpose by the Conservator of Forests or other officer authorized by him.

XXXIV. The Conservator of Forests and the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills may set apart certain portions of unreserved forest as pasture ground for the grazing of foreign cattle.

XXXV. All persons bringing foreign cattle to graze in such pasture ground shall pay the fees prescribed by Government, after which a license shall be granted to them stating the amount of fees paid and the number of cattle permitted to graze in such pasture ground. This license is not transferable and shall hold good for such season or part of a season as the cattle remain on that pasture ground. Cattle-keepers leaving the country and returning with cattle again in the same season will have to pay a second fee.

XXXVI. All cattle on which no fees have been paid, found grazing on any pasture ground contrary to the provisions of Rule XXXV, shall be deemed to be causing damage to a public plantation within the meaning of the Cattle-trespass Regulation (No. I of 1056), and may be seized and impounded as such by any Forest or Police officer.

XXXVII. Within such areas of unreserved forest as may be set apart for the grazing of foreign cattle, no person shall set fire to the trees, timber, grass or other forest produce or shall kindle and keep burning any fire in contravention of any rules passed by the Conservator of Forests or the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills or other authorized officer.

XXXVIII. In fuel and fodder reserves and in areas under special fire protection, no person shall hunt or shoot or set traps for game or fish, without the written permission of the Conservator of Forests or other officer authorized by him.

XXXIX. The poisoning or dynamiting of water in any reserved or unreserved land is absolutely prohibited.

XL. The Conservator of Forests may, with the sanction of Government, at any time abolish or alter fees at present levied on

any of the forest products, or may levy a fee on any other forest products which he may think it advisable to tax. A table of the existing fees levied under these rules shall be published in the Government Gazette and all remissions and alterations of fees and all impositions of new fees shall be notified in the Gazette and, until such notification has been made, such alteration shall not be enforced.

XLI. The Conservator of Forests or an officer authorised by him may cause to be lopped or felled or removed, either by contract or otherwise, the royalties growing or found on any private land and any trees growing or found on land permanently granted for cultivation or other purposes on which the right of Government in the said trees is expressly reserved in the deed, in the same manner as he is authorized to deal with trees found on land at the disposal of Government as laid down in these Rules and for such purpose the land may be entered on without obstruction on the part of the owner or occupant. Provided that in accordance with section 31 of the Regulation, the owner of private property on which any tree which is a royalty is standing, may fell it for his own use, on payment of three-fourths of the value of the tree determined at the rate fixed for the sale of such class of timber at the nearest Government depôt. When any such tree is removed from such property on account of Government, the owner shall be entitled to one-fourth of the net profit accruing from the disposal thereof.

XLII. The lopping, cutting, maiming or otherwise maltreating of a tree, whether a royalty or otherwise, under Rule XLI is strictly prohibited.

XLIII. Timber and forest produce which is a royalty may be imported into, and exported from, the State of Travancore by the following routes only:—

(1) The ports of Munambam, Alleppey, Quilon, Trivandrum and Colachel,

(2) By water at Verapoly, Vallom and Arukutty,

(3) By land at Athirapura, Aramboli, Kunnupillay Mettu, Puliyara, and the routes leading from the Ariancavu Pass, Mekkara, at the Achenkoil Pass, Kumili and Ramakkal.

XLIV. It shall not be lawful to import timber or forest produce which is a royalty by a water or land route, as noted in classes (2) and (3) of the last rule, unless it is marked and is accompanied by a pass, issued by a responsible officer of the Government of the territory from which the article comes, giving a description of the article aforesaid. The person in charge of such timber or forest produce must produce this pass on demand of the Travancore Forest Officer at the Frontier or at such stations as are notified in the schedule or may hereafter be notified.

XLV. The officer in charge of the Frontier or other prescribed station reached by the timber, or forest produce which is a royalty in transit, shall examine the articles, and shall allow them to proceed after writing on the back of the pass his name and office, the date and the fact that the articles mentioned are correct.

Such endorsement shall protect the timber, or forest produce which is a royalty during any further transit, and the pass shall be produced when called for by any Forest or Police Officer.

XLVI. It shall not be lawful to export timber, or forest produce which is a royalty, from Travancore by any route, unless the article is stamped or marked, and is covered by a pass in Form A, or such form as may, from time to time, be prescribed, signed, in the case of

timber by the Conservator of Forests or by an officer duly authorized by him in that behalf, and, in the case of forest produce which is a royalty, by any officer authorized by the Dewan.

XLVII. Export passes for timber sold from the depots shall ordinarily be issued by the Depôt Superintendents, if so authorized, who may allow a time not exceeding one month from the date of issue of the pass for its export. Passes for the export of timber other than issuing from Government depôts shall be granted by duly authorized officers, on the production of proof that the timber has been legitimately obtained.

XLVIII. All timber issuing from depots shall be stamped with the depot stamp and be covered by a pass in form B (or such form as may from time to time be prescribed), signed by an officer authorized for that purpose.

XLIX. Timber cut by permit-holders in accordance with the rules framed under section 22 or any other section of the Regulation must be marked, as soon as it is felled or ready for removal, with the name of the permit-holder and the number and year of the permit. It shall then be brought to the nearest river, if it has to be transported by river or road; if by road, to be stamped and registered. For the convenience of the registering officers, timber may be floated down to the places noted in the schedule for the purpose of registration. The timber shall there be stamped and registered as laid down in the rules and shall be covered by a pass in Form C or such form as may, from time to time, be prescribed.

L. Unmarked timber shall not be stamped or registered, and no timber in excess of the quantity allowed in the permit shall be passed without the sanction of the Conservator or the officer authorized by him to pass it.

LI. Timber sold by the Forest Department in places other than depots shall be covered by a pass in form D or any other form prescribed for the purpose and shall, if possible, be stamped. If no stamp is affixed, the fact should be noted on the pass.

LII. Persons holding contracts or licenses to deliver timber at depots or elsewhere shall be required to register their stamps or special marks in the office from which the said contract or license was issued. These stamps or marks shall be affixed to the timber before it is removed to the road or riverside, and the timber when transported by road or water must be accompanied by a pass in form E (or such form as may, from time to time, be prescribed), signed by the contractor or his agent. The counterfoils of such passes shall be filed by the contractor for one year after their issue, and he shall produce them if called for. Such forms shall be procurable from the offices of the Forest Department.

LIII. Merchants and other persons dealing in timber shall be required to issue passes in Form F (or such form as may, from time to time, be prescribed), which shall be obtainable from the Forest Department, to cover the timber in transit, and also to mark it with their registered property marks. And they shall be called on to preserve the counterfoils of the passes for one year from their issue and to produce them for reference when required.

LIV. The fee for the registration of each property mark shall be Rs. 10 and for each renewal of the registration thereof Rs. 5. The registration shall hold good until the 1st Auvany following. Property marks shall be registered by the officers of the superior staff in books kept for that purpose. It shall be lawful for the registering officer to refuse to register a property mark or to cancel the registration of a property mark, if he considers that such property marks cannot be easily be distinguished from a Government mark

or from a property mark used by another person, or if he has reason to believe that the person using the property mark is concerned, or is reputed to be concerned, in any illegal practice with regard to timber, or for other good and sufficient reason which shall in every case be placed on record by the officer and submitted for the approval of the Conservator. It shall not be lawful for any person to make use of a property mark, which has not been registered by an officer of the superior staff, or of which such officer has cancelled the registration. A certificate of registration in form G shall be granted by the registering officer to the person registering.

LV. Persons owning timber and wishing to transport it beyond the limits of their properties, whether by land or water, shall apply to the officer or the superior staff in charge of the range with a certificate of ownership given by a competent Forest or Revenue officer, and shall state where the timber is to be transported, its quantity and the time required for removal. A pass in form H or any other form as may from time to time be prescribed, may then be issued for it, if there is no reason for refusing, and the timber shall be marked or stamped.

The charge for issuing the pass and stamping or marking shall be 4 annas per candy for logs, 8 annas per candy for sawn materials, and one rupee per boat.

Passes F and H will only cover timber on transit in the low country and at distances from the forests.

LVI. It shall not be lawful to remove any timber from any forest or to remove any timber, or forest produce which is a royalty along a cart-road or by water, unless covered by a pass in one of the forms above noted or such form as may from time to time be prescribed.

Provided that timber collected under permits issued by the Forest Department may be moved without a pass down the rivers as far as the stations mentioned in the schedule (or hereafter to be chosen), which have been established for the marking and stamping of timber and may be floated down the tributaries of the same rivers as far as the main stream but not into it.

LVII. Every person transporting timber, or forest produce which is a royalty along a cart-road or by water shall submit it for examination at all authorised depots and watch stations and when called upon by any Forest Officer or Police Officer. A list of authorised depots and watch stations is given in the schedule.

LVIII. The Conservator of Forests may, with the sanction of Government, open new depots and watch stations or close those in existence at any time. The names of all such stations opened and those struck off the list shall be published in the Gazette and they shall be considered as opened or closed, as the case may be, from the date of publication of such notification. Similarly, all alterations in the river registering stations referred to in Rules XLIX and LVI shall be notified in the Gazette.

LIX. The officer in charge of any depot or watch station reached by the timber, or forest produce which is a royalty, in transit shall examine it and, if it corresponds with the description given in the pass under which it is being transported, shall make an endorsement to that effect on the pass and shall return such pass to the person transporting the timber or forest produce and allow it to proceed on its way.

LX. It shall not be lawful for any person to remove timber, or any forest produce which is a royalty under a time-expired pass, whether the full amount of timber or forest produce which is a royalty specified in such pass, has been removed or not.

LXI. In all cases, the marks put on the timber shall be either cut with a chisel or impressed with a stamp, and they shall be placed close to the drag-hole in the case of logs, and within half a kole of each end in the case of sawn timber.

LXII. It shall not be lawful for any person to move timber or forest produce which is a royalty, within a reserved forest between sun-set and sun-rise, unless specially permitted in writing to do so by an officer not below the rank of Assistant Conservator.

LXIII. Every Forest officer and Police officer is authorised to inspect timber, or forest produce which is a royalty, when in transit, and to detain it if not accompanied by a pass in the form prescribed, or if the rules above mentioned have not been complied with.

The timber, or forest produce which is a royalty thus arrested must be marked and delivered to the nearest depot, watch station or police station.

LXIV. Government is not responsible either on its own behalf or that of its employés for any damage to the timber, or forest produce which is a royalty or for any loss occurring to the owner thereof, when such timber or forest produce has been detained at an authorised depot or watch station for examination, or has been arrested for want of a pass or in consequence of the disregard of any of the above rules.

LXV. It shall be competent to Government to store timber on private land or to transport it across such land if such a step is necessary, and, if any damage is caused by such storage or transport, fair compensation shall be paid for the same, or the damage shall be repaired at the expense of Government. If compensation is to be paid, the damage shall be assessed by the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar in the presence of a Forest Officer deputed to attend.

LXVI. It shall not be lawful for any person to close a water channel used for the transport of timber by throwing a dam or barrier across it without the permission of Government.

LXVII. All drift timber, all timber bearing marks not registered or on which the marks have been obliterated or burnt, all timber lying abandoned for two years, and all unmarked timber, shall be deemed to be the property of Government except as hereinafter provided, and all Forest Officers and policemen and others acting under their orders are authorised to take such timber to the nearest depot or watch station.

LXVIII. A notification shall then be published in the Gazette calling for claimants to the timber so taken. If any person proves his claim to the said timber, he may remove it on payment of the salving charges (and a reward to the informant if such is deemed due), but if no claim is proved the timber shall be sold, and the price realized be credited to Government, deducting the reward, if any, paid to the informant or person delivering the timber and the salvage.

Explanation: The amount of reward will be settled by the Conservator of Forests.

LXIX. Except in the case of owners of cardamom gardens collecting cardamoms on their own lands, cardamoms and other forest produce falling under the class of royalties can only be collected by persons holding licenses or contracts from the Conservator of Forests or the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills or by an officer authorised by either of them to give licenses or contracts. All such articles shall be delivered to officers appointed to receive them at the rates in force for the time being.

LXX. All forest produce falling as royalty under rules 43, 44, 45, 46, 56, 57, 59, 60, 62, 63 and 64 shall not be transported, except

under cover of passes issued by a Forest or Cardamom Officer authorised to issue them in such form, as may from time to time be prescribed.

LXXI. Persons desirous of cutting and removing bamboos growing on Government land, shall be entitled to do so on the payment of fees prescribed from time to time. The license or pass permitting such removal shall be given in form K by an authorized Forest officer. Bamboos growing on private property may be moved under a pass to that effect granted by a Proverthicar or Tahsildar or Forest Officer.

LXXII. It shall not be lawful to move bamboos by any route, land or water, unless covered by a pass as required in the last para. Such passes must be presented at all the watch stations and must be shown to any Forest or Police Officer demanding them as in the case of timber.

LXXIII. In localities where fees are levied for the collection of fuel, charcoal or other forest produce, it shall not be lawful to move such articles by any route unless covered by a pass in form L issued by the Conservator or by an officer authorised by him for the purpose or, in case the collection of these articles is given on contract, they must be covered by the contractor's pass in the form which may be prescribed.

LXXIV. The officers of the Forest Department in Travancore, named in the first column of the following schedule, shall exercise the powers of Forest officers under the sections of the Forest Regulation entered in the second column of the said schedule over against each such class of officers respectively.

SCHEDULE.

Class of officers empowered.	Section of the Regulation under which powers are given.	Brief description of nature of powers conferred.
The Conservator and all Deputy Conservators of Forests in respect of cases arising in the taluks under their jurisdiction.	51 and 59 (d).	Power to compound offences. Power to accept compensation under section 51.
The Conservator and all Deputy and Assistant Conservators.	59 (b).	The powers of a Civil Court to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents.
	59 (c).	Powers to hold enquiries into forest offences and, in the course of such enquiries, to receive and record evidence and to issue search warrants which may be executed in the manner provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure.

LXXV. Any Forest officer duly empowered to exercise the powers defined in section 51 shall, in compounding an offence under that section, immediately record a statement setting forth the circumstances of the case and the sum for which he compounded it, and shall submit a copy of the statement for the information of the Conservator. The amount received as compensation shall be paid into the nearest Forest Treasury and the number and date of the receipt of the same be quoted in the copy of the statement.

LXXVI. All statements shall be carefully recorded in the office of the officer authorised to compound offences and an abstract furnished yearly to the Conservator of Forests with the annual report.

LXXVII. The Conservator of Forests, as the head of the Forest Department, is authorised to exercise the powers and to perform the duties which, under this Regulation, appertain to his office and to generally control the working of the Department.

LXXVIII. A Deputy Conservator of Forests is subordinate in rank to the Conservator and is under his orders and may exercise the following powers in addition to those exercised by all officers of a lower rank :—

(a) under section 44 of the Regulation to direct, at any time, the immediate release of any property seized under section 36 and the withdrawal of any charge made in respect of such property;

(b) under section 51 and 59 to compound offences and accept compensation.

LXXIX. An Assistant Conservator of Forests is subordinate in rank to a Deputy Conservator, and is under the orders of the Conservator and of the Deputy Conservator (if any) in charge of his District, and he may exercise the following powers in addition to those exercised by all officers of a lower rank :—

(a) under sections 39 and 40 to take possession of any timber or forest produce when handed over by a court on the conclusion of an enquiry or when the owner cannot be found ;

(b) under section 59 to exercise the powers of a Civil Court and to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents ;

(c) under section 59 to hold enquiries into forest offences and, in the course of such enquiries, to receive and record evidence and to issue search warrants which may be executed in the manner provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure ;

(d) under section 64 to take possession of any forest produce upon which money is due to the Forest Department and to sell it by public auction.

LXXX. Every Forest officer is authorised

(a) under section 36 to seize all timber or forest produce together with all tools &c. used in committing an offence when he thinks an offence has been committed ;

(b) under section 46 to take charge of the teeth and tusks of any wild elephant that has been killed or has died or of any elephant captured by any one without permission ;

(c) under section 47 to arrest any person reasonably suspected of having been concerned in any forest offence, if such person refuses to give his name or gives a false one, or if there is reason to believe he will abscond ; and

(d) under section 49 to prevent, and interfere for the purpose of preventing the commission of, any forest offence.

LXXXI. It is the duty of every Forest Officer to inform his immediate superior, up to the officer empowerd to dispose of the case, of any and every offence intended, in course of commission, or committed, against the Forest Regulation or the Rules framed thereunder and to submit a detailed report thereof wherever it is necessary. For the purpose of this report, he is authorised to write Yadasths and to collect evidence which may be committed to writing, if need be.

LXXXII. All officers of Government drawing less than Rs. 50 and all persons not in the employ of Government are eligible for rewards under these rules.

LXXXIII. Any Magistrate convicting an offender of any Forest offence, ordering any compensation for damage under section 21 or directing the confiscation of any property under section 38 and 40 of the Regulation may grant in such proportion, as he thinks fit, to any person or persons who have contributed to the seizure of the property or the conviction of the offender, a reward not exceeding one-third of the net value of the property confiscated and one-third of the amount of any fine imposed.

LXXXIV. The Forest officer prosecuting the case may, if no reward is granted by the Magistrate, apply to him for orders regarding the distribution of fines and the value of forfeitures. In the event of the Magistrate's refusal to pass such orders, the matter should be reported to the Conservator.

LXXXV. Rewards granted under these rules shall be disbursed at once, if they are less than Rs. 100. If they exceed that sum, Rs. 100 only shall be disbursed at once, and the rest after the period of appeal has expired or the appeal has been rejected. In the event of the conviction being reversed in appeal, the amount paid in rewards shall not be recovered from the persons to whom it was paid, unless it shall appear that they have acted fraudulently.

LXXXVI. In cases where, under section 51 of the Regulation, a Forest officer has accepted a sum of money as compensation for any damage which has been committed or has released any property liable to confiscation on payment of its value, the Conservator of Forests may authorize the payment of a portion of the compensation levied and the value of the property released not exceeding one-third in each case as a reward to any person who may have contributed to the discovery of the offender.

LXXXVII. The term "timber" as used in Rules 30, 42, 43, 45, 46, 49, 56, 60, 62, 63 and 64 shall include timber of every description whether royalty or otherwise.

These rules shall come into force from the first of Medom 1070, corresponding with the 13th April 1895.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
3rd April, 1895.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Schedule A (as revised up to the end of November 1898).

LIST OF TIMBER DEPOTS.

Northern Division.	Central Division.	Southern Division.
Verapoly.	Viyapooram.	Quilon Beach Depôt.
Vetticaut.	Kumili.	Perukkada.
Parampuzha.	Ramakel.	Nagercoil.
Kottayam.	Tuet (Quilon).	Pulyarah.
		Achencoil.
		Kannoopally.

LIST OF WATCH STATIONS.

Northern Division.	Central Division.	Southern Division.
Yezhatumukam W.	Pambady L.	Ayur L.
Elenthikaray W.	Valiam W.	Nilamel L.
Chaparam W.	Rani W.	Ittikara L. & W.
Kottaman W.	Puthenkavu W.	Vamanapuram L. & W.
Alwaye W.	Koni W.	Pallikal L.
Muvattupuzha W.	Collacadavu W.	Neduvengad L.
Thanneermukkam W.	Paracode L.	Kattakadai L.
Lalam W.	Yenadi W. & L.	Panachamood L.
Peravam W.	Kailadai W.	Kuzhithora L. & W.
	Alleppey W.	Colasagarom L.
	Pandalam.	Meycode L.
		Verapoly L.
		Mupandel L.
		Vengaramood L.
		Kottaracaray L.
		Punalur L. & W.
		Kannepally.
		Madathorai L.

'L' denotes Land and 'W' Water.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the places mentioned in the appended schedule have been selected in accordance with the proviso to Section 56 of the Forest Rules for the collection of timber being transported by water. Timber obtained under permits higher up the river than the places mentioned, may be brought down as far as those places without being stamped and the Aminadar will stamp and register it there, but any timber found in the main streams below these places without being stamped and registered will be liable to confiscation and its owner to punishment in accordance with the Forest Regulation and Rules.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
28th August 1895.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Schedule.

Name of Ameenah.	Name of river.	Places where timber may be collected.	Nearest watch station.	Distance from the same.
				Miles.
Tirkuriver.	Kodasheri.	Varamban.	Ellattumukkam.	5
do.	Peryaur.	Peranthode.	Chaprem.	5
Thodupuzha.	Thodupuzha.	Moottam.	Thodupuzha Aminadar's office	6
do.	Kaliyeli.	Kalampur.	Muvattupuzha.	6
do.	Kothamangalam.	Adachooty.	do.	6
Meenachel.	Kottayam.	Mukkadavoo.	Lalam.	8
Manimala Kanjirapalli	Manimalai.	Vallayakayam.	Manimala Ameenah office.	5
do.	Rani.	Narayanamuzi.	Rani watch station.	6
Rani.	Rani.	Mukkam.	do.	4
Pathanapuram.	Koni.	Nadavathumuri.	Koni watch station.	6
do.	Punalur.	Parappar.	Punalur do.	13

Note—If timber collected on the Peryaur has to be taken across to the Muvattupuzha river, it must be stamped and registered at Thottakad before being moved.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby informed that on and after the 1st Mithunam 1073 a ground rent at the rate of 4 annas per log or 4 annas per candy of sawn timber per month will be charged on all timber not removed from any of the land depôts or any watch station within 45 days from the date of payment for it.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
28th April 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Rules for the registry of Puthuval lands.

1. The officer deputed to inspect Puthuval lands in connection with their registry shall proceed to the spot in company with a Proverty accountant and Thadasthers with the necessary accounts, and shall carefully ascertain by an inspection of the locality and with the aid of the accounts, whether the land is an unregistered waste, or Niruthel—(i. e. land originally entered in the Ayacut, but subsequently abandoned.)

2. If the officer is satisfied that the land is unregistered waste and not Niruthel he shall obtain the statements of the Thadasthers, the neighbouring ryots and of any other person not being an applicant for the land and residing at the spot, as to when and by whom the land was first cleared and the person in whose enjoyment it is at the time. The officer shall then determine in whose name the land has to be registered.

3. If the Puthuval land be paddy land it shall be measured by the rod or Dennoo in the usual way and an Oloogoo of the same prepared showing the result of such measurement, its equivalent in square rods calculated at the rate obtaining in the particular locality, the extent and the four boundaries of the land; and it shall be assessed according to the rate of the average assessment on pattom lands in its immediate neighbourhood. If the adjoining lands are all of Otti tenure the full assessment on such lands inclusive of the interest on the Otti amount should be calculated and the average taken to fix the assessment on the Puthuval in question. Where, however, there are no lands adjoining, the Thadasthers shall determine the assessment to be levied. An account shall be prepared showing the assessment charged; and the amount of arrears calculated from the time from which the land is proved on enquiry to have been rendered productive.

4. If the Puthuval land be a garden, it shall be measured in the same manner as before, and an Oloogoo prepared showing its measurement in square rods, the assessment leviable thereon with reference to the rates obtaining in that locality, and if there are any trees bearing fruit, the tree assessment calculated at the fixed rates. From such tree-assessment a fourth part should be deducted as Nadavukur, and the resulting amount added to the Payattu Pattom or ground-tax or the Payattu Pattom alone as the case may be, together with the arrears of assessment due from the time the land became a garden, should be entered in an account known as the "Karampathichakanaku."

5. Arrears of assessment shall not include remissions granted in past years under Royal Proclamation.

6. The *Oloogoo* prepared as above described shall contain the names of the person in enjoyment of the land, of the Thadasthers, and of any persons residing on, and in the neighbourhood of, the land, and shall be signed by them. Such Oloogoo as well as the Karampathichakanaku or rent-roll shall also be signed by the Proverti Pillai and by the officer conducting the enquiry.

7. Where there are more claimants than one for the land, any document in the possession of either the Sirkar or of any individual may be called for to ascertain by whom the land has been cleared and enjoyed, and any other enquiries may be made serving to establish the identity of such person. All such evidence shall be explained to the adverse party and his statement obtained in answer thereto. Further, when any person is examined, both the contending parties shall be present and shall be required to sign the deposition given by such person.

8. Where any dispute exists that the land applied for as Puthuval is comprised within Devaswom or Brahmaswom lands or is included in the limits of Desa Oloogoo, the statement of the Jenmies, of those in actual enjoyment and of any other persons to whom the latter may refer, shall be taken. They shall also be required to produce any documents in their possession. Copies of such documents shall be made and filed with the records. A list shall be prepared from the Ayacut and other records to show under what head, if any, the land has been registered therein, and shall likewise be filed. If the land has not been registered in the Ayacut at all, it should be ascertained whether in that locality there are any Puthuval lands already brought to account, and if there are, under what head they have been registered. A list should then be prepared containing the above information as also a plan showing exactly the relative position of such lands and of the disputed spot. Such list shall also be filed. If the disputed spot is mentioned in the accounts as forming the boundary of any other registered lands, copies of the Oloogoo or field register in so far as it relates to such lands shall be made and likewise filed with records.

9. All the above enquiries shall be conducted, and the records of the case submitted to the Taluk, by the officer deputed as referred to in para 1. The Tahsildar shall examine such records and, if he finds them satisfactory, shall issue a notice inviting any person having any objection to the land being registered to appear and state his objection within 15 days, either before himself or at the Proverthy Cutcherry. Such notice shall be published by beat of tom-tom and copies of the same put up at the places resorted to by the public in front of one of the buildings, if any, situate on the land, or if there is no such building in front of any building situated close by. If within the time fixed in the notice no objection is raised by any person to the registry of the land the Proverticar shall report the fact to the Tahsildar with a statement to that effect from the ryots residing in the neighbourhood of the land.

10. The Division Peishcar to whom the records will be forwarded shall have the same carefully examined and if satisfied that the prescribed procedure has been correctly followed, and that there can be no objection in having the land registered, shall issue orders in writing for the registry of, and the realisation of the arrears due on such land, provided that the land is of such description as he is authorised to register under the Rules sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 12th Edavom 1062.

With regard to such of the lands as he is not empowered to register, he shall forward the records of the case to the Huzur.

11. When the records submitted to the Division Peishcar relate to an application for Puthuval lands to be registered on Nintham i. e. free of tax for a certain number of years, the Peishcar shall issue a notice prescribing a period of 30 days within which any person may offer to take the land on higher pattom or tax or for a lesser period of Nintham, and shall, on the expiry of the time specified in the notice, cause a statement to be made of such notice and the result thereof and shall forward such statement along with the other records to the Huzur.

12. Where it is disputed that lands applied for as Puthuval are not really such, but are only the excess now found in the measurement of registered lands (owing to the original measurement having been inaccurate) it should be ascertained from the accounts whether within the limits of such registered lands there was any unregistered waste; and if from the accounts and by other enquiries it be found that there was such waste ground, the land applied for may

be registered as a Puthuval. But should it be found that there was no such waste, the land shall be allowed to be held in the same manner as hitherto.

13. When applications are received for the registry as gardens of wet lands artificially raised from their original level, and for the registry as wet lands of gardens lowered from their level, the necessary enquiries should be made, and if it should be found that a higher pattom is leviable than the Munkarom or Ayacut tax, the matter should be reported to the Huzur with the Peishcar's opinion. If however the Munkarom is not exceeded, an endorsement should be granted to the applicant that the land cannot be registered in his name as applied for.

14. When waste lands not taken up by any person for cultivation are applied for, the persons *owning lands or residing in* the neighbourhood should be asked if they wish to take them up. If they do, steps should be taken to settle the lands on them. If however they are not and if there are more applicants than one, it should be ascertained who the first applicant is and the lands granted to him.

15. When subsequent to the registry of a Puthuval garden, trees planted therein begin to bear fruit and the amount by which the assessment on such garden should be enhanced is estimated, the Division Peishcar shall, on receipt of the usual statements and accounts, examine them, and if he finds them satisfactory, shall, issue orders for levying the enhanced assessment.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
27th Adi 1062.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Rules for the registry of Escheated and Pokudi lands.

1. In cases of Escheat and Pokudi, lands which are in the names of the original owners and which have not passed into the possession of third persons, as well as all the moveable effects shall alone be sold by public auction then and there, and the sale-proceeds credited to Government. The lands shall then be registered as pattom in accordance with the rules in force, with the exception that in the case of Jenmom lands, the Jenmibhogam (Jenmy's due) shall be deducted.

2. In the case of lands found in the enjoyment of third persons whose possession thereof and payment of the Government tax thereon, though unsupported by any title deeds, has extended over fifty years back from the date of the enquiry, they shall, if of pattom tenure, be registered as such and held as hitherto.

3. But if the lands be of any of the tenures viz: Otti, Jenmom, Adima or Anubhogam &c., any right to an enhancement or fresh imposition of assessment which the Sirkar may have over such lands according to the rules in force and according to the past usage such as Otti Vilakkum, Pathivarom, &c. shall be duly satisfied after which they shall be registered in the names of the present holders under the respective tenures.

If the Sirkar has no such rights over such lands, they shall be simply transferred and registered in the names of the holders under the respective tenures.

4. Whenever, in the case of any of such lands which have not been subjected to the process of Otti Vilakkum in the usual course, an alteration in the tax by Otti Vilakkum or otherwise is found necessary, the necessary enquiries shall be made, and the matter reported to the Huzur for orders.

5. When escheat or pokudi lands are in the possession of third persons by virtue of any mortgage, hypothecation or other deed executed by their owners, their Vilayartham (or established price), being a certain multiple of the annual full assessment, shall be calculated, and the amount of the incumbrance being deducted therefrom, the remainder shall be recovered from the mortgagee or other person and the land registered in his name as pattom.

6. Where the title-deeds are not proved to be genuine as well as in cases where a party has no title deeds, but is in possession of the land and has expended money and labour upon it, the full amount of the Vilayartham shall be received from the holder and the lands registered in his name as pattom.

7. Where Vilayartham is levied as above stated, the following procedure, shall be observed. If the lands be wet and of pattom tenure, the tax levied shall be the Munkarram മുങ്കരം i. e. Ayacut tax. If, however, they be gardens of the same tenure, the tax levied shall either be the Munpattom or present pattom whichever happens to be the higher, the Munpattom being the Ayacut tax, and the present pattom, the tax as at present estimated with reference to the productive capacity of the garden. Lands other than pattom shall be taxed at the rate usual in each particular case, care being taken that in case of lands belonging to the Jenmies, the Jenmibhogam, is distinctly specified in the account.

8. When the amount of the incumbrance upon a land exceeds its Vilayartham it shall, if its tenure be other than pattom, be registered as pattom in accordance with the rules obtaining in each case. If the tenure is pattom, it shall be simply transferred and registered as usual.

9. In any case where objection is raised on reasonable grounds to holding a land on payment of the Vilayartham, a statement with full particulars shall be taken from the party objecting with a view to ascertain whether the unwillingness to pay is due to any defect in the land itself or to the destitute condition of the party concerned. Such statement together with other records of the case shall be submitted for orders to the Huzur.

10. Whenever pattom lands are held by a person either in his own name or in a subordinate capacity in virtue of any writing granted from the Adhikaram before the date of the Huzur Circular of the 21st Mithunam 1034, which is to the effect that all transfers of property shall be under the sanction of the Tahsildar or in virtue of any title-deed stamped or unstamped and executed before the introduction of Registration in 1043, they (such pattom lands) shall continue to be held in the same manner as hitherto.

11. The same procedure shall be observed in the case of pattom lands regarding which a transfer of registry had been made in the name of the holder previous to the date of the above circular and of which the said holder has possession, though no title-deeds are forthcoming.

12. When the necessary enquiries are made and the records submitted to the Division Peishcar for confirmation of the existing title, and for the maintenance of present possession, and for the transfer and registry for Munkaram of pattom lands which, whether standing in a person's sole name or not, do not pay tax at present, or of Otti, Jenmam or other lands which have been alienated to third persons by their Escheat or Pokudi owners during their life time, or which are held by virtue of any engagement with the Jenmy direct, the Peishcar shall, if he finds the records satisfactory, pass orders accordingly and shall in any case of doubt submit the records to the Huzur for orders.

13. A similar report shall be submitted to the Huzur where it is found that Obhayam Palisa or other extra cesses were incumbent upon the escheated or Pokudi person and which have to be struck off the accounts.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
27th Adi 1062.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

LEAVE RULES.

In view to consolidate and otherwise amend the Leave Rules applying to the general service, His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to sanction the following revised rules in supersession of those passed under date the $\frac{\text{18th June 1887}}{\text{5th Mithunom 1063}}$ and the subsequent amendments thereto.

1. These rules apply to all branches of the public service except in so far as they are inconsistent with or overridden by the special conditions of leave obtaining in the case of particular Departments or officers entertained on special covenants.

I. Casual Leave.

2. Casual leave is allowed to the aggregate extent of 15 days in a year; but it shall not exceed 5 days at a time except with the special permission of Government.

3. Heads of Departments may avail themselves of this leave without previous reference to Government:

Provided that no Head of a Department shall leave his station or jurisdiction without the sanction of Government.

Whenever the Head of a Department leaves his station or jurisdiction a report shall be made to Government immediately on his return to duty.

Explanation:—'Heads of Departments' shall mean officers who are in independent charge of offices holding immediate correspondence with Government.

4. All public servants in charge of separate offices, whether Heads of Departments or otherwise, may grant casual leave to their subordinates as provided in Rule 2.

5. Casual leave shall not be taken in conjunction with any other kind of leave or vacation by either preceding it or in continuation of it, without the special permission of Government except in case of sickness.

6. No cumulative casual leave shall be allowed: *i. e.* casual leave due in one year but not availed of in that year cannot be claimed in a subsequent year.

Explanation:—Year is the official Malabar year commencing on the 1st Chingom.

II. Privilege Leave.

7. The amount of privilege leave earned by an officer is (1/11) one-eleventh part of the time during which he has been on duty without interruption:

Provided that no privilege leave can be earned by an officer by duty performed while three months' such leave is due to him and that, whenever duty is interrupted, all claim to privilege leave earned theretofore is forfeited.

Explanation:—All absence on leave except on casual or privilege leave is an interruption of duty.

8. Privilege leave is allowed at the rate of one calendar month for every eleven complete calendar months of duty and one day for every eleven days of the balance.

9. [* Privilege leave is claimable only when the Public Servant has been on duty without interruption for not less than eleven calendar months and it will be granted subject to the exigencies of the Service.]

10. The privilege leave due to an officer is the privilege leave which he has earned since the last interruption of duty, less the period during which he has been on privilege leave.

11. Privilege leave under these rules is not admissible to officers serving in Departments in which regular vacations are allowed.

III. SICK LEAVE.

12. Sick leave may be granted for three years in all, but not for more than two years at one time, on production of a satisfactory medical certificate:

Provided that leave under this Rule for a period not exceeding one month may be granted without a medical certificate on such proof of sickness as the Head of the office may require.

[12A. † A female public servant who may have exhausted her privilege and casual leave may be granted sick leave as provided for by rule 12, for her confinement.]

LEAVE ON PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

13. Leave on private affairs for four months may be granted to an officer after six years' service and repeated after intervals of six years; but this leave shall not be allowed with cumulative effect.

Explanation:—Sick leave counts as service for leave on private affairs.

V. FURLOUGH.

14. In the case of Europeans not holding their appointments under special covenants, instead of leave on private affairs, furlough for three years during the whole service of 30 years may be granted as follows:—

One year: after a service of 8 years.

Another year: after another period of 8 years.

The third year: after a further period of 8 years.

15. An officer entitled to furlough is also entitled to one month's preparatory leave, each time, on full pay.

16. An officer when on furlough is entitled to half his average pay during the past 3 years.

VI. EXAMINATION LEAVE.

17. Examination leave will be granted only in the case of examinations prescribed by Government for departmental qualifications or promotions. A reasonable time including the day or days of examination will be allowed for the journey to and from the place of examination and nothing more.

VII. JOINING TIME.

18. An officer transferred from one station to another shall be allowed joining time without loss of pay as follows:—

A. For preparation.

(a) Seven days, where the transfer is permanent, beginning from the day following that on which he is relieved.

(b) In other cases, as many days as may be required for traveling to the new station from the old, at the prescribed rate, subject to a maximum of 7 days, provided that only *one* day shall be allowed where the transfer is for a period not exceeding a fornight.

B. For the journey.

At the rate of 20 miles per day; fractions of 20 above 5 miles being taken as 20 miles.

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* Vide notification dated 28th March 1898.

† Vide notification dated 2nd July 1898.

Provided that when a transfer is made at the officer's own request or in consequence of any fault on his part he shall be allowed only half-pay during the joining time.

Explanation:—An officer transferred while on privilege leave is entitled to 'joining time' under this Rule.

VIII. Leave Allowances.

19. The allowances to an officer during leave shall be as follows:—

A. During Casual Leave.

1. Full pay and allowances.

B. During Privilege Leave.

(1) Full pay and

(2) Such allowances as are directly attached to the office held by him provided no substitute is appointed.

C. During Sick Leave.

(1) [* For the first 12 months of each period of absence one-half of the substantive pay.]

(2) For the remaining period, one-fourth of the substantive pay.

D. During Leave on Private Affairs.

One-half of the substantive pay.

E. During Examination Leave.

No deduction of pay will be made except when the acting arrangements, if any, entail additional expense.

20. If an officer, while absent on leave during which the amount of his leave allowances depends upon the substantive or officiating rank or appointment which he would hold if present on duty, obtains promotion, substantive or officiating, or an increase of *pay*, or acting allowance which involves no change in, or addition to, his duties or responsibilities, the promotion or increase shall have effect at once. Otherwise such promotion or increase has effect only from the date of his return to duty.

IX. Authority competent to grant leave.

21. Heads of Departments, drawing a pay of Rs. 300 and upwards, may grant without reference to Government, privilege leave for a period not exceeding one month in a year, to subordinates who are not gazetted officers, provided that the leave granted does not necessitate acting arrangements entailing additional expenditure; provided also that when a subordinate applies for privilege leave for a period extending beyond a month, it shall not be competent to the Head of the Department to sanction only such portion of the leave as falls within his power under this Rule referring the balance alone for the orders of Government.

22. In all other cases, the previous sanction of Government should be obtained. But in the case of employés drawing a pay of Rs. 20 and under, every kind of leave admissable to such employés under these Rules may be granted by officers who are competent to appoint and dismiss them.

X. General.

23. Leave of absence can never be claimed absolutely as of right. Nothing in these Rules must be understood to limit the free discretion of Government to refuse or revoke leave of absence of any description, at any time, according to the exigencies of the service.

24. No kind of leave except *sick leave* can be granted in continuation of any other kind of leave: but any leave granted under these Rules may be retrospectively changed for any other kind or period of leave for which the officer was qualified when the leave was originally granted.

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* Vide notification dated 28th March 1898.

25. No privilege leave or leave on private affairs or furlough can be availed of in anticipation of sanction.

26. An officer who overstays his leave or joining time shall be entitled to no pay or allowance for the period of excess; if this period exceeds two weeks, he shall not be allowed to join his appointment without a special order of Government.

27. An officer absenting himself without leave will forfeit his appointment after a continuous absence of two weeks.

28. Notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules, no public servant who draws a pay not exceeding Rs. 20 per mensem shall be entitled to privilege leave for more than a month, or to leave on private affairs, or to more than six months' sick leave, with pay or allowances.

29. Without the special sanction of Government no arrangements to fill up a temporary vacancy caused by the absence of an officer shall be made which shall subject the Government to additional expense.

30. The application for leave should be submitted in duplicate through the immediate superior, if any, and in the prescribed form.

31. The applicant should sign his name in the application and shall be responsible for the correctness of the entries therein.

32. When an application for leave is submitted to higher authority for sanction, the Head of the office concerned shall certify whether, in his opinion, the appointment of a substitute is necessary.

33. An officer on sick leave for a period exceeding 6 months may be required by Government, before he is permitted to return to duty, to produce a Medical certificate of fitness signed by such Medical officer as Government may direct.

[* An officer on long leave may not without permission of the authority which granted him leave return to duty more than 14 days before the end of the leave.

Explanation:—The expression "long leave" means any leave for a period exceeding three months.]

34. If an officer makes over charge of his office before noon, his leave or transfer, as the case may be, begins on and includes the day on which he makes over charge. If charge is made over after noon, the leave or transfer begins from the next day.

XI. Acting Allowances.

35. An officer officiating in any appointment is entitled to draw, as acting allowance, in addition to his substantive pay, *one-fifth* of the pay of the appointment in which he officiates:

Provided that when the officer *officiates* in an appointment retaining charge of his own, the acting allowance may be any amount which the Government may deem fit, not exceeding one-fifth of the pay of the officiating appointment.

If the officiating officer holds no substantive appointment he shall draw one-half of the pay of the officiating appointment when such pay is not less than Rs. 50; and when it is less than Rs. 50, such allowance, not exceeding the pay of the appointment, as the officer who appoints him considers necessary to grant.

Explanation I:—When the pay of the officiating appointment alone is progressive, the acting allowance shall be calculated upon the pay to which the officer would, from time to time, have risen if he had held the officiating appointment substantively.

Illustration.

A holding an office with a fixed pay of Rs. 150 officiates in an appointment which has a progressive scale of pay *viz.*, Rs. 200–10–250 (*i. e.* Rs. 200 to 250 by annual increments of Rs. 10). A will draw at once as acting allowance (besides his own pay of Rs. 150) 1/5 of

* Vide notification dated 28th March 1898.

Rs. 200 in whatever stage of the scale the absent officer may be. If the absentee continues on leave for more than a year and A contines to officiate, he will, during the second year, be entitled to 1/5 of Rs. 210, (*i. e.*, the pay of the officiating appointment increased by the increment which has accrued due at the end of one year) and 1/5 of Rs. 220 during the third year, and so on.

Explanation II—When the pay of the officiating officer alone is progressive, the officer draws his substantive pay with the increments as they fall due and an acting allowance calculated upon the pay of the officiating appointment.

Illustration.

A holding an office with a progressive scale of pay, *viz.*, Rs. 200-10-250 and being in the Rs 210 stage, officiates in an appointment whose fixed pay is Rs. 300. A will draw at once his own pay of Rs. 210 and as acting allowance, 1/5 of Rs. 300. If he continues to officiate after the second increment accrues due, he will draw the increased rate of pay, *viz.*, Rs. 220 with the acting allowance as above calculated *i. e.* 1/5 of Rs. 300.

Explanation III:—When the officiating officer's pay and the pay of the officiating appointment are both progressive, the officer draws his substantive pay with the increments as they fall due and an acting allowance calculated upon the minimum pay of the officiating appointment.

Illustration.

A holding an office with a progressive scale of pay, *viz.*, Rs. 200-10-250 and being in the Rs. 210 stage, officiates for B in an appointment the pay of which is also progressive, *viz*, Rs. 300-10-350. A will draw at once his pay of Rs. 210 *plus* an acting allowance of 1/5 of Rs. 300 (the minimum pay of the officiating appointment.) Even if B at the time he proceeds on leave were in a higher stage, say Rs. 320 or Rs. 340, A's acting allowance would still be only 1/5 of Rs. 300.

36. An officer appointed to be in charge of the current duties of an office, without retaining charge of his own office, is entitled to a charge allowance of three-fourths of the acting allowance which would be admissible to him if he were appointed to officiate in the office.

37. When an officer is appointed to be in charge of the current duties of an office, in addition to his own duties, and the charge, in the opinion of Government, entails a *substantial* increase of responsibility and some additional work, he is entitled to a charge allowance not exceeding *one-tenth* of the minimum pay of the office.

38. As a rule, the duties of an officer absent on privilege leave should be discharged by another officer at the same station. Only in exceptional cases, where there is absolutely no officer available on the spot, can the transfer of an officer from another station to act in consequence of the absence of an officer on privilege leave be allowed.

39. No acting allowance is given to an officer in a higher appointment or grade in consequence of the absence of another officer on privilege leave for the first 30 days of such acting appointment, unless the acting officer is transferred from another station, in which case he may draw three-fourths of the acting allowance otherwise admissible.

40. An officer temporarily put in charge of the duties of another in the same office or on the same establishment, in addition to his own, shall not, as a rule, be entitled to any extra allowance. But the Government may, in its discretion, grant any allowance it may

deem fit in cases where the charge is a substantial addition to the officer's own duties.

Provided that no allowance granted under this Rule shall exceed the charge allowance admissible under Rule 36.

41. The sum of the officiating officer's pay and acting allowance shall, in no case, exceed the pay of the appointment in which he officiates.

42. An officer officiating in a class divided into grades will officiate in the lowest grade unless it be otherwise specially ordered.

XII. Extraordinary Leave.

43. [* Extraordinary leave without allowances may in case of absolute necessity be granted for such time as may be necessary.

Time spent on leave under this Rule does not count as service for other leave.]

Form of application for leave.

Applicant's name.	Office.	Pay and allowance if any.	Nature and extent of the leave applied for.	Grounds for the application.	Particulars of previous leave taken.	Signature of the applicant.	Remarks of the immediate superior through whom the application is transmitted.	Orders of the officer competent to grant leave.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum
31st May 1895.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Notice.

It is hereby notified with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that section 2 of the Leave Rules published under date the 31st May 1895 is modified in so far as the members of the Medical Department are concerned, so as to admit of casual leave being availed of by them for not more than ten days at a time and not exceeding on the whole fifteen days in the year.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
19th March 1896.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Notification.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that Sunday shall henceforth be recognized as a public holiday throughout the State. It shall not, however, be so recognized in the case of Policemen, employés of Chowkeys and others who, by the nature of their duties, have to be at their posts in the interests of the public service

Huzur Cutcherry,
on circuit Camp Peermade,
11th May 1894.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

*Vide notification dated 28th March 1898.

NOTICE.

With reference to para 12 of the Leave Rules, it is hereby notified that certificates granted by the undermentioned persons as also by the Vydians receiving grants under the Rules of the 8th May 1896 may be accepted in proof of illness, if the same in a given case is considered satisfactory by the authority competent to grant the leave.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

1. M. R. Ry. Raja Raja Varma Mootha Koil Tampuran.
2. Vayakkara Narayanen Moosu of Kottayam.
3. Kaviyur Paramaswaren Moothathu.

[4.* Cochukrishna Panikar.]

List of Native Vydians who are now aided with grants.

No.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Name of the Vydian.	Date of sanction of grant.		
				Year.	Month.	Date.
1	Trivandrum ...	Vanchiyur (Fort) ...	Kuttan Oonny ...	1065	Chingom.	1
*2	" ...	" ...	" ...	"	"	"
3	Ampalapuzha ...	Alleppey ...	Cherian Coonju ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
4	Neyyattinkara ...	Kottukal ...	Krishna Pillai ...	1071	Audy.	1
5	Trivandrum ...	Vattiyurkavu ...	Govinda Pillai ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
6	Karunagapalli ...	Patanayarkulangara.	Valoo Pillai ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
7	Trivandrum ...	Vanchiyur (Fort) ...	Ravi Varma Tirumulpadu ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
8	Do. ...	Puttenteruvu ...	Venkateswara Sastrial ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
9	Do. ...	Palkulangara ...	Vasudevan Oonny ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
10	Kartikapalli ...	Haripad ...	Chakrapany Varier ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
11	Quilon ...	Paravur ...	Keshaven ...	1072	Vrichigom.	1
12	Do. ...	Kilikollur ...	Kammancheri Cochucoonju.	Do.	Do.	Do.
13	Mavelikara ...	Tekkekara ...	Govinda Panikkar ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
14	Chengannur ...	Chengannur ...	Kochuramen Vydian ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
15	Tiruvalla ...	Nedumpuram ...	Madhaven Vydian ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
16	Eraniel ...	Vempannur ...	Arumugam Tampi ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
17	Ampalapuzha ...	Karumadi ...	Neelacunda Pillai ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
18	Ettumanur ...	Vechur ...	Rama Varma Tampan ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
19	Shertallay ...	Turavur ...	Keshava Pillai ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
20	Alangad ...	Iyrur ...	Narayanen Numburi ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
21	Mavelikara ...	Mavelikara ...	Keshava Pillai ...	Do.	Dhanu.	1
22	Kunnatnad ...	Edapalli ...	Kunjunni Tirumulpad ...	Do.	Magarom.	1
23	Kalkulam ...	Tiruvattur ...	Narayana Pillai ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
24	Kunnattur ...	Kunnattur ...	Keralavarma Tirumulpad ...	Do.	Kumbhom.	1
25	Vaikam ...	Panavally ...	Rama Varier ...	Do.	Medom.	1
26	Chengannur ...	Pattanamtitta ...	Krishnan Oonny ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
27	Kottarakara ...	Patinjattumkara ...	Kunjen Tirumulpad ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
28	Kunnatnad ...	Perumbavur ...	Sankaran Nambiar ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
29	Karunagapalli ...	Chavara ...	Rama Varier ...	1073	Avany.	Do.
30	Chirayinkil ...	Attungal ...	Krishnen ...	Do	Do.	Do.
31	Nedumangad ...	Karakulam ...	Keshava Pillai ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
32	Muvattupuzha ...	Trikkarayur ...	Venkatachelam Aiyen ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
33	Kottayam ...	Vijayapuram ...	Rama Varier ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
34	Trivandrum ...	Karamana ...	Soobramoney Aiyen ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
35	Vilavankod ...	Kuzhitura ...	Narayana Aiyen ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
36	Tiruvalla ...	Kallupara ...	Coomara Pillai ...	Do.	Thulam.	Do.
37	Agastisvaram ...	Suchindram ...	Parameswaren Moothathu ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
38	Changanachery	Perunnayil ...	Subramonien Moothathu ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
39	Todupuzha ...	Kumaramangalam ...	Sundara Aiyen ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
40	Parur ...	Paravuthara ...	Venkateswara Aiyen ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
41	Pattanapuram ...	Anchal ...	Narayanakuruppu ...	Do.	Do.	Do.

* Vide notification dated 25th March 1898.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah the following rules are passed regarding the filling up of temporary vacancies caused by the grant of privilege leave to permanent incumbents. These rules shall apply to all Departments.

1. As a general rule, the duties of an officer absent on privilege leave should be discharged by another officer at the same station. Only in exceptional cases where there is absolutely no officer, available on the spot, can the transfer of an officer from another station to act in consequence of the absence of an officer on privilege leave be allowed.

2. No acting allowance is given to an officer acting in a higher appointment or grade in consequence of the absence of another officer on privilege leave unless the acting officer is transferred from another station, in which case he may draw ¾ (three-fourths) of the acting allowance otherwise admissible.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
9th September.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Leave Rules for the Judicial Department sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah on the $\frac{\text{25th March 1898.}}{\text{13th Meenom 1073.}}$

In view to consolidate and otherwise amend the Leave Rules applying to the Judicial Department, His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to sanction the following revised Rules in supersession of those passed under date the $\frac{\text{20th March 1886.}}{\text{8th Meenom 1061.}}$ and the subsequent amendments thereto.

1. These Rules apply to the whole Department except to officers of the British Indian Service on deputation and to other officers entertained on special covenants.

I. Casual Leave.

2. Casual leave for a few days but not exceeding 5 days at a time without the previous sanction of competent authority and in the aggregate 15 days in a year, may be availed of by all Judges and Munsiffs who may also allow such leave to their subordinates.

Provided that in the case of Zillah Judges and Munsifs, the leave taken without previous sanction should be intimated to the High Court immediately on the officer's return to duty from casual leave.

Provided also that if the Zillah Judges and Munsifs have to leave their stations on such leave, the nature of the circumstances which necessitated such absence should be reported to the High Court at once.

3. Casual leave shall not be taken in conjunction with any other kind of leave or vacation by either preceding it or in continuation of it, without the special permission of the superior authority except in case of sickness.

4. No cumulative casual leave shall be allowed, *i. e.*, casual leave due in one year but not availed of in that year, cannot be claimed in a subsequent year.

Explanation. Year is the official Malabar year commencing on the 1st Chingom.

II. Privilege Leave.

5. Judges or their subordinates who, with the previous sanction of superior authority, remain on duty during the annual recess of the Courts shall be entitled to privilege leave for such period of the vacation as they have been on duty. This may be allowed to accumulate but not to more than 3 months. The whole or any part of such leave may be granted subject to the exigencies of the public service. Provided that when duty is interrupted, all claim to privilege leave earned theretofore is forfeited.

Explanation. All absence on leave except casual or privilege leave is an interruption of duty.

Provided further that privilege leave cannot be combined with vacation, except* in the case of Judges of the High Court who may once in three years, and not oftener, take the leave in combination with the vacation.

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* Amended (*Vide* Dewan's letter No. $\frac{3502}{\text{J. 941}}$ dated 20th June 1898.)

III. SICK LEAVE.

6. Sick leave may be granted for three years in all, but not for more than two years at a time, on production of a satisfactory medical certificate.

Provided that leave under this Rule for a period not exceeding one month may be granted without a medical certificate on such proof of sickness as the Head of the office may require.

IV. LEAVE ON PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

7. Leave on private affairs for four months may be granted to an officer after six years' service and repeated after intervals of six years, but this leave shall not be allowed to accumulate.

Explanation. Sick leave counts as service for leave on private affairs.

V. FURLOUGH.

8. In the case of Europeans not holding their appointments under special covenants, instead of leave on private affairs, furlough for three years during the whole service of 30 years may be granted as follows:—

One year after a service of 8 years.
Another year after another period of 8 years.
The third year after a further period of 8 years.

9. An officer entitled to furlough is also entitled to one month's preparatory leave, each time, on full pay; but no preparatory leave will be allowed when there is a vacation preceding the furlough to enable the applicant to prepare to go to Europe.

10. An officer when on furlough is entitled to half his average pay during the past three years.

VI. EXAMINATION LEAVE.

11. Examination leave will be granted only in the case of examinations prescribed by Government for departmental qualifications or promotions. A reasonable time including the day or days of examination will be allowed for the journey to and from the place of examination and nothing more.

VII. JOINING TIME.

12. Unless otherwise directed by the order for transfer, an officer transferred from one station to another on promotion or otherwise shall be allowed joining time without loss of pay as follows:—

A. *For preparation.*

(*a*) Seven days, where the transfer is permanent, beginning from the day following that on which he is relieved:

(*b*) in other cases, one day succeeding that on which he is relieved.

B. For the jourey.

At the rate of 20 miles per day; fractions of 20 above 5 miles being taken as 20 miles.

Explanation. An officer transferred while on privilege leave is entitled to 'joining time' under this Rule.

VIII. LEAVE ALLOWANCES.

13. The allowances to an officer during leave shall be as follows:—

A. During casual leave.

Full pay.

B. During privilege leave.

Full pay.

C. During sick leave.

1. For the first 12 months of each period of absence, one-half of the substantive pay.

2. For the remaining period, one-fourth of the substantive pay, if the leave was taken in continuation of the 12 months' leave.

D. During leave on private affairs.

One-half of the substantive pay.

E. During Examination leave.

No deduction of pay will be made except when the acting arrangements, if any, entail additional expense.

14. If an officer, while absent on leave during which the amount of his leave allowances depends upon the substantive or officiating rank or appointment which he would hold if present on duty, obtains promotion, substantive or officiating, or an increase of *pay* or acting allowance which involves no change in, or addition to, his duties or responsibilities, the promotion or increase shall have effect at once. Otherwise, such promotion or increase has effect only from the date of his return to duty.

IX. AUTHORITY COMPETENT TO GRANT LEAVE.

15. The authority which is competent to fill the vacancy finally is alone competent to grant leave in accordance with these Rules.

Provided that the High Court may, under these Rules, grant leave to District Munsifs and Judicial ministerial officers whose salary is not below

Rs. 70 per mensem, for a period not exceeding one month and to Judicial ministerial servants whose salary exceeds Rs. 30 but is below Rs. 70 per mensem for a term not exceeding three months and make arrangements to carry on the work of the absentee.

In cases where more than one month's or 3 month's leave respectively has to be granted to officers mentioned in the last para, the granting of the leave and the arrangements consequent thereon, shall be subject to confirmation by His Highness the Maha Rajah. To all other servants, whether on the establishment of the High Court or of the Zillah and Munsif's Courts, the Chief Justice may grant leave for the full period allowed by the Rules on the subject and may make due provision for the conduct of the business of the absentee.

X. General.

16. Leave of absence can never be claimed absolutely as of right. Nothing in these Rules must be understood to limit the free discretion of Government to refuse or revoke leave of absence of any description, at any time, according to the exigencies of the service.

17. No leave of one description shall be allowed to be taken in continuation of another without the special sanction of Government except in case of sickness, but any leave granted under these Rules may be retrospectively changed for any other kind or period of leave for which the officer was qualified when the leave was originally granted.

18. No privilege leave or leave on private affairs or furlongh can be availed of in anticipation of sanction.

19. An officer who overstays his leave or joining time shall be entitled to no pay or allowance for the period of excess without the order of the authority competent to grant him leave; if this period exceeds two weeks, he shall not be allowed to join his appointment without a special order of Government in cases in which the appointment is subject to the confirmation of Government, and, in other cases, without a special order of the High Court.

20. An officer absenting himself without leave will forfeit his appointment after a continuous absence of two weeks.

21. Notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules, no public servant who draws a pay not exceeding Rs. 20 per mensem shall be entitled to privilege leave for more than a month or to leave on private affairs or to more than 6 months' sick leave with pay or allowances. He may be granted extraordinary leave under Rule 34 in instalments or whole.

22. Without the special sanction of Government, no arrangements to fill up a temporary vacancy caused by the absence of an officer shall be made which shall subject the Government to additional expense.

23. An application for leave must be submitted through the immediate superior to the authority which is competent under Rule 15 to grant the leave. It must state with full particulars the nature of the leave solicited, the claims of the applicant to such leave and the reasons for applying for the same.

24. The applicant should sign his name in the application and shall be responsible for the correctness of the entries therein.

25. When an application for leave is submitted to higher authority for sanction, the Head of the office concerned shall certify whether, in his opinion, the appointment of a substitute is necessary.

26. An officer on sick leave for a period exceeding 6 months may be required by competent authority, before he is permitted to return to duty, to produce a medical certificate of fitness signed by such medical officer as such authority may direct.

An officer on long leave may not, without the permission of the authority which granted him leave, return to duty more than 14 days before the end of the leave.

Explanation. The expression 'long leave' means any leave for a period exceeding thre months.

27. If an officer makes over charge of his office before noon, his leave or transfer, as the case may be, begins on and includes the day on which he makes over charge. If charge is made over after noon, the leave or transfer begins from the next day.

XI. Acting Allowances.

28. An officer officiating in any appointment, whether retaining or not retaining charge of his own, is entitled to draw as acting allowance, in addition to his substantive pay, one-fifth of the pay of the appointment in which he officiates.

If the officiating officer holds no substantive appointment, he shall draw one-half of the pay of the officiating appointment when such pay is not less than Rs. 50; and when it is less than Rs. 50, such allowance as may not exceed the amount available out of the pay of the absentee, after deducting the leave allowance may be granted.

Explanation I. When the pay of the officiating appointment alone is progressive, the acting allowance shall be calculated upon the pay to which the officer would, from time to time, have risen if he had held the officiating appointment substantively.

Illustration.

A holding an office with a fixed pay of Rs. 150 officiates in an appointment which has a progressive scale of pay, *viz.*, Rs. 200-10-250 (*i. e.* Rs. 200 to 250 by annual increments of Rs. 10). A will draw at once as acting allowance (besides his own pay of Rs. 150) one-fifth of Rs. 200, in whatever stage of the scale the absent officer may be. If the absentee continues on leave for more than a year and A continues to officiate, he will, during the second year, be entitled to one-fifth of Rs. 210 (*i. e.* the pay of the officiating appointment increased by the increment which has accrued due at the end of one year) and one-fifth of Rs. 220 during the third year, and so on.

Explanation II. When the pay of the officiating officer alone is progressive, the officer draws his substantive pay with the increments as they fall due and an acting allowance calculated upon the pay of the officiating appointment.

Illustration.

A holding an office with a progressive scale of pay, *viz.*, Rs. 200-10-250 and being in the Rs. 210 stage, officiates in an appointment whose fixed pay is Rs. 300. A will draw at once his own pay of Rs. 210 and as acting allowance one-fifth of Rs. 300. If he continues to officiate after the second increment accrues due he will draw the increased rate of pay, *viz.*, Rs. 220 with the acting allowance as above calculated, *i. e.* one-fifth of Rs. 300.

Explanation III. When the officiating officer's pay and the pay of the officiating appointment are both progressive, the officer draws his substantive pay with the increments as they fall due and an acting allowance calculated upon the minimum pay of the officiating appointment.

Illustration.

A holding an office with a progressive scale of pay, *viz.*, Rs. 200-10-250 and being in the Rs. 210 stage, officiates for B in an appointment the pay of which is also progressive, *viz.*, Rs. 300-10-350. A will draw at once his pay of Rs. 210 plus an acting allowance of 1/5 of Rs. 300 (the minimum pay of the officiating appointment). Even if B at the time he proceeds on leave were in a higher stage, say Rs. 320 or Rs. 340, A's acting allowance would still be only 1/5 of of Rs. 300.

29. An officer appointed to be in charge of the current duties of an office, without retaining charge of his own office is entitled to a charge allowance of three-fourths of the acting allowance which would be admissible to him if he were appointed to officiate in the office.

30. When an officer is appointed to be in charge of the current duties of an office, in addition to his own duties and the charge, in the opinion of Government, entails a *substantial* increase of responsibility and some additional work, he is entitled to a charge allowance not exceeding one-tenth of the minimum pay of the office.

31. An officer temporarily put in charge of the duties of another in the same office or in the same establishment, in addition to his own, shall not, as a rule, be entitled to any extra allowance. But the Government may, in its discretion, grant any allowance it may deem fit in cases where the charge is a substantial addition to the officer's own duties.

Provided that no allowance granted under this Rule shall exceed the charge allowance admissible under Rule 29.

32. The sum of the officiating officer's pay and acting allowance shall, in no case, exceed the pay of the appointment in which he officiates.

33. An officer officiating in a class divided into grades will officiate in the lowest grade unless it be otherwise specially ordered.

XII. Extraordinary Leave.

34. Extraordinary leave without allowances may, in case of absolute necessity, be granted for such time as may be necessary.

Time spent on leave under this Rule does not count as service for other leave.

S. SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Notice.

It is hereby notified with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that in the case of officers going on furlough to Europe, no preparatory leave will in future be allowed, when there is a vacation preceding the furlough to enable the appplicant to prepare to go to Europe.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
16th Feb. 1892.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Rules for admission of Pleaders in the District and Munsif's Courts framed by the High Court under Section 7 of Regulation 1 of 1067 and sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 19th Oct. 1894 / 4th Thulam 1070.

From and after the 7th / 23rd day of November 1894 / Thulam 1070 Pleadership certificates to practice in the Courts subordinate to the High Court will not be granted to persons other than those duly qualified under these Rules which supersede those (paras 2 and 3) of the 30th October 1885 in so far as they prescribe qualifications for District and Munsif's Court Pleaders. (Vide pp. 266 and 267 of the Civil Digest.)

2. Pleaders in the Courts subordinate to the High Court shall be classed as
   (a) Pleaders of the First Grade.
   (b) Pleaders of the Second Grade.

3. Pleaders of the First Grade shall be entitled to appear, plead and act in any District Court in which they are enrolled and in the Civil and Criminal Courts subordinate to such District Court.

4. Pleaders of the Second Grade shall be entitled to appear, plead and act in any District Munsif's Court in which they are enrolled and also in any Court of Criminal Jurisdiction in the District in which they are enrolled other than the Sessions Court of the District.

5. The following persons may be admitted as Pleaders of the First Grade.

(a) Any person possessing the qualifications prescribed for a High Court Pleadership by the Rules of the 30th October 1885.

(b) Any person who shall produce a Certificate of having passed the Examination prescribed for First Grade Pleaders under these Rules.

6. The following persons may be admitted as Pleaders of the Second Grade—

(a) Any person possessing the qualifications prescribed for a High Court Pleadership by the Rules of the 30th October 1885.

(b) Any person possessing the qualifications prescribed by these Rules for a First Grade Pleadership.

(c) Any person who has passed the examination prescribed for Second Grade Pleaders in British India.

(d) Any person who shall produce a certificate of having passed the examination prescribed for Second Grade Pleaders under these Rules.

7. For Pleaders of either Grade, the examination shall comprise the following subjects, and the maximum number of marks assigned to each subject is noted opposite to it.

	Subjects.	Regulations, Enactments and Text Books.	Maximum No. of marks.
1	The Law of Evidence ...	British Indian Act I of 1872 with Amendments ...	60
2	The Code of Civil Procedure ...	Regulation II of 1065 ...	60
3	The Code of Criminal Procedure ...	Regulation V of 1067 ...	60
4	Penal Code ...	The Indian Penal Code with all the Amendments and Whipping Act ...	60
5	Hindu Law including Marumakathayam Law and Mahomedan Law ...	Mayne's Hindu Law, Marumakathayam Law as administered in the Travancore Courts and Macnaughton's Mahomedan Law ...	60
6	Obligations arising from Contracts..	The Indian Contract Act & Transfer of Property Act ...	60
7	Stamp, Court fees, Suits Valuation and Limitation ...	The Regulations in force on the Subjects in Travancore ...	30
8	Landlord and Tenant and Trust ...	The Regulations and Rules in force in Travancore relating to land and Indian Trusts Act ...	30
9	The Law of Torts and Easements ...	Pollock on the Law of Torts and the Indian Easements Act ...	60
		Total.....	480

8. To qualify for a Pleadership of the First Grade, a candidate is required to obtain not less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the marks assigned to each subject and not less than half the aggregate marks assigned to all the subjects together.

9. To qualify for a Pleadership of the Second Grade, a candidate is required to obtain not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the marks assigned to each subject and not less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the aggregate marks assigned to all the subjects together.

10. Any candidate, who on examination, fails to obtain the minimum of marks prescribed for qualification in the First Grade, will, if he obtains the minimum number of marks prescribed for qualification in the Second Grade, be considered to have qualified for a Pleadership of the Second Grade.

11. Persons possessed of the following qualifications shall be entitled to present themselves for the Pleadership Examination of the First Grade.

(a) Any person who, after passing the First in Arts or any Higher Examination in any of the British Indian Universities shall have attended for four consecutive terms in His Highness the Maha Rajah's Law College or in any recognized Law College in British India.

(b) Any person who, after passing the Matriculation Examination, has served as a clerk for five years in the Judicial Department and is able to produce a certificate of efficiency from a District Judge or the Registrar of the High Court and has kept four consecutive terms in a recognised Law College.

[(c) * Any Matriculate who, after passing the Second Grade Pleadership Examination has had a regular and continuous practice as Vakil for 5 years and produces a Certificate to that effect, as also testifying to his good character and efficiency from the Judge or Judges before whom he has practised.]

12. Persons possessed of the following qualifications shall be entitled to present themselves for the Pleadership Examination of the Second Grade.

(*a*) Persons who are qualified under the previous Rule to present themselves for the Pleadership Examination of the First Grade.

(*b*) Any person who, after passing the Matriculation Examination in any of the British Indian Universities or the Madras Upper Secondary Examination or the Middle School Examination in the First Class or the late General Test Examination or any other public Examination which can be accepted as equivalent to these Examinations, shall have attended four consecutive terms in a recognized Law College.

(*c*) Any person who possesses a certificate from the Head of a recognized School or College showing that he has passed the Comparative Examination of the V Form (Pre-matriculation class) and has a good knowledge of the Vernacular of the Country and has attended a recognized Law College for four consecutive terms.

13. The Examination shall be conducted by a Board of Examiners under the control of the High Court, and the successful candidates will be granted Certificates signed by the Registrar of the High Court.

14. Applicants for Examination for either Grade of Pleadership must satisfy the High Court that they are of good moral conduct and must be above 18 years of age.

15. Candidates appearing for the First Grade must pay, with their applications, a fee of 15 Rupees and those for the Second Grade, a fee of 10 Rupees. Applications should be addressed to the Registrar of the High Court.

16. The examination will be held annually in Trivandrum and the dates and place of examination as also the date within which applications for admission should be made, will be notified from time to time in the Government Gazette. Pleaders in Munsif's Courts who are eligible under these rules to qualify for a First Grade Pleadership will, on passing the examination prescribed, be entitled to a certificate under Rule 6 Clause (*b*).

17. These rules shall not apply to students who have entered the Law Class before the date they shall come into force.

K. Krishnaswamy Rao, Chief Justice.
T. Kunhiraman Nair, Judge.
A. Sitarama Iyer, Judge.
W. T. A. Cosby, Judge.

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* Vide Notification dated $\frac{\text{2nd August 1897.}}{\text{19th Karkadagom 1072.}}$

Rules sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the $\frac{\text{1st June 1894}}{\text{20th Edavom 1069}}$ for the payment of batta and travelling allowances to complainants and witnesses in Criminal Cases:—

Subject to the provisions laid down in section 2 to 7, the Criminal Courts are authorized to pay at the rates specified in Section 10, the expenses of complainants and witnesses (1) in case in which the prosecution is instituted or carried on by, or under the orders, or with the sanction of Government, or of any Judge, Magistrate or any other public officer, or in which it shall appear to the Judge or Magistrate presiding over such Court to be directly for or in furtherance of the interests of public justice; (2) in cases entered in column 5 of Schedule II appended to the Code of Criminal Procedure as not bailable; (3) in cases cognizable by the Police, and (4) in all cases in which the witnesses are compelled, by a Magistrate of his own motion, to attend under the provision *of Section 417 of* the Code.

2. Payment of witnesses' expenses by Government is limited to heinous cases only, and, as a rule, if a Judge or Magistrate believes that the witnesses were reasonably summoned without collusion or conspiracy on their part, he should pay their expenses whether the prisoner is convicted or not; but if the Judge or Magistrate thinks that they are false and unnecessary witnesses engaged in a conspiracy to defeat justice or that an unreasonable number is summoned, he may refuse the payment of their expenses.

3. As the law leaves it entirely to the discretion of the Courts to pay or not to pay the expenses of complainants and witnesses, payment need not be offered or made in every case covered by Rule 1; but it is within the discretion of the Courts to offer or make such payments; and they should do so, whenever they think it right, whether an application for payment be made or not, and without reference to the fact of their having appeared for the prosecution or defence or to any supposed estimate of the means of the accused.

4. No payment shall be made by Government for witnesses summoned at the instance of complainants under Section 221, unless the prosecution appears to the Court or Magistrate to be *in furtherance of the interests of public justice,* but under that section, the Magistrate may require the complainants to pay their expenses.

5. If a Magistrate orders payment of batta and travelling allowance in a summons case, such Magistrate should record his reasons for so doing. These reasons will be forwarded to the District Magistrate who will note any necessary instructions for future guidance.

6. Whenever a Magistrate dismisses a case as frivolous or vexatious under Section 227 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, no travelling allowance or batta shall be granted to the complainants in such a case.

7. The Magistrate should further bear in mind the provisions of Sections 193 and 234 of the Code of Criminal Procedure as regards the summoning of witnesses for the accused in Sessions cases and warrant cases respectively.

8. For the purposes of the Rules, witnesses shall be divided into 3 classes; and the Judge or Magistrate before whom they are required to appear either as complainants or witnesses shall be careful to fix the class with due regard to the station in life occupied by each complainant or witness.

9. In cases that are committed to the Sessions Courts for trial, the Magistrate who commits the case shall note for the information of the Sessions Court, in the list of witnesses, the class to which each witness belongs and the distance between his residence and the Sessions Court.

10. Travelling allowance and batta shall be paid at the rates specified below but batta shall be paid only for those days for which travelling allowance is not claimed. Where the amount of travelling allowance claimed for any day falls short of the amount of batta, the witness shall be entitled to draw batta only.

Batta per diem.		Travelling allowance per mile.
First class ...	...$3\frac{1}{2}$ Fanams.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ Chs.
Second class ...	...$1\frac{3}{4}$,,	$\frac{1}{2}$ Ch.
Third class ...	...1 ,,	$\frac{1}{4}$,,

11. The scale above fixed is the maximum rate at which every Magistrate may allow batta and mileage to the several classes of complainants and witnesses; but when a Judge or Magistrate is satisfied that the actual expenses of a witness do not come up to the amount he is entitled to under the scale, he need pay only the ascertained actual expenses.

12. Sessions Judges and District Magistrates are authorized to pay the actual *bona fide* travelling and other expenses of witnesses in exceptional cases,

provided they are reasonable, when the rates mentioned in the preceding scale seem insufficient to defray such charges.

In the event of a contingency for such payment arising before a Magistrate other than a District Magistrate, the matter shall be reported for the orders of the District Magistrate who may exercise the discretion vested in him by this section.

Such payment shall in no case exceed a Rupee per diem per head as batta and 4 annas per mile as mileage.

13 The distance for which mileage and the number of days for which batta should be paid for the journey to and from the station at which the Court is held and for attendance at the Court, shall be determined by the Judge or Magistrate ordering the payment in each case.

For this purpose, a table should be prepared and kept in each Court showing the distance of each village from the court house and the number of intermediate ferries to be crossed (if any charge has to be incurred in the passage), the existence or absence of roads or water ways being also noted in the table.

The tables prepared in the several Magistrate's Courts in a District shall be subject to the approval of the District Magistrate.

14. All persons residing within 6 miles of the Court may be considered as able to come in and return the same day and should, therefore, be held entitled to one day's subsistence.

15. Witnesses residing within a radius of 3 (three) miles from the court house, shall be entitled to no travelling allowance.

16. Nothing beyond actual travelling expenses shall be paid to Government servants and employés in Government offices, as it is the public time, and not their own time, which is taken up by their having to attend as witnesses.

17. Travelling allowances are to be given only when the journey could not have been performed on foot, or in case of persons whose age, position or habits of life or other circumstances render it impossible for them to walk. A witness shall be expected to travel not less than 15 miles a day.

18. Complainants and witnesses in a case coming from the same direction will be expected to travel together as far as possible so as to save expense. Each person should not therefore be allowed to charge for his own cart or boat.

19. Subsistence allowed should be paid to complainants and witnesses day by day as it may become due. Payment should not be deferred until the conclusion of the enquiry or trial.

20. All bills for travelling allowance and batta, to complainants and witnesses attending before the several grades of Magistracy shall be scrutinized by the Magistrates in charge of the District in which such Courts are situated before the charges included in them are finally passed.

21. As the detention and remands of witnesses will hereafter mean not only hardship and inconvenience to the persons concerned, but also additional expenditure to Government, it is hoped that Judges and Magistrates will post daily only such number of cases as may be got through in a day; summon only as many witnesses as can be sent away after examination on the first day of appearance and take prompt steps to procure the simultaneous attendance of all such witnesses as may have to be examined the same day.

These Rules shall come into force on the 1st day of Auny 1069.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
5th June 1894.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Rules for the admission of Vakils before the Magistracy, framed by the High Court under Section 7 of Regulation I of 1067 and sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah, under date the $\frac{\text{17th Makaram 1071.}}{\text{20th January 1896.}}$

1. In addition to the 1st and 2nd Grade Pleaders recognized by the Rules of the $\frac{\text{19th October 1894}}{\text{4th Thulam 1070}}$ there shall be, from and after the $\frac{\text{12th}}{\text{1st}}$ day of $\frac{\text{March 1896}}{\text{Panguny 1071}}$, a third class of Pleaders known as "Criminal Vakils," to practise in the Criminal Courts subordinate to the High Court, except the Sessions Courts.

2. Criminal Vakils shall be entitled to appear, plead and act in any District Magistrate's Court in which they are enrolled and in the Criminal Courts subordinate to such District Magistrate.

3. The following persons may be enrolled as Criminal Vakils:—

(a) Any person possessing the qualifications prescribed by the Rules of the $\frac{\text{19th October 1894}}{\text{4th Thulam 1070}}$ for a 1st or 2nd Grade Pleader:

(b) Any person who shall produce a certificate of having passed the British Indian Special Tests—Judicial Tests 11a or 11b—Criminal Higher or Lower Grade: and

(c) Any person who shall produce a certificate of having passed the Travancore Magistrate's Test.

4. No person convicted of any offence implying a defect of character, or dismissed from the public service for any act implying a defect of character, shall, notwithstanding, the provisions of Rule 3, be eligible to be enrolled as a Criminal Vakil.

5. Every applicant for the office of Criminal Vakil must, with his application, produce testimonials of good character and must, if required, satisfy the High Court that he understands and can read and write the Vernacular of the Country.

6. The enrolment and the transfer from one District to another, of Criminal Vakils shall be subject to the sanction of the High Court.

7. Criminal Vakils enrolled under these rules will be granted by the Magistrate of the District in which they are enrolled, sannads authorizing them to plead in his own Court and in the Magistrate's Courts in that District.

8. A Register shall be kept in every District Magistrate's Court of the Criminal Vakils enrolled under these rules, and the changes occurring from time to time shall be noted therein.

9. Criminal Vakils enrolled under these rules shall not be required to obtain the permission of the Court for appearing in individual cases, but shall be allowed to represent their clients on production of a Vakalat.

10. These rules do not, however, interfere with the discretion vested in Magistrates under para 2 of the definition of Pleader given in the Code of Criminal Procedure, of allowing unenrolled men to practise before them in Criminal cases. Such men must obtain the special permission of the Court in each individual case to enable them to appear and plead for parties. The Magistrates should sparingly exercise the discretion of granting such permission, when there is a sufficient number of regularly enrolled Vakils practising before them.

By order

T. HARIHARASOOBYER,
Registrar.

TRAVANCORE PENSION RULES.

Preamble.

It being the desire of His Highness the Maha Rajah to extend the benefit of pension to the lower ranks of the service and otherwise revise the Pension Rules, His Highness has been pleased to sanction the following rules in supersession of those passed under date $\frac{\text{15th August 1864,}}{\text{1st Chingom 1040,}}$ the Notification of the 11th February 1891 and the Circular Order No. 9398 referred to therein.

Grade of public servants entitle to pension.

1. Every public servant not falling within the schedule annexed hereto, and drawing a salary of Rs. 10 and upwards shall be entitled to pension under these rules.

Cases in which claim to pension is not admissible.

2. No claim to pension shall be admitted in the following cases:-

(a) Except as provided in Rule No. 37, when an officer is appointed for a limited time only or for a specified duty, on the completion of which he is to be discharged;

(b) When a person is employed temporarily on monthly wages without specified limit of time or duty;

(c) When a person's whole time is not retained by the public service but he is merely paid for the work done for the State.

Cases in which two pensions cannot be earned.

3. An officer cannot earn two *pensions* in the same office at the same time or by the same continuous service.

Two officers cannot count service in respect of the same office at the same time.

4. Two officers may not simultaneously count service in respect of the same office.

5. An officer's service does not qualify for *pension* till he has completed 18 years of age. Minimum limit of age qualifying for pension.

6. The service of an officer does not qualify for pension unless Cases in which service does not qualify for pension.
(a) The service be under Government,
(b) The employment be substantive and permanent,
(c) The service be paid by Government.

7. Service of an establishment paid from a contract establishment allowance does not qualify, whether such contract allowance is a fixed amount or consists of fees.

8. An officer transferred from a temporary to a permanent appointment can count his service in the temporary office, if, though at first created experimentally or temporarily, it eventually becomes permanent. Cases in which service in temporary or acting appointments counts for pension.

9. An officer without a substantive appointment, officiating in an office which is vacant, or the permanent incumbent of which does not draw any part of the pay or count service, may, if he is confirmed without interruption in his service, count his officiating service.

10. Service as an apprentice or attaché does not qualify. Service as apprentice or attaché does not count.

11. The service of a probationer who holds a substantive office and draws substantive pay qualifies. So does that of an officer who is on probation for a substantive office, if he is employed in a vacancy reserved for him, pending probation, and in which no other officer simultaneously counts service. Cases in which service as a probationer counts for pension.

12. If an officer on a permanent establishment is detached on temporary duty on the understanding that, when the temporary duty ceases, he will return to the permanent establishment, he counts his detached service. When detached service on temporary duty counts for pension.

13. Service in an office paid only by fees, whether levied by law or under the authority of Government or by a commission, does not qualify. Service paid for entirely by fees does not qualify.

14. Service paid by the grant, in accordance with law or custom, of a tenure in land or of any other source of income, or right to collect money, does not qualify. Nor service remunerated by grant of land or of other income or of right to collect money.

15. Service in an office which is hereditary does not count. Nor service in hereditary office.

16. When the service of an officer has been for some time in the non-qualifying grade and some time in the qualifying, the non-qualifying portion shall count towards pension, if the qualifying portion covers not less than 15 years. Cases in which non-qualifying service counts for pension.

17. In other cases the whole service shall count only towards gratuity under Rule No. 39. When the whole service counts for gratuity only.

18. Time passed on leave involving any deduction of pay does not count, excepting sick leave for a period of one year in 30 years' service, and proportionately, for periods of less service; provided that leave on absentee allowance shall count in the case of European officers, who are now in the service of the State and to whom these rules apply. Leave on deduction of pay does not count. Exception.

19. When an officer is deputed out of Travancore on duty, the whole period of his absence from Travancore counts. Service out of Travancore on duty counts.

When time passed under suspension pending enquiry counts.

20. Time passed under suspension, pending enquiry into conduct counts, if the suspension is immediately followed by re-instatement, unless it has been otherwise declared by or with the sanction of Government, at the time of re-instatement.

Suspension as specific penalty does not count.

21. Time passed under suspension, adjudged as a specific penalty does not count.

Resignation of service or dismissal entails forfeiture of past service.

22. Resignation of the public service before completion of the full period of 30 years or removal from it for misconduct entails forfeiture of past service.

Declaration by appellate authority reversing order of dismissal.

23. Any authority, who, on revision or appeal, reverses an order dismissing an officer, may declare that the past service of the re-instated officer counts.

Interruption in service entails forfeiture of past service.

24. An interruption in the service of an officer entails forfeiture of his past service, except in the following cases:—

Exceptions.

(a) Authorized leave of absence.

(b) Unauthorized absence in continuation of authorized leave of absence, so long as the office of the absentee is not substantively filled: if his office is substantively filled, the past service of the absentee is forfeited.

Provided that, if the absentee is subsequently re-instated, the Government, or, with the sanction of Government, the authority whose duty it is to make the appointment, may declare in the order of re-instatement that his previous service or any part of it shall not be forfeited.

(c) Suspension immediately followed by re-instatement which need not be to the same office.

(d) Abolition of office or loss of appointment owing to reduction of establishment.

(e) Transfer to non-qualifying service in an establishment under Government control.

(f) Time occupied in transit from one appointment to another as allowed by the rules in force.

Minimum limit of service qualifying for pension or gratuity.

25. An officer applying for pension or gratuity must have served the Government for a period of not less than 15 years.

Service short of 30 years admissible for pension only when applicant is physically or mentally incapacitated for further service.

26. If the applicant's service falls short of 30 years, no pension or gratuity shall be allowed unless incapacitated for further employment by any bodily or mental infirmity.

Medical certificate of incapacity necessary.

27. The incapacity must be established by a medical certificate attested by a Medical officer not below the rank of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

Statement of the case and mode of treatment to be appended.

28. A succinct statement of the case and of the treatment adopted should, if possible, be appended.

Scale of pension.

29. The amount of pension is regulated by the length of service as follows, and shall in no case exceed half the amount of the average emoluments.

Years of completed service.	Scale of pension.	Maximum limit of pension.
		Rs.
15	15 sixtieths of average emoluments.	250
16	16 " " "	$266\frac{2}{3}$
17	17 " " "	$283\frac{1}{3}$
18	18 " " "	300
19	19 " " "	$316\frac{2}{3}$
20	20 " " "	$333\frac{1}{3}$
21	21 " " "	350
22	22 " " "	$366\frac{2}{3}$
23	23 " " "	$383\frac{1}{3}$
24	24 " " "	400
25	25 " " "	$416\frac{2}{3}$
26	26 " " "	$433\frac{1}{3}$
27	27 " " "	450
28	28 " " "	$466\frac{2}{3}$
29	29 " " "	$483\frac{1}{3}$
30	30 " " "	500

Provided that the maximum amount may, in special cases, be fixed above Rs. 500, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah.

Note 1. The expression 'average emoluments' means the average calculated upon the last five years of service. Definition of "average emoluments."

Note 2. The term 'emoluments' means the emoluments which the officer was receiving immediately before his retirement and do not include Definition of "emoluments."

(*a*) Local allowances, including allowances given for duties performed in addition to the work of a regular appointment or on payment of an honorarium,

(*b*) Messing allowances, Provision allowances.

(*c*) Allowances distinct from the substantive pay such as carriage and horse allowances, house rent and fixed travelling allowances.

30. If an officer has held more than one appointment in respect of each of which, if he had held it separately and alone, pension would have been admissible to him, the pension admissible to him is the sum of the several pensions which would have been admissible to him, if he had held each office separately and alone. The consolidated pension thus admissible shall be subject to the same limitation as single and separate pensions. Pension for more than one appointment when admissible and amount.

31. An officer is not entitled, for service in an office conjointly with another office, to any pension which would not have been admissible to him if he had held the office separately and alone. When not admissible.

32. An officer holding two or more separate appointments may not resign one or more of such appointments on a pension, without retiring from the public service altogether. There is no objection to his being relieved from one or more of such appointments at any time without being compelled to leave the service altogether; but in such case, any *pension* admissible to him for service in the office or offices from which he is relieved will be deferred until he finally retires. Officer holding two or more appointments may not retire on pension from one without retiring altogether. If other offices retained, the pension on the one resigned will be deferred till final retirement.

Fractions of a year do not count.

33. Fractions of a year are not taken into account in the calculation of any *pension* admissible to an officer.

Right of Government to withhold or withdraw a pension.

34. The Government reserves to itself the right of withholding or withdrawing a pension, if the pensioner be convicted of serious crime.

Gratuity not grantable in lieu of pension.

35. An officer entitled to pension may not take a gratuity instead of pension.

Pension certificates not mortgageable or transferable.

36. Pension certificates cannot be mortgaged or otherwise transferred.

Exceptions from Rule No. 2 in favor of Revenue Survey and Settlement Departments.

37. Notwithstanding anything contained in Rule No. 2, the employés of the Revenue Survey and the Settlement Departments shall be entitled to pension or gratuity, as the case may be, subject to these rules; provided that no such employé discharged on reduction of establishment or abolition of Department shall by reason only of such reduction or abolition, claim any pension or gratuity not otherwise claimable.

Grades entitled to gratuity only.

38. An employé of the non-qualifying grade, not falling within the schedule, shall, ordinarily, be entitled only to gratuity.

Rates of gratuity.

39. The amount of the gratuity shall be regulated according to the length of service as follows:—

(*a*) After a service of not less than 15 years but less than 20 years, 4 *months' pay*.

(*b*) After a service of not less than 20 years but less than 25 years, 5 *months' pay*.

(*c*) After a service of not less than 25 years, 6 *months' pay*.

(*d*) After a service of not less than 30 years, 6 months' pay or a monthly allowance of half-pay but not exceeding Rs. 4, at the option of the applicant.

An officer may refund gratuity received if on re-entering service in a qualifying grade, he wishes to count former service for pension.

40. An officer who has obtained a gratuity, if re-employed in qualifying service, may either retain his gratuity, in which case his former service will not count for future pension, or refund it and count his former service.

Rules for pensions in qualifying grade generally applicable also to gratuities except Rule 7

41. All the rules, excepting Rule No. 7 regulating the grant of pension in the qualifying service shall, as far as may be, apply to the grant of gratuity in the non-qualifying grade.

Definition of qualifying service.

42. The expression 'qualifying service' denotes service which qualifies for *pension*.

Departments and officers to whom these Rules are not applicable.

43. These rules do not apply to

(*a*) The officers and men of the Brigade subject to the articles of War, including the Body Guard.

(*b*) The officers of the Police contributing to the Superannuation Fund, in respect of the service covered by the contribution.

(*c*) Officers entertained on special covenants.

Date on which the rules come into operation.

44. These rules will come into force on the $\frac{\text{1st Chingom 1069.}}{\text{15th August 1893.}}$

Huzur Cutcherry on circuit,
Courtallum,
5th August 1893.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

SCHEDULE.

(1) Employés of Pagodas, Oottuperahs and other charity institutions, on a monthly pay of less than Rs. 10.

(2) Carpenters, smiths and gardeners drawing a monthly pay less than Rs. 15.

(3) Masons and other artificers, syces, mahouts, pressmen, boat-syrangs, bearers, watchmen, scavengers and other menial servants of all sorts.

(4) Measuring peons and field peons in the Revenue Survey and Settlement Departments; and all other employés thereof on field establishment, drawing a monthly pay below Rs. 10.

Petition Rules sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah on the 26th May 1887 / 14th Edavom 1062.

1. All complaints on Revenue matters should be preferred by means of written petitions and should be presented to the officer having power to dispose of them in the first instance.

If any petition thus addressed refers to a matter which the receiving officer is not competent to dispose of, he shall refer the petitioner by endorsement to the proper officer.

2. All Revenue officers should set apart portions of certain days (not less than 3) in each week for personal communication with ryots having complaints to prefer and for the disposal of such complaints.

3. (a) If the petition should set forth matters admitting of immediate disposal, the officer receiving it should dispose of it forthwith, making a note of his order;

(b) if a reference to the records of the office is necessary for the disposal of a petition, it should as a rule be disposed of within 3 days from the date of its receipt; and

(c) if a reference to a subordinate office is necessary for local enquiry, it shall be despatched to such office not later than the day following that on which the petition is received with clear instructions to furnish the required information, which should be specified. Great care should be taken that no unnecessary references are made under this rule.

4. The officer to whom the petition is referred for enquiry under clause (c) of rule 3 should without avoidable delay make the necessary enquiry and furnish the required report. The report should be complete as far as possible, so that no further reference may be necessary on the part of the referring officer. Immediately on receipt of such report, the officer to whom the petition is addressed should dispose of the petition.

5. In the case of every such disposal, a written order should be placed on record stating the grounds of the decision and a copy of such order shall be endorsed on the petition under the seal and signature of the disposing officer or granted separately as soon after the passing of the order as practicable.

6. Every party affected by the order passed shall be entitled on his applying for them to copies of correspondence or other papers on which the officer has based his order— the copies being furnished at the expense of the applicant.

Provided however, no copies shall be granted which, by any standing orders, the officer is precluded from furnishing.

7. All copies under the foregoing rule shall as a rule be granted within 3 days at the latest from the date on which paper and fees have been produced.

8. Any party feeling aggrieved by any order passed as aforesaid shall be at liberty to appeal to the next superior authority, and eventually to the Government. Appeals.

[* Such appeal, if not falling under the Regulation of the 21st Edavom and 21st Mithunam 1062 respectively and Circular dated the 4th Auny 1063, shall lie within three months from the date of the order intended to be appealed against.]

9. No appellate authority shall receive on appeal a petition on any matter unless it is accompanied by the endorsement of the officer below or an authenticated copy of his order or unless it shall be satisfactorily proved that such officer has refused to give an endorsement or a copy of his order.

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* Vide notification dated 12th December 1893.

10. Appeal petitions should as far as possible set forth the grounds on which they are preferred, and should be accompanied by any documents which the appellant may wish to produce in support of his case.

11. If a reference is found necessary to the officer, who decided in the first instance, before the appeal can be disposed of, the petition shall be despatched to such officer for report or explanation as the case may be, and such report or explanation shall be submitted within 5 days as a rule from the date of the receipt of the requisition to report. A longer time will be necessary when the reference involves the summoning and examination of individuals and the recording of evidence or reference to a local official and these grounds shall be stated in explanation of any delay which may occur beyond the prescribed time in replying to the requisition.

12. All petitions referred by the appellate authority should be returned along with the report or reply.

13. When petitions are referred by a superior to a subordinate officer simply for consideration or disposal and not for report, the latter should still give the petitioner an endorsement embodying his order on it, so that the superior authority may be able without further reference to dispose of the petition in the event of the petitioner appealing to him.

14. When an appeal has been once disposed of, no second petition on the same object will be received unless it sets forth some new or important matter.

15. Petitions will not be received regarding any matter which forms the subject of judicial proceedings in a Court or which falls within the jurisdiction of the Courts, or is an appeal from the final decision of a Court of law, whether Civil or Criminal, relating to the administration of Civil or Criminal justice, in cases in which another mode of obtaining redress is open to the complainant under the Regulations.

16. Government will receive petitions only from principals; addresses running in the name of a Vakil or agent will receive no attention unless accompanied by due powers of attorney.

17. Anonymous petitions will as a rule not be noticed.

Miscellaneous.

18. All petitions should have the seal or the initials of the receiving officer and the dates of receipt and disposal marked on them by the officers receiving them. Where a petitioner is referred by endorsement to an officer, the dates of the receipt and re-transmission of the endorsement should likewise be noted.

19. A register in the form annexed should be kept in every office of petitions received showing the date of receipt and disposal, and abstract of its contents, and a transcript of the order passed on it. Serial numbers should be given to the petitions in the order of the dates of receipt.

20. If a complainant happens to be present when his petition is disposed of, a copy of the order shall be handed to him forthwith. In all other cases, the order or copy will be sent to the petitioner "Anchal Bearing" with the words "Endorsement on petition" *written on the cover.*

21. Superior officers when out on circuit in the districts, should see that these rules are acted upon by their subordinate officers and should in particular examine the petition register and the file of undisposed petitions and notice any neglect or unnecessary delay in keeping the former or in disposing of the latter.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Register of petitions kept in *Office for the year*

Serial No.	Name of Petitioner.	Date of petition.		Date of its receipt.		Abstract of petition.	Date of order.	Transcript of order.	Remarks.
		Date.	Month.	Date.	Month.				

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION.

In consideration of the hardship to European officers in the service of this State, arising from the prevailing high rate of exchange charged on their remittances to England, His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to sanction, as a matter of pure concession and as a temporary measure, the grant of compensation on the following terms :—

1. The compensation allowance shall be strictly confined to officers in permanant employ who have a European domicile, and who have to make actual and *bona fide* remittances on account of their families or near relatives residing in Europe and depending on them for maintenance.

2. The remittances admissible for compensation shall, in no case, exceed a moiety of the substantive salary.

3. The exchange compensation will be payable at the rate of 1*s*. 2*d*. per rupee till such time as there is a decided improvement in the market value of the rupee.

4. It is open to His Highness' Government to discontinue the above concession altogether, or restrict its scope at any time, as circumstances may render it necessary or expedient.

5. The payment of exchange compensation will be made on presentation of certificates according to prescribed forms to be issued from this office.

6. Exchange compensation will be allowed on remittances made from and after the 1st Cumbhum last, corresponding with the 11th February 1894, subject to the terms above specified.

Huzur Cutcherry,
on circuit,
Camp Muvattupuzha,
24th May 1894.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Circular.

As there seems to be some misapprehension regarding the rate at which Exchange Compensation is payable under the Circular of the 24th Ultimo, it is hereby notified that the rate is the difference between 1s. 2d. and 1s. 6d. which latter is known in British India as the privileged rate. Thus an officer remitting Sirkar Rupees 100 to Europe will receive a compensation allowance of Sirkar Rs. 28 chs. 16.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
2nd July 1894.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Notification.*

It being found expedient to fix an age limit for admission into and retirement from the public service, His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to sanction the following rules :—

(1) No one shall be entertained in the service of the State, who is above 30 years of age, provided that, in the case of candidates from the bar, the maximum age shall be extended to 35, and that the rule may be waived with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah in cases where special considerations exist.

(2) It shall be competent to Government to retire without assigning a reason an officer who has attained the age of 60 in any case in which such a step is found necessary in the interests of the service.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
6th October 1894.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Notification.

With reference to Notification No. 4965 dated the 6th October 1894, published in page 1580 of the Government Gazette of that year, it is notified, under command of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that the age limit for admission into, and retirement from, the public service does not apply to servants who are not entitled to the benefit of pensions or gratuities under the Rules.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
19th August 1895.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

* Amended by notification dated 10th August 1895.

Resolution of the Government of His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore relative to the connection of officers in the service of Government with the Press.

1. No officer in the service of Government is permitted, without the previous sanction in writing of the Government of His Highness the Maha Rajah, to become the proprietor, either in whole or in part, of any newspaper or periodical publication, or to edit or manage any newspaper or publication. Such sanction will only be given in the case of newspapers or publications mainly devoted to the discussion of topics not of a political character, such for instance as art, science or literature. The sanction will be liable to be withdrawn at the discretion of the Government.

2. Officers in the service of Government are not prohibited from contributing to the Public Press, but their position makes it incumbent upon them to contain themselves within the limits of temperate and reasonable discussion; and they are prohibited from making public, without the previous sanction of Government, any documents, papers, or information of which they may become possessed in their official capacity. In case of a departure from these rules or if the Government should consider the connection of any officer with the Press to be contrary to the public interests, his liberty to contribute will be withdrawn.

3. The Government will decide, in case of doubt, whether any engagements of officers with the Press, are consistent with the discharge of their duties to the Government.

Attengal,
21st January 1888.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Notice.

Under command of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified that, except in cases where the publication of official papers is duly authorized by Government, the communication of such documents to the Newspapers or to any private person, except as provided for in the orders relating to giving copies to interested parties, is strictly prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
7th April 1891.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Notification.

His Highness' Government having reason to believe that considerable misconception prevails in the matter of valedictory addresses, presents &c. to officers retiring from the public service, it is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that the prohibition contained in the notification dated 15th June 1891 (republished below*) is extended to the case of all officers severing their connection with the service, either temporarily or permanently.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
17 March 1896.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

* Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified that public servants are prohibited from accepting valedictory or other complimentary addresses or testimonials of any kind, when transferred or promoted from one district or office to another.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
15th June 1891.

(Signed) T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Notification.

His Highness the Maha Rajah has had under consideration the attitude which should be maintained by officers in the service of Government towards political or quasi-political movements with which they may be brought in contact. Servants of Government have not the same liberty of action as private individuals, and are bound to hold themselves aloof from many movements which are perfectly legitimate in themselves and which private persons are free to promote. Their participation in such movements is open to objection, because their connection with them is likely to create, and even to be appealed to for the purpose of creating, a false impression in the minds of ignorant persons that such movements have the countenance of Government, and because their influence with the community at large is liable to be impaired by their identifying themselves with the class by which the movement is promoted.

2. For these reasons, His Highness the Maha Rajah is pleased to command the following rules being observed by all Government servants:—

(a) As a general rule, no officer of Government should attend at a political meeting, where the fact of his presence is likely to be misconstrued or to impair his usefulness as an official.

(b) No officer of Government may take part in the proceedings of a political meeting or agitation.

(c) If in any case an officer is in doubt whether any action which he proposes to take would contravene the terms of this order, the matter should be referred to the Huzur through the Head of the Department.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
19th June 1891.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Notice.

Instances having come to the notice of His Highness' Government of public servants remaining at home on account of illness and doing there such light duties as they can, it is hereby notified under command of His Highness the Maha Rajah that this practice will not be allowed hereafter. If a public servant is so ill that he cannot attend his office or perform all the duties (whether in-door or out-door) appertaining to the post he holds, he should take such leave as he is entitled to. Medical officers attending on public servants who are unable to attend their offices are required to send sick certificates to the Head of the Department in the case of subordinate officers, and to the Dewan where the patient is the Head of a Department.

The practice of public officers absenting themselves from their offices and remaining at home on plea of doing duty there during office hours is also strictly prohibited—excepting in the case of the officers noted in the margin, for whom office accommodation is provided in their official residence or whose offices are built in close proximity to their houses on account of the nature of their duties.

The Commandant and officers of Nayar Brigade.
The Chief Engineer.
The Durbar Physician.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
14th September 1891.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Notification.

Public servants of the classes noted in the margin are hereby strictly prohibited from acquiring by purchase, bargain, mortgage, transfer or by any means directly or indirectly, any landed property or interest in any landed property within their respective jurisdictions. without the previous sanction of the Government being obtained thereto.

Judges.
Munsifs.
Dewan Peishcars and Deputy and Assistant Peishcars.
Magistrates and sub-Magistrates.
Tahsildars including Kandukrishy and Melcanganum Tahsildars or Superintendents.
Officers of the Revenue Survey and Settlement Departments.
Officers of the Public Works Department down to the grade of Sub-Overseers.
Officers of the Forest and Cardamom Departments down to the grade of Aminadars.

2. Applications for permission should state the situation, extent and nature of the land desired to be required, the tenure on which it is held, its Pattom, the tax payable thereupon, the name and address of the party from whom it is sought to be acquired, the character of the acquisition, whether by sale, mortgage or otherwise, the consideration proposed to be paid and whether the public servant has any official relations with the person from whom the land is to be acquired or with members of his family. Printed forms will be supplied from the Huzur on application.

3. This prohibition does not apply to the acquisition of land or any interest in land by individual or family succession or adoption.

4. The taking up of Government waste land by any of the classes of public servants named with a view to having it registered in his own name or for his benefit is within the meaning of Rule 1.

These rules shall apply to all Huzur officers and officers on the establishment of the High Court who draw a salary of 150 Rupees and upwards.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
10th November 1883.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

Rules regulating enquiries into the conduct of Public Servants passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the $\frac{\text{12th December 1896}}{\text{29th Vrichigom 1072}}$ in supersession of the Proceedings dated 13th November 1891, $\frac{\text{No. 5740.}}{\text{M. 2393.}}$

Preliminary.

1. For purposes of these Rules Public Servants not removable from office without the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah shall be designated 'Superior Public Servants' and all others 'Inferior Public Servants.'

PART I.

Superior Public Servants.

2. No Superior Public Servant shall be dismissed without a formal and public enquiry in the manner hereinafter described.

3. Whenever on a complaint or otherwise it is found necessary to enquire into the conduct of a Superior Public Servant, the Head of the Department or Office in which such Public Servant is employed may make a preliminary enquiry to determine whether there are grounds for a formal and public enquiry. The officer holding the preliminary enquiry may examine such records and such persons as may be necessary to find out the truth of the charge or allegation against the Public Servant concerned, and may also take a statement from such Public Servant. He may, if necessary, and if specially empowered in this behalf, summon any person to give evidence or produce any document in his possession or custody. No formal examination of witnesses is, however, necessary; but a note of the evidence shall be taken by the officer holding the enquiry.

Explanation.—A Division Peishcar is the Head of all the Departments and offices in his Division which are under his control and supervision.

4. If from the preliminary enquiry the officer making it considers that there are sufficient grounds for holding a formal and public enquiry, he shall submit a report to Government detailing the charges or specific acts of alleged misconduct which he considers should be enquired into.

5. Whenever it appears to Government from such report or otherwise that it is necessary to hold a formal and public enquiry into the conduct of a Superior Public Servant a Commission consisting of one or more officers of position shall be appointed for the purpose.

6. The Commission may be appointed by the Dewan unless the accused Public servant is an officer drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 200 and above or a Tahsildar or a Magistrate, in which case the Commission shall be appointed only with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah.

7. The conduct of the enquiry shall be regulated by the Commissioner when the Commission consists of one member only and by the President of the Commission when the same consists of more than one member.

8. The enquiry shall be held in the presence of the accused, unless the accused, after being duly served with a notice, fails, without reasonable cause, to attend.

9. The accused shall, before the commencement of the enquiry, be furnished with a list of the charges against him. He shall have the right of cross-examining all the witnesses against him and of examining his own witnesses. He shall be furnished with copies of all evidence against him, and shall have the right of putting in a statement of his defence and any documents relevant to the enquiry. He may also engage a Vakil to defend him.

10. The Commission may summon persons to give evidence or produce documents in their possession or custody either on behalf of the prosecution or the defence.

11. After the close of the enquiry the Commission shall draw up a report setting forth the evidence and its finding and submit the same with all the proceedings to the Dewan.

12. The Dewan may order further evidence to be taken or call for further explanation of the opinion of the Commission.

13. On receiving the proceedings and such further evidence or explanation as may be called for, the Dewan shall, when the Public Servant accused is one drawing Rs. 200 or above or a Tahsildar or a Magistrate, submit the same to His Highness the Maha Rajah with his opinion. In other cases, he may, if he sees sufficient reason for doing so, suspend such officer for a period not exceeding 3 months or fine him in any amount not exceeding a month's salary. If higher punishment is deemed necessary, the Dewan shall submit the case with his opinion to His Highness the Maha Rajah.

14. The Rules under this part do not apply to enquiries into the conduct of Superior Public Servants in the Judicial Department, which are regulated by rules passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 14th Meenam 1059.

PART II.

Inferior Public Servants.

15. No Inferior Public Servant shall be dismissed except on good and sufficient grounds such as fraud, dishonesty, continued and wilful negligence, gross in-subordination, offences involving moral disgrace, proved incompetency.

16. In all cases of dismissal of a Public Servant, the charge against him and the evidence in support of the charge should be reduced to writing, his defence should be either taken in or reduced to writing, and the decision or order should also be in writing. Copies of the whole of such proceedings should be maintained in the office of the dismissing authority, and should also be furnished to the person dismissed.

17. The enquiry should as far as possible be conducted in the presence of the accused Public Servant. But if the Public Servant concerned has absconded, the charge as well as the evidence in support of it and a formal order setting forth the charge and the grounds on which the dismissal is resolved on should be recorded.

18. The enquiry in all cases should be thorough and, as far as possible, in judicial form. The admission of evidence need not, however, be restricted by the law of judicial evidence. All evidence which, in the opinion of the enquiring officer, conduces to moral conviction regarding the guilt or innocence of the accused Public Servant may be admitted.

19. It is not enough that the Public Servant accused should be told of the charge he has to meet: he should be told also of the evidence and arguments in support of the charge before he is required to defend himself. The accused person may be examined in the form of questions and answers. But this does not deprive him of his right to place on record a full written statement of his defence.

PART III.

General.

20. In dealing with Public Servants the following general directions should be borne in mind:—

A. As a general rule no Public Servant should be dismissed on mere suspicion or on grounds which are not capable of being stated. A compromising suspicion is, in some cases, sufficient reason for removing a Public Servant from the service of Government. In such cases, the Public Servant should not be dismissed with disgrace, but allowed to resign, or simply relieved of his office—the exact case against him being carefully recorded, so that he may, if possible, satisfy any other employer who has the means of livelihood in his gift.

B. As a rule no old servants—especially those who have earned or nearly earned their pensions—shall be dismissed except upon very strong proof of serious misconduct. It should be borne in mind that the sudden beggary of a man whose working days are drawing to a close is as serious an exercise of power as a penal sentence of a Court of Justice, and should not be inflicted hap-hazard principles.

C. In all departmental enquiries, consideration should be given to the previous character of the Public Servant concerned, and especially to any specific instances of good or bad service that may have been officially noted in his case. It would, apart from the question of evidence, work well for the service if Public Servants were able to feel that a good character and acts of good service would stand them in real stead when their conduct is exposed to question. The admission, however, of evidence of previous bad character requires great caution. Care should be taken that a weak case is not unduly supported by reference to previous punishments for misconduct too slight for confidence that it received close attention.

D. Controlling and appellate authorities to whom orders of dismissal are submitted for confirmation or an appeal should remember that they have an individual resoponsibility of their own. They must of course on certain points place confidence on the judgment of the officer who has personally conducted the enquiry, but they should withhold this confidence unless it is clear from the proceedings that the inquiring officer has acted with care and fairness. No defects in the record of enquiry should be passed over with such reflection as that the inquiring officer is a very careful man and that he probably knows a good deal more about the case than he has been able to say. If there are such defects the case should be remanded for further enquiry, and the controlling officer should commit himself to no opininon of his own till the case is as complete as it can be made.

E. In regard to dismissals based on facts or inferences elicited at a judicial trial, it should be remembered that though in some cases the conduct of some Public Servant is so mixed up with the matter under adjudication that any after enquiry into it by the Head of his department would be superfluous, what oftener happens is, that some censure is passed on a Public Servant in a side remark from the bench which he has no opportunity of answering or which the presiding officer may not have thought of sufficient importance to require verification. It would be extremely hazardous and unfair to accept such a remark as a deliberate judgment. As a general rule, therefore, a Public Servant, unless himself convicted at a judicial trial, has a right to defend himself departmentally against any imputation that he may have therein incurred.

F. In case of dismissal on the ground of continued negligence or incompetency, instances of such negligence or incompetency should have been placed on record before the present intention to dismiss was conceived and gross insubordination should be such as cannot be atoned for by an apology or otherwise. Cases of inefficiency should, as a rule, be met by a re-adjustment of the duties of the Public Servant without recourse to the harsh steps of removal from office. In cases of dismissal for inefficiency or insubordination the above rules should be followed especially the rule requiring that the charge should be reduced to writing and the explanation of the subordinate should be taken in writing and duly considered.

G. No Public Servant shall be removed from service on the ground of ill-health or of physicial incompetence to perform his duties unless he has undergone medical examination and unless a certificate to his unfitness for further performance of his duties has been obtained. In all such cases the Public Servant so removed shall be granted the pension or retiring allowance to which he is entitled at the date of such removal.

21. These rules do not apply to punishments other than dismissal—such as, degradation, suspension, fine &c. But the general principles above indicated should, as far as possible, be followed. Suspension from office should always be for a definite period.

22. A Public Servant once dismissed upon just grounds shall be permanently excluded from Government employ.

23. These rules do not apply to peons and other menial servants, and to servants in temporary establishments. But even in respect of these servants, responsible officers are expected to exercise a fair and impartial consideration of the case.

Rules relative to vindication by Public Servants of their public acts or character from defamatory attacks, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 9th February 1897. / 29th Makarom 1072.

I. No officer, is permitted without obtaining the previous authorization of Government, to have recourse to the Courts for the vindication of his public acts, or of his character, as a public functionary, from defamatory attacks. In giving authority to institute proceedings, the Government will decide whether the circumstances of the case are such that the Government should bear the costs of the proceedings, Civil or Criminal; or leave the officer to institute the prosecution or suit at his own expense; and in the latter case, it will also determine, in the event of the matter being decided by the Courts in the officer's favour, whether he should be recouped by Government the whole or any part of the costs of the action.

II. The ruling above laid down does not affect an officer's right to defend his private dealings or behaviour in any way that he may be advised; but his official reputation is in the charge of the Government which he serves, and it is for that Government to decide in each case whether the institution of proceedings to vindicate his public acts or character is necessary or expedient.

III. Under no circumstances should any public servant submit explanations touching his official proceedings to the newspapers.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Notice.

Under command of His Highness the Maha Rajah, public servants are prohibited from raising or assisting or otherwise taking part in raising subscriptions in connection with His Highness' tours throughout the country.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
5th April 1897.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Notification.

It is hereby notified that with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah the following arrangements for the disposal of papers in the Huzur Cutcherry are made with effect from the $\frac{\text{1st Vykasi 1073}}{\text{13th May 1898}}$.

1. All official communications (except those received from the Palace and the Resident) and all other covers addressed to the Dewan without *name* (whether in English or Vernacular) shall be received by the Chief Secretary to Government. The Chief Secretary shall open them, and, with such directions as may be deemed necessary, distribute them to the several Departments.

2. A box with an opening on the top sufficient to admit of papers being put in shall be kept in the Chief Secretary's room. Petitioners are required to put their petitions in the box on all working days between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. The box shall be opened at 2 P. M. daily and the contents dealt with as in the first para.

3. All papers received under paras 1 and 2 shall before distribution be stamped with the Huzur date stamp.

4. All important papers and all other papers requiring the Dewan's orders shall be submitted to the Dewan within 3 days at the latest with all connected papers. Petitions shall as a rule be disposed o or submitted to the Dewan for orders on the next working day.

5. If any petitioner wishes to be heard he shall state the same in his petition.

6. The papers excepted in the first para and D. O.s shall be delivered to the Dewan or at his residence.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
2nd May 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Notice.

Several appeals and petitions that recently came for hearing before the Dewan had to be adjourned owing to the absence of Vakils engaged by the parties. Vakils do not apply for leave or intimate the cause of their absence previous to the dates fixed for hearing. This irregularity puts not only their clients but also opposite parties and their Vakils to great inconvenience and often to additional expense. To mitigate the evils arising from the absence of Vakils, the following rule is passed.

No application for adjournment made by a Vakil shall be complied with, except in case of sickness duly certified by a medical officer or Vydian recognised under the Medical Grant-in-aid rules.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
11th May 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Rules for the grant of waste lands for cereal cultivation within the Cardamom Reserve, sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah on the 4th May 1898.

1. Waste lands on the Cardamom Hills not fit for cardamom cultivation—that is to say, grass lands and swamps—may be granted for cereal cultivation for periods of three years to persons who have holdings of cardamom lands, but not to others.

2. The waste lands so granted, shall be subject to an annual assessment of ½ British Rupee per acre of dry and 1 British Rupee per acre of wet land.

3. The ryots' interest in such lands shall extend only to the produce raised on them.

4. The maximum grant to one person shall be limited to 5 acres of wet land and 20 acres of dry land.

5. The tax shall be payable in four instalments, viz., Avany, Kartigai, Thye and Chittray.

6. Arrears of tax will be recovered under the provisions of Regulation I of 1068.

7. Dwelling houses or other buildings may be put upon lands so granted, provided they shall be removed by the owners whenever the Government orders such removal.

8. Timber required for building purposes will be charged seigniorage at the usual rates.

Exception. (1) Saplings under 4 Perukkams girth may be cut free of seigniorage.
Exception. (2) Firewood is also free.
9. Ryots coming from British India must obtain pass from one of the Cardamom Natamakars.
10. The Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills shall exercise the powers of a Dewan Peishcar with respect to these lands.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
12th May 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Circular.

It is observed that acting incumbents in charge of departments or offices during the temporary absence of the permanent officers, make proposals which involve additional expenditure or departure from existing arrangements. This is undesirable and should be avoided, save under exceptional circumstances.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
19th May 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Circular.

It has been found that public servants of various grades make direct representations to the Dewan in regard to their prospects and other official matters. This practice is objectionable and is clearly opposed to the Huzur Circular dated 4th Kanni 1063 which prohibits all subordinate officers from making any representations to the Dewan *except through their official superiors.* The rule should in future be strictly followed and any representation made in violation of the same will not be noticed. Tahsildars and other responsible officers may, in cases of emergency or matters of exceptional importance, address the Dewan direct, forwarding copies of their reports to their official superiors. It is the duty of the officer forwarding to the Dewan any petition presented to him by his subordinates to see that it is couched in proper language and contains no reflections upon others.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
19th May 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Notification.

Under section 63 of the Registration Regulation I of 1070, the following Rule has with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah been added to para 23 of the Registration Rules.

Rule 23 A. On the death of the presenting party or of his nominee the Director of Registration may order the return of the document to the heir of the deceased on production of the receipt and of a certificate of heirship from the Proverthikar of the village in which the deceased resided. When the receipt is lost, the person certified to be the heir, may be allowed to receive the document on his making a declaration and signing the counterfoil as prescribed in the first para of Rule 23.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
21st May 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

The following Rules regarding the grant of subsistence allowance to public servants under suspension and acting allowance in certain cases, have been passed with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah.

1. When a public servant is suspended pending enquiry into his conduct, subsistence allowance may be granted to him at a rate not exceeding one-quarter of his salary. No public servant under suspension can however claim this allowance as of right.

2. If the public servant suspended is in temporary employ, subsistence allowance not exceeding the rate authorised by rule (1) may be granted with the previous sanction of Government.

3. A public servant suspended as a penalty for misconduct is entitled to no salary during the period of suspension.

4. The salary of a public servant who is dismissed ceases absolutely from the date of his dismissal; no allowances may be granted to him for any period occupied in his prosecution of appeals against the order dismissing him.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in Rules 3 and 4 if the suspension of a public servant as a penalty for misconduct is, upon reconsideration or appeal, held to have been unjustifiable or not wholly justifiable, or if public servant dismissed from office or suspended pending enquiry into his alleged misconduct is, after enquiry, or upon reconsideration or appeal, reinstated, the Government may grant to such public servant for the period of his absence from duty:—

(1) if the public servant is honorably acquitted, full salary;

(2) otherwise, such portion of his salary as may be considered expedient.

6. When an officer is suspended or dismissed by an authority whose decision is liable to appeal or revision, the arrangements made for the conduct of business shall be temporary until the result of appeal or revision is known, the allowances to the acting incumbents being regulated by the provisions of the General Leave Rules. If in such cases the order of suspension or dismissal is confirmed, full pay may be granted to the acting officers with retrospective effect.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
29th May 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Rules regarding the presentation of appeals by public servants under suspension or dismissal.

1. Appeals against orders of suspension or dismissal wherever they are allowed, should be preferred within one month from the date on which such order is communicated to the servant concerned, exclusive of the time required for obtaining copies of the order and of records.

2. When a public servant is suspended or dismissed, a copy of the order shall be furnished to him within one week. Applications for copies of records should be promptly attended to and should in no case be delayed longer than 2 weeks.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
2nd June 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Circular.

Instances having come to the notice of Government of attempts at irregular and fraudulent franking of covers Heads of Departments are requested to authorize any two persons in their offices and in the offices subordinate to them to frank all official covers the names of these individuals being sent with a specimen of their signature, to the Anchal Superintendent who has been directed to issue orders to all Anchal Masters to accept only letters franked by public servants so authorized. Whenever it is found necessary to make changes in the persons authorized to frank the names of the substitutes with the specimen of their signatures should be sent to the Anchal Superintendent from time to time.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
2nd June 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Circular.

As complaints are frequently received of delay in payment of compensation awarded for lands assumed for public purposes, it is directed that when the amount of compensation is *finally* settled, the usual communication requesting sanction to pay the money should be submitted to the Huzur within 2 weeks from the date of such settlement and that within a week from the date of the receipt of the Huzur sanction a notice be served on the person to whom the amount is payable requiring him to appear in person or by a duly authorised agent on a date to be specified therein and receive the amount due.

The procedure if strictly followed, would remove the hardship of which the parties concerned now complain. Government, therefore, trust that the Division Peishcars will pay particular attention to the matter.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
17th June 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Notification.

Under clause (a) section 7 of Regulation I of 1059, it is hereby notified that His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to remit for the convenience of the public, from and after the 15th Auni 1073 the stamp duty in excess of two annas on all indemnity notes executed by consignees on taking delivery of parcels from the Sirkar Transit as per Notice No. 67 dated 16th June 1898 published in the Travancore Government Gazette.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
22nd June 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Notice.

Instances of grants of land in Anjenad by the Pooniat Chief having come to the knowledge of Government, notice is hereby given that the Chief has no right over the tract, and persons dealing with him cannot thereby acquire any legal title in respect of such grants.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
25th June 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Circular.

With reference to the Circular dated the 2nd June 1898, it is further notified that officers who have to move constantly on circuit may authorize an additional clerk to frank all covers for them while out on circuit, if such a course is found necessary, and that the changes that may from time to time be made among the clerks authorised to frank, may be communicated to the local Anchal Office.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
4th July 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Circular.

With reference to the Circular dated 2nd June 1898, it is observed that the above circular does not apply to the franking of covers by the Heads of Departments or of offices, or to public servants who, by virtue of their appointments, have the power of franking, but only to cases where that power is delegated to clerks and other subordinates.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
4th July 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Rules for the sale of waste land on the Travancore Hills, for coffee and tea cultivation, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 7th July 1898.

1. Waste land, in which no rights of private proprietorship or exclusive occupancy exist and which may not be reserved as hereinafter provided, may until future notice, be sold under the following rules:—

2. Applications for lands shall be addressed to the Dewan of Travancore, and shall comprise the following particulars :—

(a) The estimated area of the lot applied for,

(b) The situation of the lot and its boundaries, as accurately as can be stated.

3. No lot shall exceed 500 acres. But any person may apply for several contiguous lots, each not exceeding the above limits.

4. Every lot shall be compact and shall include no more than one tract of land capable of being surrounded by a ring fence, and when the lot touches a public road, navigable river, canal, or backwater, the length of the road or water frontage shall not exceed

one-half of the depth of the lot, and in all other cases the blocks shall be so laid out that, as far as practicable, their length shall not exceed half their depth.

5. No lot shall be sold until it has been demarcated with durable boundary marks, and surveyed.

6. If on receipt of an application under Rule 2, the Dewan has reason to believe, that the lot applied for is saleable under these rules, he shall call upon the applicant to give such security, not exceeding the estimated cost of the demarcation and survey, by deposit of cash or otherwise as may be deemed necessary and sufficient, to provide for the contingency referred to in Rule 11, unless the land has been already surveyed and demarcated. A deposit paid as above required will be refunded at the sale under Rule 13.

7. If the applicant fails to furnish security under Rule 6 within (6) weeks from the date of demand, his application shall be null and void.

8. On receipt of the security required under Rule 6, the Dewan shall, as soon as possible, cause the land applied for to be demarcated and surveyed. He shall then advertise the lot for sale on a given day to be fixed so as to admit of the notice required in Rule 9 being given.

9. The advertisement shall be in English and Malayalam and shall specify the locality, extent and boundaries of the lot, the annual assessment, and the place, time and conditions of sale. It shall be posted for 3 months on the land itself as well as on the neighbouring villages, in the office of the Dewan, the Dewan Peishcar and the Tahsildar of the Taluk and in the nearest Police office. The Dewan shall, at his discretion, fix the time and place of sale, and may alter both if necessary, provided that not less than 14 days' notice be publicly given of every such alteration, and that no land be sold until it has been advertised, as aforesaid, for 3 full months. A notification of the intended sale shall also be inserted in the Travancore Gazette.

10. The Dewan shall send a written notice of the place and time of sale, as also any alteration under the provisions of Rule 9 to the applicant, but no sale shall be disturbed in consequence of the non-receipt of such notice, or delayed in consequence of the non-appearance of the applicant.

11. An applicant withdrawing his application prior to the sale of the lot, will be entitled to the refund of so much only of his deposit, where deposit has been paid by him under Rule 6, as may not have been expended. Where no deposit has been paid, he will still be liable to make good any expense which the Sirkar may have incurred, in consequence of his application and its withdrawal.

12. On the withdrawal of an application, it shall be discretional with the Dewan to proceed with the sale of the lot or not as he considers best for the public interests.

13. The upset price shall be ten British Rupees an acre to include all survey expenses. If the original applicant (who may have paid the deposit) be the purchaser, he shall receive credit for his deposit in payment: otherwise the amount of deposit shall be paid to him from the sale proceeds.

14. If, before the time of sale, no claim of private proprietorship or of exclusive occupancy, or of any other right incompatible with the sale of the lot under these rules be preferred, the lot shall, as advertised, be put up to auction and sold to the highest bidder above the upset price subject to an annual assessment of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Queen's Rupee on every acre of land granted; the assessment being

payable, either from the first year after the date of completion of sale, where the grantee does not bind himself to cultivate or to clear any specific portion of the grant within a specified time; or from the sixth year after the date where the grantee binds himself to clear and plant a quarter of the land within the first 3 years, failing which, the whole of the assessment shall be levied in the 4th year, or in other words, the assessment will be levied from the date of completion of sale in arrears.

15. The successful bidder shall immediately on the sale being declared, pay down 10 per cent of the price and the residue of the purchase money shall be paid in full within 30 days.

16. The sale shall be conducted under, and subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The highest bidder above the upset price shall be the purchaser of the lot; and if any dispute arise between two or more bidders at the same price, the lot shall be immediately put up again at the last preceding undisputed bidding and resold.

(2) If the purchaser shall pay to the Sirkar the residue of his purchase money, he shall thereupon be placed in position of the lot, pending the issue of title-deed.

(3) All persons desirous of becoming purchasers are to satisfy themselves as to the identity, correct description, and the measurement and boundaries of the premises previous to the sale; as, by having the lot knocked down to him, the purchaser thereof shall be held to have waived all objections to the lot embracing any tract unfit for cultivation, to any mistakes that may afterwards appear to have been made in the description of the lot, as well as to any other error whatever in the particulars of the property.

(4). If the purchase shall not be completed by the 30th day from the day of sale, the purchaser shall pay to the Sirkar interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum on the remainder of his purchase money, from the day of sale until the purchase shall be completed, without prejudice, nevertheless, to the right of sale reserved by the 5th condition, if the purchase money be not paid within one year.

(5) If the purchaser shall neglect or refuse to comply with the above conditions or any of them, his deposit money shall be forfeited and retained by the Sirkar, and the Sirkar shall be at liberty to resell the lot either by public auction or by private contract, without the necessity of previously tendering a conveyance to the purchaser and the deficiency, if any, arising from such resale together with all expenses attending it, shall be made good by the purchaser at the present sale, who shall so neglect or refuse, as and for liquidated damages.

17. Claims of private proprietorship or of exclusive occupancy or of any right affecting the sale of the land under the rules, shall be disposed of under the provisions of Regulation II of the year 10 0.

18. Reserves of grazing and forest land, of land for the growth of firewood, for building sites, for the growth of timber, &c., or required for other special purpose, are not to be sold under these rules without the express sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah.

19. As soon as land has been purchased in auction, a grant shall be made to the purchaser (provided he shall have paid his purchase money in full).

20. Arrears of annual assessment on the lands sold shall be recoverable in the same manner as arrears of ordinary land revenue.

21. Lands sold under these rules shall continue subject to all general taxes and local rates payable by law or custom.

22. Lands sold under these rules shall be held in perpetuity as heritable or transferable property; but every case of transfer shall be made known to the Sirkar who shall have the right of apportioning the tax if a portion of the holding is transferred.

23. The existing and customary rights of the Sirkar, of other proprietors and of the public, in existing roads and paths and in streams running through or bounding lands sold under these rules are reserved, and in no way affected by the sale of such lands, under these rules.

24. Nothing contained in these rules shall be held to debar the Sirkar from granting waste lands on Puttah, Cowle, or otherwise at discretion as heretofore.

SIGN MANUAL.

Notice.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, the Rules passed under date the 4th June 1898 for the grant of waste lands for cereal cultivation have been extended so as to apply to all waste lands on the Cardamom Hills whether within or without the Reserve.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum.
11th July 1898.

For the Dewan,
P. THANU PILLAI,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Circular.

It is observed that old and unserviceable articles are sometimes sold in auction by the P. W. and other Departments of the State without notices being published in the Government Gazette previously. As it is important that in all such cases sufficient previous intimation should be given to the public, Heads of Departments are requested to arrange for notices being invariably published in the Gazette. The notices should give the number and description of the articles proposed to be sold, the date and place of auction and other necessary particulars.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
8th July 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Notification.

Under sanction of His Highness the Majah Raja, it is hereby notified that it is the duty of qualified officers of every Department of the State to superintend all Government examinations, whether departmental or otherwise, if they are requested by Government to do so; and that no officer is entitled to claim any remuneration for such superintendence.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum.
20th July 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Notification.

Cases of unauthorised mining of minerals such as mica and plumbago, which are Royalties under the Royal Proclamation dated $\frac{\text{14th June 1881}}{\text{2nd Mithunom 1056}}$ having come to the notice of Govern-

ment, it is hereby notified that prospecting for or mining of metals and minerals whether in Sircar or private lands is hereby prohibited, except under a license from Government.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 30th July 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Under section 22, clause f, and section 33, clause 12, of Regulation II of 1068, the following Rule has been passed and is published for general information.

All hunting and shooting within the Teak Plantations at Malayattur, Koney and Arienkavu is prohibited from the 1st Chingom 1074 except with the permission in writing of the Forest Officer in charge of the Plantations.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 3rd August 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Circular.

When officers are appointed on probation for specified periods, it is the duty of the Heads of Departments under whom they are placed to closely watch and observe the manner in which they perform their duties, and, in respect of officers whose appointment vests in Government, to submit special reports to Government. Such reports should be full and contain specific particulars indicative of the degree of the character, intelligence, industry, and aptitude for work generally of the officers concerned. In the case of Tahsildars the quality and quantity of work done by them during the probationary period under the following heads should be specially noted:—the disposal of revenue cases, the collection of revenue (current and arrears), the examination of Proverti granaries and treasuries, the inspection and checking of Taluk and Proverti accounts, the supervision over religious and charitable institutions and the disposal of criminal cases.

The above reports should be submitted to Government one month before expiry of the probationary period.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 23rd August 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Circular.

It has been brought to the notice of Government that much inconvenience is caused to the public and the officers of the Registration Department owing to the failure of stamp vendors to furnish single stamps of the values required for instruments. The attention of all stamp vendors is therefore drawn to Huzur Circular No. 1 of 20th Avani 1064, and it is directed that every vendor of stamps (licensed or *ex-officio*) shall keep a sufficient supply of stamps of the several values for which there is or is likely to be demand and shall, as a rule, furnish to applicants single stamps of the required values. When, in any case, (and such cases must be very rare) this is not possible, the vendor shall supply the smallest number of stamps which he can furnish so as to make up the required amount and grant to the purchaser a certificate under his signature stating

his inability to supply a single stamp of the proper value. Any inattention to these directions will be severely dealt with.

The Division Peishcars should during their tours of inspection satisfy themselves that the above instructions are strictly followed and note the fact in their Circuit Diaries.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
25th August 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

Whereas, by the Notification of the 19th Chingom 1064 No. 9842 published in the Government Gazette of the 27th idem, portions of the Vembanad and other back-waters were allowed to be reclaimed on condition that the grant is to be tax-free for five years from date of registry and is to be subject to half para assessment per para of land till altered at the revenue settlement, and whereas in view of the commencement of settlement operation already in some of the taluks on whose borders such reclamations have been or may be made, it is expedient to modify the above terms in the interests of the persons concerned, His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to sanction the following:—

In the taluks where settlement operations have been commenced, applications for lands on Ninthem (free of tax) for purposes of reclamation shall be made to the Dewan Peishcar, Revenue Settlement, his local Assistant or the respective Supervisors within whose jurisdiction the lands may be situate.

The lands will be registered on the following conditions:—on Ninthem (free of tax) for the first five years, and on half para assessment for another five years, and full assessment thereafter.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
3rd September 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

The following rule is passed with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah.

In all cases of promotion or transfer with an increase of pay, the officer promoted or transferred is not entitled to draw the pay of the office to which he is promoted or transferred until he actually joins his new office.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
13th September 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that lands held on Payattupattom tenure in the Periyar and Peermade villages on which coffee, tea or cinchona is or may be grown will be dealt with in respect of assessment under the Coffee Land Rules.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
13th September 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

The following Rules shall be observed by merchants and others making use of the shed (godown) at the Port of Trivandrum.

Rent, as specified below, must be paid to the Kuduchandram Superintendent at Valiathoray before goods are removed. In the event of goods being left in the godown for more than a month, the owner or consignee or his agent must pay the rent within the first three days of the ensuing Malabar month to the Superintendent.

In case of default, the Superintendent shall serve a notice in writing on the owner, or consignee or his agent calling upon him to pay the rent within a specified time, not exceeding 14 days; and should he disregard the notice or fail to pay the rent, the goods or such portion of them as may be necessary shall be sold by public auction and the rent, plus 10 per cent, shall be recovered from the proceeds of sale.

2. Storage of salt-fish, dried prawns, inflammable oils, gunpowder, explosives and goods of a highly dangerous character will not be allowed in the godown.

3. The rates will be as follows:—

For the first month—Single rates per week as per schedule.
For the second month—Double rates per week as per schedule.
For the third month—Treble rates and for every succeeding month, proportionately increased rates.

Fractions of a week to be counted as one week.

Schedule.

Rice, Paddy, Ginger, Turmeric, Pepper and other bag cargo ...	Annas 12 per 100 bags per week or less.
Copra, Ginger, Pepper, Turmeric &c. in robbins	Rupee 1 as. 4 per 100 robbins per week or less.
Coir yarn and Fibre in bales ...	Rupee 1 as. 8 per 100 bales per week or less.
Coir yarn in bundles and dholls...	Rupee 1 as. 4 per 100 cwts. per week or less.
All other goods	Annas 2 per ton of 40 c. ft. per week.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
22nd November 1897.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Rules for the grazing of foreign cattle on the Cardamom and Peermade Hills, in supersession of those passed under date the 31st July 1891.

I. Foreign cattle are permitted to graze on the Cardamom and Peermade Hills on payment of a fee of three annas per head.

Calves are exempt from tax.

II. The tax must be paid in advance to the Sirkar Agent at Kombay, who will issue a license on a printed form stating the number of cattle, the amount received and the place at which they are to graze.

III. Cattle found on the hills without a license or in excess of the number allowed in the license will be charged double fees.

IV. Cattle found grazing in a place other than that mentioned in the license will be charged a fine of three annas per head.

When on account of scarcity of grass or water, it is desired to move cattle from the grazing ground mentioned in the license to

another spot, an application for permission should be made to the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills, with the license.

V. The Manager of each estate is granted the right of grazing 500 heads of foreign cattle free of tax. This right is transferable.

Free licenses will be granted on application to the Superintendent of Cardamom Hills.

Exception.—Cardamom gardens are not considered as estates.

Any excess of cattle found over the number granted in such free license is subject to the fees and penalties as above.

VI. Cattlemen must produce their license when called upon to do so by a Sirkar servant.

VII. The frontier guards or Chowkai officers will count the number of cattle entering Travancore and sign the license certifying the number they pass and recovering any fees.

VIII. The license will be in force from 18th Panguny to the end of Adi, provided the cattle remain on the Hills. When cattle leave the Hills, the license will be given up at the frontier and cancelled. If it is desired to bring the cattle back to the Hills the fees must be paid a second time and new license obtained.

IX. If the Government dues are not promptly paid cattle will be impounded and auctioned; if any balance remains after settling the Government claims, it will be paid over to the owner. The officer receiving fees and penalties will grant a receipt in a printed form.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
29th Nov. 1897.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Rules for the Connemara market in supersession of those dated 11th December 1891 sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the $\frac{\text{23th November 1897.}}{\text{14th Vrichigom 1073.}}$

The market shall be open for the use of all persons of both sexes without distinction of caste or creed.

2. The market shall be open on all days of the week, the market hours being from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M.

3. The stalls shall be leased or let by auction to the highest bidder by the Trivandrum Town Improvement Committee. But ordinarily no more than one stall shall be given to any one person.

The Committee may let for trade "standings" in such covered places within the market enclosures as they may think fit by auction to the highest bidder, but ordinarily not more than one standing to one perosn.

A license in writing for the opening of each stall or standing will be given by the President to the highest bidder in the form hereto annexed. No article shall be sold or exposed for sale in any place other than a stall or standing set apart and licensed for the purpose of selling such articles. The expression "a standing" shall include any place, space or accommodation other than a stall which may be allotted or allowed to any person resorting to the market for the purpose of sitting thereat as a seller of goods or wares or for the purpose of placing thereon any stand, bench, board, tray or other like thing.

"Standings" in the open spaces may be let for the sale of petty articles to the extent the space and order allowed would permit. The letting in this case shall ordinarily be for a day only and renewable daily and the hire shall be one chuckram per basket or a cooly-load of merchandise.

4. The rent shall be payable on the 1st of each Malayalam month, in advance for that month, in default of which the lease shall be liablé to forfeiture and the lessee held responsible for any loss which may be sustained by a resale of the lease either by public auction or private contract, as well as for the arrears. He shall also be liable to ejection after the first day of the month for which no advance payment is made,—his possession having ceased with the last day of the previous month.

5. No tenant or occupier of any stall or standing in the market shall bring or cause to be brought into the market any goods, provisions or marketable commodities except such as are intended for sale in the market nor shall he for any longer time or in any other manner than shall be reasonably necessary for the conveyance of such goods, provisions or marketable commodities to or from such stall or standing, place or deposit or cause or allow to be deposited in any passage or place adjoining such stall or standing or elsewhere in the market or in any of the immediate approaches thereto any hamper, crate, basket, box, barred or other receptacle for any goods brought into such market for the purpose of sale or of exposure for sale.

6. No tenant or occupier of any stall or standing shall cause or allow any goods, provisions, marketable commodities or articles to be deposited or exposed for sale in the stall or standing so as to obstruct the passage of any person or of any goods, provisions, marketable commodities, or articles in or through the market or any part thereof.

7. Every tenant or occupier of a stall shall cause the same to be kept in a cleanly condition, and shall allow no refuse or garbage to remain about it but shall cause the same to be put in a tub, box or casket and to be carried to the proper receptacle.

8. Every tenant and occupier and every servant of a tenant or occupier of a stall shall at all times be decently and properly dressed when present in the market.

9. No tenant or occupier of a stall at which meat or fish is sold shall sit in or upon his stall so as to be in contact with such meat or fish.

10. No person shall occupy or use any stall or standing except as the immediate tenant or occupier thereof from the Committee. No person not being the immediate tenant or occupier from the Committee or an employé of such tenant or occupier shall sell or offer or expose for sale or otherwise, articles in or upon any stall.

No person shall assign or sub-let or otherwise part with the possession of any stall or standing to another.

11. Every tenant of a stall or standing who shall employ another person to carry on his business at such stall or standing on his behalf and as his substitute shall register with the Market Sergeant and from time to time keep so registered the name of every such employé who may for the time being be deputed to act for him as aforesaid.

He shall forthwith cease to employ at such stall or standing as such substitute as aforesaid any person whose employment in that capacity may be prohibited in writing by the President of the Committee.

12. No person shall hold any sale by auction in the market without the written consent of the President.

13. No person who is not a tenant or occupier of a stall or standing shall sell articles by sample in the market or its approaches the bulk being elsewhere or shall in the market tout for or take an order for, any article.

14. No person whether an occupier or not shall obstruct or lay hand on persons resorting to the market in soliciting their custom.

15. No person shall hawk, carry about or cry any article whatever for sale in the market. No person for the purpose of attracting purchasers to his stall or standing shall use any bell or noisy instrument whatever.

16. No person shall bring any dog or knowingly permit any dog to follow him into the market.

17. No person shall in the market whistle, shout or make use of any violent, obscene, abusive, disgusting or offensive language.

18. No person shall in the market smoke or spit the juice of "pan supari"

19. No person shall remove any meat or offal from the market without first wrapping the same up in cloth or paper so that it shall not be exposed to the public view.

20. No person resorting to the market as a buyer or seller or as a cooly shall at any time refuse, neglect or omit to comply with any reasonable directions of the Market Sergeant for the maintenance of order and regularity.

21. No weights and measures other than those according to recognized local standard of weights and measures, and stamped by such officer as Government may appoint for the purpose shall be used or kept in the market.

22. No person shall deliver to a purchaser any goods or articles of a less weight or measure than has been represented or that have been fraudulently or deceptively packed.

23. No putrid or unwholesome article of consumption shall be sold in the market or stored therein. The Market Sergeant shall under such general orders as the Committee may pass from time to time be at liberty to summarily remove or destroy all such articles and the lessee shall have no claim for compensation for any loss arising therefrom.

24. No person afflicted with leprosy or other loathsome or contagious disease will be admitted into the market either as vendor or purchaser or spectator or for the purpose of begging. All such persons shall be summarily ejected. Known depredators will likewise be excluded from the market.

25. No carriage or cart or cycle or other vehicle, or horse or other animal will be allowed to enter the enclosed area.

26. These Rules will come into force from the first day of Makarom 1073.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
3rd December 1897.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Form of License to be issued.

License No.

Subject to the Rules now in force or which may hereafter be brought into force in the Connemara Market
is hereby licensed to sell in that market
in stall No. for one year from this date in consideration of a monthly rent of Rupee payable in advance.

This license should be in the possession of the licensee who is required to produce it whenever required by a Government servant authorized to inspect the same. A breach of any of the Rules of the market entails forfeiture of this license and summary ejection.

Trivandrum,
T. I. C's Office.
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President,
Town Improvement Committee.

Rules for Medical Scholarships for Women of Travancore.*

1. During the nine years beginning with 1st October 1892, the Travancore Government will grant two scholarships to enable young

* Modified by Notification dated 28th December 1892.

women, born and educated in Travancore, to study for the certificate of Apothecary or a medical degree, and two scholarships to enable young women, being natives of and educated in Travancore, to study for the certificate of Hospital Ass stant.

2. The scholars must pursue their studies in the Madras Medical College and will be under the supervision of the Committee of the Madras Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

3. The age of a candidate must not exceed 21 years on the 1st July of the year to which the scholarship appertains.

4. A candidate must possess the general educational qualifications prescribed for the certificate or diploma for which she agrees to study.

5. Candidates must produce certificates of qualification for the profession of medicine and satisfactory testimonials of character, and they should state the vernacular or vernaculars they know.

6. The Government will suspend a scholarship on the recommendation of the Committee if the holder of it misbehaves in any way, shows a want of zeal, or is likely to prove inefficient.

7. The scholarship for the apothecary grade or for a diploma will carry a monthly stipend of Rs. ·0 tenable for 4 years. Each scholar will be provided with the necessary books and instruments subject to a limit of Rs. ·80, on an indent signed by the Principal of the Medical College and approved by the Committee. Scholars must bear their own travelling expenses.

8. The scholarship for the Hospital Assistant grade will carry a monthly stipend of Rs. 3· tenable for three years Each scholar will be provided with the necessary books and instruments subject to a limit of Rs. 60 on an indent signed by the Principal of the Medical College and approved by the Committee.

9. [† The successful candidate for a scholarship will be required to enter into an agreement to serve, when qualified, the Travancore Government for a period of five years. In the event of a stipendiary scholar resigning, being dismissed or failing to go through her course from any cause except illness or accident, she shall refund the amount drawn plus a penalty rate of 20 per cent in addition, to the Travancore Government. In the event of one who has been a stipendiary scholar resigning an appointment, or declining to join an appointment any time after she passes out of the College and before the completion of her compulsory period of service, she shall refund a sum proportionate to the period of service which she has failed to complete.]

10. The scholarships will be awarded by the Madras Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. In awarding scholarships, due consideration will be given to the position taken by a candidate in the public examination, which is the general test of the Medical Grade for which the candidate purposes to study.

11. Applications for scholarships should be addressed to the Secretary to the Madras Committee of the Lady Dufferin Fund not later than the 1·th September 1892.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
31st August 1892.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Notification.

Under sanction of Highness the Maha Rajah, the following additions to and modifications of the Rules dated 31st August 1892 for Medical scholarships for the Women of Travancore, have been made :—

1. In future all candidates for these scholarships are required to appear in person before the Principal of the Madras Medical College

† Vide notification dated 15th July 1898.

or other selecting authority who will judge their physical fitness for the Medical profession.

2. The earliest age at which a candidate will be allowed to compete for the Scholarship will be 21 years and

3. The Scholarship for the Hospital Assistant grade will be tenable for four years, in conformity with the new rules of the Madras Medical Department extending the period of study for that grade.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
28th Dec. 1892.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Notification.

With a view to supplement the relief afforded by State medical institutions and to promote and encourage the practice of medicine by private agency under organised control, His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to sanction a system of medical grants as described below:—

1. For the purposes of this Notification, medical institutions shall be classified into:

I. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

II. Vydia Salas.

2. Maintenance grants will be given to any private medical institution conducted in accordance with recognised methods and the conditions hereinafter specified;

subject, in the case of

(i) Hospitals and Dispensaries to a maximum per mensem of Rs. 100.

(ii) Vydia Salas to a maximum of Rs. 35.

3. In regulating the amount of grant in each case, the following points will be considered:—

(a) The qualifications of the Medical Staff.

(b) The area and the number of persons served.

(c) The nature and amount of equipment by way of medicines, surgical instruments &c.

(d) The nature and extent of building accommodation.

4. The minimum qualification of the medical staff shall, in the case of (1) Hospitals and Dispensaries, be an Apothecary's Diploma (Travancore or British) (2) Vydia Salas, certificate of having passed the final examination in the Ashtangahirdaya Medical School, or such other satisfactory proof as the Government may require in each case as to the Vydian's acquaintance with the theory and practice of the native system of medicine.

5. All aided medical institutions shall be opened to inspection by such officer or officers as Government may appoint for the purpose, and it shall be the duty of the officers attached to these institutions to carry out such directions regarding their working as the inspecting officers may give.

6. Every aided Medical Practitioner shall carry out without extra remuneration all orders of Government in regard to the treatment of disease, the distribution of medicines, and such allied matters during epidemics, festivals and other special occasions.

7. All persons in receipt of grants under this Notification shall bind themselves to maintain registers and records in prescribed forms, to submit all returns called for by Government and in all matters to act in accordance with such other rules as may be passed from time to time.

8. Government reserve to themselves the right of suspending, reducing or withdrawing any grant in cases where there has been,

any misrepresentation of facts, deception or falsification in the records or returns submitted, or any other irregularity on the part of the grantee or of his staff or where the institution ceases to be useful to the public.

9. All applications for grants under this Notification shall be made in the form appended hereto and addressed to Government.

10. In dealing with applications for grants, preference will always be given to those in respect of institutions opened in localities not within convenient reach of Government institutions.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
14th August 1895.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Application for Maintenance Grant.

Name of Institution.	Taluq and Proverty in which it is situated.	Nature of institution i. e. whether it is Hospital or Dispensary or Vydia Sala.	Name of applicant.	Qualification of applicant and his staff, if any.	Area and approximate number of persons served.	Nature and amount of equipment viz. Medicines, Surgical Instruments &c.	Cost of maintaining institution.	Nature and extent of building accommodation.	Amount of grant now applied for with date from which it is requested it may take effect.	Income of the institutions and from what sources.	Remarks.

Declaration—I do hereby declare that all the conditions of aid laid down in the Notification dated the 14th August 1895 being and will be fully complied with, and that I am prepared to subject the institution together with all its records, registers and accounts to inspection by any officer of Government authorized for the purpose.

Manager.

Revised Rules for Medical Grants-in-aid.

1. Medical institutions shall for the purposes of these rules be divided into Hospitals and Dispensaries.

2. A Hospital shall be an institution where in and out-patients are treated and in which in-patients are accommodated and dieted.

A Dispensary shall be an institution where only out-patients are treated.

3. The maximum grant allowable under these rules to any one institution shall be Rs. 1 0 per mensem.

4. The minimum attendance required for the maximum grant should be as under :—

A. Hospital.

In-patients, average monthly	No.	120
Out-patients...	„	1,000
Or a total of	„	1,600

(Reckoning 1 in-patient equal to 5 out-patients).

B. Dispensary.

Average monthly out-patients	No.	1,500

5. In hill stations, the following minimum attendance may be accepted.

A. HOSPITALS.

In-patients, average monthly	No.	90
Out-patients	„	750
Or a total of	No.	1,200

(Reckoning 1 in-patient equal to 5 out-patients).

B. DISPENSARIES.

Average monthly out-patients ... ... No. 1,125

6. Institutions whose average attendance is below the minimum prescribed in Rules (4) and (5) will be allowed proportionately reduced grants.

7. No institution shall receive a grant if situated within 2 miles of a Government Hospital or Dispensary. Government may however in the case of existing institutions and in other special cases relax this rule.

8. The minimum qualification of the individual in immediate charge of a Hospital or Dispensary shall be a diploma of, or equal to that of a Madras Hospital Assistant. This rule may be relaxed in the case of existing institutions.

9. All aided medical institutions shall be open to inspection by such officer or officers as Government may appoint for the purpose; and it shall be the duty of the officers attached to the institutions to carry out such directions, regarding their work as the inspecting officers may give.

10. Every aided medical practitioner shall carry out without extra remuneration all orders of Government in regard to the treatment of disease, and distribution of medicines, and such allied matters, during epidemics, festivals, and other special occasions.

11. All institutions receiving a grant-in-aid shall keep up a supply of instruments and utensils according to Medical Department Form No. 116.

12. All persons in receipt of grants under these rules shall maintain registers and records in prescribed forms, submit all returns called for by Government, and in all matters act in accordance with such other rules as may be passed from time to time.

13. [*The following work shall also be attended to without special fee or remuneration:—

(a) *Post mortem* examinations shall be made and certificates granted,

(b) Medico-legal cases shall be admitted at the request of the Magistrates or Police, and certificates granted,

(c) Certificates for sick leave shall be granted to Public servants, on prescribed forms, and copies of the same forwarded to the Durbar Physician's Office.]

14. The following returns are to be forwarded from each institution receiving a monthly grant, to the Durbar Physician to reach that officer by the dates shown opposite to each.

i. Monthly returns of sick treated—Medical Department Form No. 25—and Quarterly returns of Vaccination performed—Medical Department Form No. 112—the former by the 10th of every succeeding month and the latter by the 10th Kartigay, 10th Masi, 10th Vicasi and 10th Avani each year.

ii. Annual reports and returns on the work of the insitutions—Medical Department Form No. 110—by the 15th Avani every year.

iii. Annual returns of death from cholera by the 10th of January every year—Medical Department Form No. 134.

(b) The following returns are to be forwarded from each institu-

* Vide Notification dated 21st April 1898.

tion receiving a monthly grant to the Sanitary Commissioner to reach that officer by the dates shown opposite to each:

i. Daily cholera reports when the disease is prevalent and cases treated daily—Medical Department Form No. 87.

ii. Weekly season reports to reach every Saturday or not later than every Sunday—Medical Department Form No. 88.

Printed "Service Unjel Cards" will be issued for this latter purpose from the Durbar Physician's office.

15. The following certificates shall be sent half-yearly on 1st Avany and 1st Masi to the Durbar Physician signed by the Medical Officer in charge "I certify that this institution is provided with the instruments &c. required according to Medical Department Form No. 116."

16. Any change occurring in the Medical officer of an institution is to be reported at once to the Durbar Physician, the name, age, qualification of the new officer being stated.

17. In any institution when the qualified Medical Officer is absent, or unable to perform his duty for a period exceeding 15 days, a report is to be made to the Durbar Physician and such institution shall not receive a grant for the period during which the Medical Officer is absent.

18. Government reserve to themselves, the right of suspending, reducing or withdrawing any grant in cases where there has been any misrepresentation of facts, deception or falsification of the records or returns submitted or any other irregularity on the part of the grantee, or his staff, or where the institution ceases to be useful to the public.

19. All applications for grants under these rules shall be made in the form appended hereto and addressed to Government.

20. The officer in charge of an institution receiving a grant-in-aid is permitted to *frank* all letters and covers addressed to Government, the Durbar Physician, or other authority, and containing such returns or information as he is bound to submit or furnish under the foregoing rules.

21. Any institution in which for three consecutive months, the total number of patients falls short of what is required under rules (4) and (5) shall be liable to have the grants proportionately reduced.

22. Printed forms will be issued free of cost on application to the Durbar Physician.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
4th Feb. 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY ROW,
Chief Justice in charge.

Application for maintenance Grant.

Name of institution.	Taluk and Proverthy in which it is situated.	Nature of institution. Name of applicant.	Qualification of assistant and his staff, if any.	Area and approximate number of persons served.	Nature and amount of equipment *viz.* medicines, surgical instruments &c.	Cost of maintaining institution.	Nature and extent of building and accommodation.	Amount of grant now applied for, with date from which it is required to take effect.	Income of institution and from what sources.	Average number of in and out-patients per month treated.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah the following Rules relating to medical attendance on Government Servants are passed.

1. All European Civil officers of the State who serve under covenant which provides for gratuitous medical attendance for themselves and their families are entitled to such attendance of the Durbar Physician at their own residence in Trivandrum.

2. All other European officers and all native officers whose monthly salary is Rs. 400 and upwards are entitled to the gratuitous attendance of the Durbar Physician for themselves at their own residence in Trivandrum in cases of serious illness or when the attendant medical officer would wish the opinion of the Durbar Physician.

3. All Government officers in receipt of salaries amounting to Rs. 100 and upwards are entitled to the gratuitous attendance of the medical officer of the station or district for themselves, at their own houses. For purposes of this rule, the Town of Trivandrum shall be divided into three Districts—Fort, Taikad and General Hospital: and the medical officer in charge of the Fort Dispensary, the Taikad Hospital and the General Hospital, respectively, shall be deemed to be in charge of those Districts. The places embraced in each district will be specified and published in the Gazette.

4. All Government servants (except those referred to in the preceding rules) drawing Rs. 35 and upwards, are entitled to the [gratuitous*] attendance of the medical officer of the station or district at their own houses in cases of illness such as to prevent their consulting the medical officer at his house.

5. There will, no doubt, be cases of not unfrequent occurrence in which it will be proper for the medical officer to visit, at their own houses, Government servants in receipt of salaries under Rs. 35. Government trusts to the good sense and feeling of the medical profession in preference to laying down any precise rules for such cases.

6. It is to be distinctly understood that medical officers will not be expected to attend Government servants (referred to in para 4) in their own houses, unless the patient is unable to wait upon the medical officer either at his house or at such place and time as, having due consideration for the position of the servant and circumstances of the case, may be appointed for the purpose.

7. In any station where there may not be proper hospital accommodation the duty of the medical officer should be to attend, at their own residences, the upper subordinate grades of Government servants including clerks, the latter paying conveyance hire should they reside more than two miles from the hospital.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
19th August 1896.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Under Sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah the following Rules relating to medical attendance on private patients are passed.

1. Medical officers are bound to attend all serious or emergent private cases in their head-quarter stations or in the towns or villages in which they reside.

Explanation. In the Town of Trivandrum, the term "head-quarter station," shall mean the "District" as defined in para 3 of the Rules for Medical attendance on Government Servants.

* Added by Notice dated 17th September 1896.

2. It is desirable that every inhabitant, however far he resides from a hospital or dispensary, should be enabled to obtain skilled treatment by the Medical officers posted at these institutions. But Government consider that to lay it down that these officers are bound to attend all emergent cases in their ranges, irrespective of distance, might result in a material interference with their duty of treating the more numerous patients who come in person to the hospitals and dispensaries, and therefore trust to the good sense and good feeling of the medical profession in preference to laying down any precise rules for such cases.

3. Medical officers attending on private patients at their own houses are allowed to charge fees for such attendance subject to the following *maxima* rates:—

	Asst. Apothecaries and Hospital Assistants.			Apothecaries.			Asst. Surgeons.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
For an ordinary visit by day...	...	8	...	1	...	...	1	8	...
" " by night...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	8	...
For confinement or severe operation including the subsequent necessary visits	5	...	...	15	...	...	20	...	...

Note. In the event of two or more visits in one day being necessary, the maximum charge for such attendance shall not exceed the charge for two single visits.

4. The Matron of the Maternity Hospital and the midwives will be allowed to charge fees subject to the following *maxima* rates:—

	Matron.			Midwife.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
For conducting a labour	15	...	...	5	...	...
For each subsequent daily visit ...	1	8	...	...	8	...
For conducting a labour and being in close attendance for any period over 7 days—per day	4	...	...	1	...	...
For sick nursing—per day	5	...	...	2	...	...

Note. A midwife who has obtained a diploma in sick nursing at Madras may charge a fee of Rs. 3 for sick nursing.

5. When medical officers go beyond two miles from the Hospitals or dispensaries to which they are posted, they may raise their fee by one-eighth for every mile travelled beyond two miles.

6. If, in the case of any visit paid under the preceding rule, a medical officer is not able to recover the fee due to him owing to the poverty of the patient, he may be paid the travelling allowance ordinarily admissible for such journey.

7. In the Hill station at Peermade the medical officer may charge double the fee prescribed in rule 3, and may also charge mileage and batta at rates similar to those sanctioned in the medical department.

8. At the sea-ports for every professional visit paid to a vessel in harbour, the medical officer, whatever his rank, may charge a fee

of Rs. 3 by day and Rs. 5 by night, besides boat hire; and double the above fees in stormy weather.

9. For certificates of physical fitness and of being vaccinated granted to persons who are not entitled to such certificates free of charge, the medical officers may charge the fee prescribed in rule 3 for a single visit by day.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 19th August 1896. — SHUNGRASOOBYER, Dewan.

Rules for Grants-in-aid to Vydiasalas sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 8th May 1896.

The maximum grant allowable under these rules shall be Rs. 35 per mensem.

2. No institution shall receive a grant if situated within two miles of a Government Hospital or Dispensary or another Vydiasala. Government may, however in the case of existing institutions and in certain other special cases relax this rule.

3. The minimum qualification of the Vydian in immediate charge of the Vydiasala shall be —

(a) A certificate of having passed the highest test in the Ashtangahridaya Medical School at Trivandrum.

(b) Certificate from a Board of Examiners who may be appointed by Government in this behalf from time to time that the applicant possesses a fair knowledge of the native system of medicine as propounded in Ashtangahridaya. This rule may at the discretion of Government be relaxed in the case of existing institutions.

4. All aided Vydiasalas shall in the matter of inspection, be subject to such arrangement as may be made by Government from time to time.

5. Every aided Vydian shall carry out without extra remuneration all orders of Government in regard to treatment, distribution of medicines and such allied matters during epidemics, festivals and other special occasions.

6. All persons in receipt of grants under these Rules shall bind themselves to maintain registers and records in prescribed forms, to submit all returns called for by Government and in all matters to act in accordance with such other rules as may be passed from time to time.

7. The following returns are to be submitted from each aided institution to reach the Huzur Office by the date shown opposite to each.

(1) Daily cholera reports when the disease is prevalent and cases treated daily.

(2) Monthly returns of sick treated, by the 10th of every succeeding month.

(3) Annual report on the work of the institution by the 15th of Avany every year.

(4) Annual returns of sick treated and of deaths from cholera by the 15th Avany every year.

(5) Annual returns of surgical operations performed by the 15th Avany every year.

8. Model printed forms will be supplied free of cost on application to the local Tahsildars.

9. Government reserve to themselves the right of suspending, reducing or withdrawing any grant in cases where there has been any misrepresentation of facts, deception or falsification in the

records or returns submitted, or any other irregularity on the part of the grantee or of his staff or where the institution ceases to be useful to the public.

10. All applications for grants under these Rules shall be made in the form appended hereto and addressed to Government.

Application for Maintenance Grant.

Name of Institution.	Taluk and Proverty in which it is situated.	Nature of institution.	Name of applicant.	Qualification of applicant and his staff if any.	Area and approximate number of persons served.	Nature and amount of equipment, *viz.*, medicines, surgical instruments &c.	Cost of maintaining institution.	Nature and extent of building accommodation	Amount of grant now applied for with date from which it is requested it may take effect.	Income of the institution and from what sources.	Average number of in- and out-patients per month treated.	Remarks.

Declaration. I do hereby declare that all the conditions of aid laid down in the Notification dated the 1Ith August 1895 and in the rules made in pursuance thereto are being and will be fully complied with.

Manager.

11. Those receiving grants should abide by any further rules or regulations it may be found necessary to make.

12. These rules come into force from the 1st Edavom 1071.

NOTICE.

From and after the 1st January 1899 all admission to scholarship in the Victoria Jubilee School at Quilon will be by competitive examination. Questions on the following subjects will be given and marks appointed as follows:—

	Marks.
English—Reading and Writing	100
Vernacular—Do. Do.	50
Dictation—English and Vernacular	50 each.
Arithmetic—including multiplication and long division	50

2. Candidates will be selected as at present from the different castes and creeds, the one that passes first in each being taken if suitable. All candidates must know how to read and write English.

Durbar Physician's Office,
Camp Bholghotty,
26th March 1897.

H. P. ESMONDE-WHITE, F. R. C. S. I
Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel,
Durbar Physician.

Notice.

Under section 3 of the Rules dated 19th August 1896 passed in regard to medical attendance, the following detailed list of places included in the three medical sub-divisions of the Town of Trivandrum *viz.*—Fort, Thycaud, and General Hospital is published for general information.

THE FORT DISPENSARY.

The Fort, Palkulangara, Perumathurai, Vallakadavu, Vallyatheru, Anandapadmanabhan Punthura, Chambakada, Kuttikada, Vadukam, Manakad, Sreevaraham, Muttathura, Puthentheru, Attakulangara, Pazhaya Chambakada, Karuppattikada, Elavanyatheru, Cachakada mukku, Attukal, Kuriatti, Pootheruvu, Pazhavangady, Koncharavila, Iranimuttam, Kaladic, Kythamukkoo, Srikandeswarem.

THE THYCAUD HOSPITAL.

Thaliyal, Karamanay (Brahmin village), Andiyerakkum, Nedunkadu, Arannoor, Puthencottah, Vanyamoolakunnu, Thamalum, Pujappura, Jagadi, Changazhacheri, Thycaud, Chalay (Brahmin village), Chenthittay, Thattatheruvu, Ariyachalay, Vaythazhakkadu, Pazhayachalai, Thambanoor.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Puthenchantha, Cantonment, Nanthencode, Pattoorkunnu, Kunnukuzhi, Padirikari, Pattam, Kavallurkonum, Kollur, Vanchiyoor, Pettah, Chakay, Kannamulay, Uttukuzhi, Paruvam Mood.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 11th May 1898. K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO, Dewan.

NOTICE.

It is proposed to open a Medical School at Trivandrum from the 1st Auvani 1074, provided that a sufficient number of applications for admission are received. The curriculum and syllabus will be more or less the same as in the Hospital Assistants' Class at Madras. Persons passing out of the school will be in the same grade in Travancore as the Hospital Assistants in the Madras Presidency. All appointments in the Travancore Medical Service —Inferior grade—will be open to these men, the number of such appointments under the recently sanctioned scheme will eventually be about 61. The monthly fee is Rs. 2. Ten pupils will be admitted free according to the discretion of Government. Candidates for admission should produce certificates of having passed an examination not lower than the V Form in a Government or recognised High School, also certificates of good character. They should be between the ages of 16 and 24 Candidates who have passed the V Form will be tested in their knowledge of English by the Superintendent of the School before admission.

The main object of Government in establishing a local school is not only to secure the needful men for the Medical Department, but also to afford His Highness the Maha Rajah's subjects, facilities for qualifying themselves for an honourable, useful and lucrative profession independently of Government service.

As the arrangements in regard to accommodation &c. must to some extent depend on the number of candidates seeking admission, it is necessary that applications for admission should be submitted within the 30th Mithunam 1073.

The applications shall be addressed to the Dewan and shall be in the annexed form. They should be presented in person to the Chief Secretary to Government or to the Division Peishcar who will forward them to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 14th May 1898. K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO, Dewan.

Form of application.

Name of candidate.	Father's or Uncle's name.	Residence, village, muri, &c.	Age at the last birth day.	Educational qualifications.	Remarks.

N. B. The certificates of educational qualifications and character should be forwarded with the Form.

Rules passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah's Government under date the 17th May 1898, regulating the procedure to be adopted by Medical officers, Magistrates and the Police in regard to the transmission of substances for examination to the Chemical Examiner to Government.

1. These rules will take effect from the date of publication.

For purposes of easy reference, the rules have been divided into three sections :—

I. Those that relate to Chemico-Legal Examinations. Under this head will fall

A. Cases of suspected human-poisoning
B. Cases of suspected cattle-poisoning
C. Cases of suspected blood stains
D. Cases of suspected seminal stains.

II. Those that relate to analyses for hygienic purposes. Under this head will fall the examination of water.

III. Those that relate to analyses of a miscellaneous nature including examinations for economic purposes. Under this head will fall, the examination of liquors, the estimation of morphia, opium, the analysis of salts, soils, food-stuffs and other substances needing examination from an economic point of view.

SECTION I. CHEMICO-LEGAL EXAMINATION.

A. Suspected Human poisoning.

2. Substances for chemico-legal examination will not from the date of publication of these rules be forwarded by Medical Officers to the Chemical Examiner to Government except upon the written requisition of a Magistrate or a Police Officer not below the rank of an Inspector. Such requisitions should be issued invariably and with promptitude if the Medical Officer consider it advisable to obtain the opinion of the Chemical Examiner. Conversely, the Medical Officer will be bound to forward substances to the Chemical Examiner on receipt of a requisition to that effect from a Magistrate or a Police Officer not below the rank of an Inspector, although the Medical Officer's own opinion may be adverse to such a proceeding.

3. Magistrates and Police Officers while asking Medical Officers to forward articles for analysis to the Chemical Examiner, should at the same time, address the latter officer, quoting the number and date of their letter of requisition to the Medical Officer, and should furnish the Chemical Examiner with a brief summary of the history of the case.

4. In case of suspected poisoning, the following are the principal points on which Magistrates and Police Officers should furnish information to the Chemical Examiner.

(a) What interval was there between the last eating or drinking and the first appearance of symptoms of poisoning?

(b) What interval was there between the last eating or drinking and death (if this occurred)?

(c) What were the first symptoms?

(d) Were any of the following symptoms present? If so, state which:

(i) Vomiting and purging.
(ii) Deep sleep.
(iii) Tingling of the skin and throat.
(iv) Convulsions or twitchings of the muscles.
(v) Delirium and clutching at imaginary objects.

(e) Were any other symptoms noticed?

(f) Did any other persons partake of the suspected food or drink, and did they also suffer from similar or other symptoms of poisoning?

Any other information available, likely to prove serviceable as a guide to the class of poison administered, should at the same time be furnished.

5. All substances requiring analysis should, as far as possible, be packed and forwarded to the Chemical Examiner by the nearest Medical Officer. But under special circumstances articles not connected with suspected human or cattle poisoning may be forwarded to the Chemical Examiner *direct* by Magistrates or Police Officers, provided that the instructions hereinafter laid down in regard to their transmission are carefully followed, and a letter of advice separately forwarded, containing

(a) an impression of the seal used in closing the packets and a description thereof,

(b) a list of the articles forwarded and a statement as to how they have been forwarded, and

(c) information as to whether any of the articles are to be returned after examination.

6. Medical Officers in charge of hospitals and dispensaries are required to maintain a supply of unmethylated spirit and suitable bottles &c. in readiness for the transmission of viscera and other matters to the Chemical Examiner when occasion may arise. In cases of suspected poisoning, it is exceedingly important that viscera and other suspected matters liable to rapid decomposition should be placed in spirit as soon as practicable. And every care should be taken lest doubt may be raised in Court as to the identity of articles likely to require examination or as to the possibility of their having been accidentally contaminated or improperly interfered with. All cases for chemico-legal examination should be handled entirely by Medical Officers in charge of hospitals or dispensaries and not delegated to an assistant or other medical subordinate.

7. *Post-mortem* examinations are to be made as thoroughly as circumstances will permit, whenever desired by Magisterial or Police Officers. Attendance upon midwifery cases or other similar excuses will not exempt Medical Officers from the performance of a *Post mortem* examination. Advanced decomposition does not prevent the detection of metallic poisons in the body. Hence remains of viscera may be forwarded for examination when the condition of the body is such as to render any attempt at dissection useless.

8. On making a *post-mortem* examination, whenever there is any suspicion of poisoning, the stomach should be tied at both ends, (a double ligature being applied at the pyloric extremity, so that the

contents of the intestines may not escape), and removed from the body in such a manner that its contents may be retained. After removal it should be opened, the contents removed into a perfectly clean bottle and the mucous surface of the stomach carefully examined, its appearance noted and any suspicious particles found adherent thereto picked off with a pair of forceps and placed in a separate small phial for transmission. The mucous membrane of the mouth, pharynx and oesophagus should also be examined, and any unusual appearance or marks of corrosion thereon, carefully noted.

9. In all cases of death from presumed poisoning, the following articles should be forwarded for analysis, each in a separate bottle, unless otherwise indicated. It will, however, be understood that other matters too should be forwarded if, in the opinion of the Medical Officer the special circumstances of any case render such a proceeding necessary or advisable.

(a) Stomach.

(b) Contents of the stomach, which may, if it be convenient, be put in the same bottle as the stomach.

(c) Suspicious particles (if any have been found) removed from the mucous membrane of the stomach.

(d) A portion of the liver not less than 16 oz. in weight, or the whole liver if it weigh less than 16 oz., and one kidney.

(e) The vomited matter if any. The earlier and later vomits should, when practicable, be sent up in different bottles, and the labels should state at what period the matters were omitted. Special directions are given in paragraph (11) for the disposal of vomited matters mixed with earth &c.

(f) A specimen of spirit used. Four ounces are sufficient.

When it is suspected that a vegetable poison has been used, the following matters should also be forwarded.

(g) The contents of the small intestines.

(h) Any urine that may have been separately collected at the commencement of symptoms, or found in the bladder after death.

10. Strong unmethylated spirit should in all cases be added to the contents of bottles (a, d, g, h) and also to the contents of bottles (b and e,) unless it be suspected that alcoholic poisoning has been the cause of death. No spirit need be added to the contents of bottle (c). Care should be taken that no vessel containing fluid matters is filled right up to the brim.

11. Vomited and purged matters are frequently received by medical officers mixed with earth &c. If the admixture of earth be sufficient to render the evacuated matters dry and inoffensive, they may be packed without spirit in any convenient manner; otherwise they must be packed with spirit. Vomited and purged matters, if they have, as frequently happen, been allowed to fall on the ground, should be carefully scraped up. The superficial scrapings should be packed separately. It is rarely necessary to dig up the earth to a depth greater than half an inch even in cases of suspected metallic poisoning, unless the soil be of a very loose character. Except when a metallic poison is suspected, it is very rarely necessary to forward purged matters.

12. If articles of food, medicine &c, suspected to have been the vehicle by which poison has been admitted require examination, they should each be packed up separately and spirit invariably added, as in the case of viscera, to such as are liable to decomposition. Fruits such as the plantain, if suspected to contain poison, should be carefully inspected by the forwarding officer; and if it should appear that some foreign substance has been inserted into it, it should be picked

out and sent up for examination. If no suspicious substance can be discovered, the fruit itself should be forwarded.

13. After having made a *post-mortem* examination in a case of suspected poisoning and having preserved in spirit all articles liable to rapid decomposition and likely to require examination, the Medical Officer should communicate the result of his examination to the police, and on receipt of a requisition from a Magistrate or from a Police Officer not below the grade of an Inspector, but not before, forward the viscera of the deceased and such other articles as may require analysis to the Chemical Examiner.

In cases where no death has occurred, but where it is suspected that poison has been administered, the Medical Officer having preserved in spirit all articles liable to rapid decomposition and likely to require examination, should similarly communicate the case to the police and on receipt of a requisition from a Magistrate or Police Officer not below the grade of an Inspector, forward the vomited matter or contents of the stomach removed by the stomach pump, or other matters requiring analysis, to the Chemical Examiner.

14. When, on receipt of a requistion from a Magistrate or Police Officer, a Medical Officer forwards articles to the Chemical Examiner for examination, he should address at the same time a letter to the Chemical Examiner advising him of their despatch. This letter should contain :—

(a) An impression of the seal used in closing the bottles and a description thereof.

(b) A list of the articles forwarded and a statement as to how the articles have been forwarded.

(c) The name of the Magistrate or Police Officer on whose requisition the articles have been forwarded and the number and date of such requisition.

(d) A detailed account of the *post-mortem* appearances observed.

(e) If he has seen the case during life, an account of the symptoms observed, and a statement of the treatment, if any, adopted.

(f) Information as to the number of individuals affected and number of deaths.

(g) Information as to whether any of the articles are to be returned after examination.

15. All packets and bottles should be carefully sealed by the Medical Officer and closed in such a manner that they cannot be opened without destroying the seal. The seal used should be the same throughout, and a private seal, or an official seal, which is always in safe keeping. Each bottle or packet should be labelled and each label should bear the number and date of the letter of advice to the Chemical Examiner as well as a short description of the contents and should be signed by the Medical Officer.

Detailed instructions for the packing, and actual transmission of substances for chemical analysis.

16. Suspected substances may be forwarded by Anchal. cart, or boat or in charge of a policeman Officers forwarding substances for analysis will be held personally responsible that the following instructions are carefully followed :—

(i) *Transmission by Anchal.* The suspected viscus or other portion of the body or other substance liable to decomposition and requiring to be sent for examination should be enclosed in a glass bottle or wellglazed earthenware jar provided with a well fitting stopper or sound cork. If liable to decomposition, it should be immersed in unmethylated spirits of wine, which should be used in the proportion of one-third of the bulk of the material, and care should be taken that no vessel containing liquid matters is quite filled. The stopper

or cork should be carefully tied down with bladder, and large corks should be coated over externally with wax, glue or tar. To ascertain that it has been securely closed, the bottle or jar should be placed for five minutes with its mouth down. The glass bottle or jar should then be placed in a strong wooden or extra strong tin box, which should be large enough to allow of a layer of raw cotton, tow or any suitable padding material being put in between the bottle or jar and the box. The box itself should be encased in some rough cloth or other wrapping material which should be sealed in accordance with the usual rules of the Anchal office as to parcels. When articles are forwarded by Anchal to the Chemical Examiner, each package should be franked externally with the same and address of the officer forwarding the articles. A declaration of the contents to the officials of the Anchal Department is unnecessary and should not be made.

N. B. The use of spirits of wine in packing viscera should be invariable, whether the season is hot or cold, and care should be taken that common bazaar spirit is not used.

ii. *Transmission by cart or boat.* When viscera &c. are forwarded by cart or boat, it is unnecessary to encase the box in cloth, but with this exception, the rules for forwarding articles through the Anchal must be observed in forwarding articles by cart or boat.

iii. *Transmission by constable.* When viscera &c. are forwarded in charge of a constable it will not be necessary to pack the bottles &c. in a strong box. But it is desirable that glass bottles containing viscera &c. should be wrapped in cloth or in thick paper in such manner as not to be offensive to other passengers. In every other respect the same rules should be observed as in the transmission of viscera &c. by cart or boat.

B. Suspected Cattle Poisoning.

17. Sufficient precaution should be taken in all cases to ensure that viscera &c. are not sent up for examination where death obviously occurred from causes other than poisoning. A careful search should be made for any indications of the presence of a *sui* (poisoned arrow); when this mode of poisoning is suspected, and if anything resembling a *sui* be found, it should be forwarded for examination. A chemical examination of the viscera is useless in case of *sui* poisoning, as in such cases, poison cannot be detected in the viscera

18. The entire alimentary canal should be opened and its contents inspected for suspicious-looking substances. If any suspicious-looking substance be detected in the alimentary canal, it should be packed in a separate vessel, and spirit should not be added unless necessary for its preservation.

19. About two pounds of the contents of the stomach, with about a pound of the contents of the intestines, should be placed in a clean glass or well-glazed earthen vessel or vessels, and strong unmethylated spirit added in the proportion of not less than one fourth of the apparent bulk of the material when the contents are nearly dry; but if much liquid be present, spirit should be added in the proportion of one-third of the bulk of the material. About a pound of the liver and a similar weight of the stomach, should also be placed in a separate glass or well-glazed earthen vessel, and unmethylated spirit should be added in the proportion of one third of the bulk of the material. A sample of the spirit used in packing should also be sent. Four ounces are sufficient.

20. Dried cattle dung may be sent without addition of spirit. Suspected cattle poisons rarely require the addition of spirit for their preservation, and spirit should not be used unless necessary.

21. The instructions already laid down about the letter of advice to the Chemical Examiner and the packing and transmission of sub-

stances requiring chemical examination apply to cases of suspected cattle poisoning as much as to cases of suspected human poisoning, and the same precautions must be adopted as to sealing and labelling the different vessels.

C. & D. Suspected Blood and Seminal Stains.

22. As the clothes requiring examination in these cases are usually very dirty, it will be enough to cut out the suspected stains, pack them in cotton wool and forward them for examination instead of sending the whole garment. In cutting out stains about half an inch of the surrounding cloth should also be removed. When the entire garment has to be sent up, any stains considered to be suspicious should be indicated by pencil marks or pins. If stains on the ground, walls, floors or articles of furniture have to be removed and forwarded for examination, the stained area should be carefully cut out; and when the material is brittle as in the case of earth or chunam, it may be preserved from injury if it is carefully wrapped in cotton wool and packed in a box. In any case, cotton wool should be used and every precaution taken to prevent the stains from being damaged in transit.

SECTION II. HYGIENIC.

Water Analysis.

23. Before forwarding a sample of water to the Chemical Examiner for analysis, it is necessary to write to the Chemical Examiner and ascertain when it will be convenient to receive the sample or samples which may require to be examined, it being desirable that the samples should be examined shortly after they are received at the laboratory.

24. The duty of collecting the samples should always be undertaken by a responsible person. The employment of peons or servants for this purpose is strictly prohibited. Before finally filling the bottles with the water to be analysed, the bottles should be thoroughly cleansed and then well washed out twice with water collected from the same source.

25. Glass stoppered bottles are best; but if they are not procurable, new corks are to be used with the ordinary quart wine bottle, of light colored glass. In filling the bottles, a little space should be left between the cork and the water.

26. Not less than one gallon of each sample of water should be forwarded. Each bottle of water should be labelled with the name of the well from which the water has been collected, the date of collection and the name and official designation of the collector.

27. In forwarding water for analysis, the Medical Officer should at the same time forward separately a letter to the Chemical Examiner. This letter should contain :—

(*a*) An impression and description of the seal used in closing the bottles,

(*b*) Information as to the number of samples sent and a statement as to how the samples have been forwarded,

(*c*) An explanation as to the reason for which the examination is required and information as to by whom it is desired.

SECTION III. MISCELLANEOUS, INCLUDING EXAMINATIONS FOR ECONOMIC PURPOSES.

28. There does not appear to be any need for laying down special rules in regard to miscellaneous analysis. The detailed instructions already given under other heads will be found to meet all requirements. But no examination of a miscellaneous nature shall ordinarily be applied for to the Chemical Examiner except through Government.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Notice.

His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to order that, in future, all examinations for promotion in the Medical Department shall be conducted by a Board formed as below and which board will be known as the "Medical Board of Examiners." They shall from time to time, draw out such rules as may be required for the conduct of business and submit the same to Government for sanction. The President shall be empowered to assemble the Board when necessary.

PRESIDENT.

The Durbar Physician.

MEMBERS.

1. Miss Yardley.
2. Mr. H. C. Perkins.
3. Surgeon E. Poonen M. D., M. ch., B. A.
4. Mr. S. Subramonia Iyer M. A., M. B. C. M.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
28th May 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Rules for the Examination of Medical Subordinates for promotion.

1. The Examination of Medical Subordinates for promotion shall be held by a Board called the "Medical Board of Examiners."
2. The Board shall consist of a President and Members appointed by Government.
3. Three members including the President shall constitute a quorum for transaction of business.
4. When the votes on any subject are equal, the President shall have the casting vote.
5. The Board shall examine all subordinates whose promotions depend upon examination and all candidates entering into the Hospital Assistants', Compounders' and Midwives' rank.
6. The Board shall meet once a year, and at such other times as may be considered necessary by the President.
7. In the absence of any member, the President shall appoint another member to examine in the subject or subjects previously allotted to the absent member.
8. The Board will arrange for the superintendence of the examination.
9. Apothecaries III Grade and II Grade are required to pass a professional examination for promotion to Apothecaries II Grade and I Grade. respectively.
10. [*Assistant Apothecaries first and second class are required to pass a professional examination for promotion to full Apothecary and 1st class Assistant Apothecary respectively.]
11. Hospital Assistants 3rd and 2nd class are required to pass a professional examination for promotion to 2nd and 1st class respectively.
12. Candidates for promotion will be examined in the following subjects:—
    (1) Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.
    (2) Practice of Medicine including Vaccination.
    (3) Materia Medica and Therapeautics.
    (4) Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.
    (5) Medical Jurisprudence.
    (6) Hygiene and Sanitation.

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* Vide notification dated 12th August 1898.

Provided that all the subordinates now in the service whose services exceed 15 years shall be examined only in the following four subjects for final promotion:—

(1) Surgical Anatomy,
(2) Medicine,
(3) Midwifery and,
(4) Medical Jurisprudence.

13. The examination will be written as well as oral.

14. The time and marks allowed for each subject are as follows:—

	Time	Marks. Maximum.
Surgery and Surgical Anatomy ...	3 hrs.	100
Practice of Medicine and Vaccination...	3	100
Materia Medica and Therapeutics ...	2	50
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children ...	3	100
Medical Jurisprudence	2	50
Hygiene and Sanitation	2	50

15. Candidates failing to obtain 45 p. c. of the maximum number of marks in each subject or 50 p. c. on the whole shall not pass.

16. Candidates who fail in more than two subjects will be considered to have failed altogether.

17. Those who fail in one or two subjects will be examined again in those subjects only, provided they re-appear for examination within six months from date of their failure, otherwise, they will be liable to re-examination in all subjects.

18. Apothecaries, Assistant Apothecaries and Hospital Assistants who have completed three years' service in their respective grades are eligible for examination to qualify for the next higher grade.

19. Applications for examination should be made to the Durbar Physician in the subjoined form and should reach his office on 1st September and 1st April each year.

20. In the event of failure, a candidate may be re-examined after such period as the Board may prescribe. After two failures the permission of Government must be obtained before the candidate is re-examined.

21. In every case of failure, the period for which a candidate is declared ineligible for examination shall be communicated to him with the results of his examinations.

22. In case the date of an examination of a candidate is postponed through Departmental or other valid grounds, his promotion shall, should he pass, take effect from the date on which it would have been done if the examination had not been so postponed.

[23.* Notwithstanding the foregoing rules, Government may, at any time, exempt any subordinate from undergoing examination for promotion if it be considered advisable to do so.]

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
22nd July 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

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* Vide notification dated 12th August 1898.

Form of Application by Medical Subordinates for Examination for promotion.

Rank.	Name.	Date of rank.	Date of completion of 3 years' service in the present Grade.	Subjects. Medicine including Vaccination.	Surgery including Surgical Anatomy.	Materia Medica and Therapeutics.	Midwifery and diseases of women and children.	Medical jurisprudence.	Hygiene and sanitation.	Date on which promotion is due on passing.	Remarks. Date of last examination, period for which referred, subjects passed or failed in, &c. may be entered here.

(Station) (Signature)

(Date) (Designation)

The following Rules sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 16th August 1898, regarding the conduct and working of the Medical School are published for general information:—

1. That the school shall be open 5 days in the week (Saturday and Sunday excepted) from 12 noon to 4 P. M.

2. That the lectures in each subject shall be for one hour each day.

3. The lecturers shall enter the precise time of their arrival at and departure from the school each day in a book kept for the purpose.

4. The nominal roll of the pupils shall be called before the commencement of each lecture.

5. The lecturers shall hold weekly oral examinations in the subjects they lecture upon. A written examination shall be held at the conclusion of the course in each subject. The marks obtained by the pupils shall be entered in a register kept by each lecturer.

6. The fee for each month shall be paid by the pupils in advance.

7. The pupils shall attend daily the practice of such hospitals as shall be notified by the Superintendent from 6-30 to 10 A. M. and 4-30 to 6-30 P. M.

8. Each year of the curriculum shall be divided into two sessions called the first and second sessions, the former commencing on 1st Chingom and terminating on the last day of Makarom, and the latter commencing on 1st Kumbhom and terminating on the last day of Edavom.

9. During the months of Mithunam and Karkadagom the school shall be closed, as on all gazetted holidays.

10. The subjects for the full curriculum shall comprise the following:—Anatomy, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Physiology, Surgery, Medicine, Midwifery and Diseases of Women, Medical Jurisprudence, Hygiene, Operative Surgery, Minor Surgery, Practical Pharmacy, Dissections and Surgical Anatomy, Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery and Practical Midwifery.

11. The following Text-books are recommended for each subject.

Subject.	Authors.
Anatomy	Gray Wilson.
Dissections	Ellis's Demonstrations in Anatomy.
Materia Medica	Mitchell Bruce, Whitla, or Garrod.
Physiology	Kirke.
Surgery	Walsham.
Minor Surgery	Heath or Walter Pye.
Operative Surgery ...	Treve's Students' Manual.
Medicine	Taylor.
Midwifery	Galabin.
Diseases of Women ...	Lewers.
Medical Jurisprudence ...	Lyons or Gribble.
Hygiene	MacNally's Hand Book of Sanitation.

12. The subjects are distributed as follows for each year :—

Year.	1st session.	2nd session.
1st	1. Anatomy with Demonstrations and Dissections ... 2. Materia Medica with Demonstrations	1. Dissections. 2. Practical Pharmacy. 3. Minor Surgery.
2nd	1. Anatomy with Demomstrations and Dissections ... 2. Physiology with Demonstrations	1. Dissections. 2. Surgical Anatomy.
3rd	1. Surgery with Demonstrations ... ... 2. Medicine with Demonstrations	1. Minor Surgery. 2. Hygiene and Sanitation.
4th	1. Surgery-Demonstrations ... 2. Medicine Do. ... 3. Midwifery ... ... 4. Medical Jurisprudence ...	1. Diseases of Women. 2. Operative Surgery.

13. The time-table for each session shall be fixed by the Superintendent.

14. Each pupil shall work not less than 15 months in the Surgical, 15 months in the Medical, and 3 months in the Obstetric wards of such hospitals as shall be decided by the Superintendent and one month in the Vaccine Depôt.

15. For Clinical work, the General Hospital, Tycaud, and Maternity Hospitals shall be open to the pupils.

The medical officers in charge of the above institutions shall afford every facility to the pupils for acquiring practical knowledge. They shall also keep a register of attendance of the pupils working n their hospitals.

16. Each pupil is required to pass two examinations called the Primary and the Final, in order to obtain the Diploma of Hospital Assistant. The Primary examination shall be held at the end of the second year and include Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Practical Pharmacy and Dissections. The Final examination shall be held at the end of the 4th year and shall include Surgery including Surgical Anatomy, Minor, Operative and Clinical Surgery, Medicine including Clinical Medicine, Vaccination, Midwifery and Diseases of Women, Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.

The examination in each subject will be written, oral and practical, if necessary.

17. Pupils who have attended 75 per cent of the lectures in each of the subjects and satisfied the lecturers as to their general progress will alone, be considered eligible for the above two examinations.

18. The time and marks allowed for each subject for the Primary and the Final examinations are given below :—

Subjects.	Marks.	Time.
Anatomy	100	3 hours.
Dissections	50	1 do.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics ...	100	3 do.
Practical Pharmacy	35	1 do.
Physiology	100	3 do.
Surgery	100	3 do.
Minor Surgery	35	1 do.
Surgical Anatomy	35	1 do.
Operative Surgery	50	1 do.
Clinical Do.	50	1 do.
Medicine	100	3 do.
Clinical Do.	50	1 do.
Midwifery and Diseases of Women ...	100	3 do.
Medical Jurisprudence	60	3 do.
Hygiene	60	2 do.

19. Pupils failing to obtain $\frac{1}{3}$ of the maximum marks in each subject or 45 per cent on the whole shall not pass.

20. The Primary and Final examinations (para 16) which the students will have to undergo will be conducted by the Board of Examiners appointed to hold the examinations for promotion in the Medical Department.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
20th August 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY ROW,
Dewan.

NOTICE.

A Medical Board for invaliding and other purposes, composed as under, will assemble at the General Hospital on the 1st day of each quarter at 7 A. M., and at such other times as may be ordered, for the purpose of examining and reporting on all such persons as are considered unfit for further service, &c.—

President. The Durbar Physician.

Members. { Medical Officer, Nair Brigade.
Assistant Surgeon E. Poonen M. D.

2. When the first day of the quarter falls on a Sunday or other special holiday, the Board will meet on the following first working day. The following are the dates fixed for the assembly of the Board—

1st February.
1st May.
1st August.
1st November.

3. When the President or any of the members are absent from Head Quarters, the Board will meet, if necessary, on the first opportunity after their return—the dates to be fixed by the President.

4. Heads of Departments will be good enough to forward to the Durbar Physician, so as to reach him at least 3 days before the time appointed for the Board to assemble, a nominal roll in duplicate in the annexed form together with the service books of all those who are to appear before the Board, duly verified. In the case of individuals who have been under medical treatment, a copy of their case should accompany the nominal rolls.

The service books will be forwarded to Government together with the result of the Board's proceedings from the Durbar Physican's office.

Durbar Physician's Office, Trivandrum, 4th November 1897.

H. P. ESMONDE-WHITE,
Durbar Physician.

Nominal Roll of sent before the Medical Invaliding Board.

Name
Rank
Age
Caste
Sex
Service
Where employed
Character
Habits
Whether entitled to pension or gratuity.

Grounds on which the individual is brought up.
Date
Station
Signature.

N. B.—A short medical history of the case should be given stating any special grounds for considering the individual unfit for service &c.

Revised Rules of the Government Veterinary Hospital at Trivandrum passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 22nd January 1897.

1. The hospital with its establishment will be under the control of the Veterinarian, and will be open to inspection by officers appointed by Government.

2. The following is the scale of charges for treatment of animals brought to the hospital by the public.

A. Horses, ponies and cart-bullocks—½ Rupee per head for advice and cost of medicines supplied.

[* For horses, ponies and bullocks, subscribers (*i. e.* who pay yearly Rs. 8 and Rs. 7 and half yearly Rs. 5 and 4 for horses and ponies a head respectively and yearly Rs. 12 and half yearly Rs. 7 for a pair of bullocks) in advance will be furnished with medicines and advice gratis. This would not however dispense with the stabling charges provided in rule 4 in the event of the animals being admitted into the hospital for treatment as in-patients.]

B. Cattle, (other than cart bullocks) sheep, goats and dogs—¼ Rupee per head for advice and cost of medicines supplied.

3. No fee for advice will be charged on cattle for agricultural purposes belonging to poor ryots. The veterinarian will satisfy himself that such relief is given only to those really deserving.

4. Animals will be admitted as in-patients at the hospital during treatment according to the extent of accommodation available. An additional charge of 4 and 2 annas a week or broken parts thereof per head for groups A and B respectively will be charged for such accommodation. The feeding of the animals will be arranged for by the owners themselves and at their expense under the directions given by the veterinarian.

5. No animal suffering from contagious or infectious diseases will be admitted as in-patients.

6. No animal will be admitted or allowed to be removed from the hospital without the permission of the veterinarian.

7. The hospital will be open daily from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 4 to 6 P. M.—during which hours the veterinarian will be personally present. He will arrange for watchers from the staff being always present at the institution throughout the day and night.

8. Duties of the veterinarian:—He will be present at the hospital during the hours specified in Rule 7 and will be responsible for the proper working of the institution, the custody of medicines, instruments &c. belonging to the hospital—as also money collections in the shape of fees for advice and cost of medicines, permanent advances &c.

9. He will have control over the subordinate staff and report to the Huzur the conduct of any individual deserving of punishment.

10. He will maintain an attendance register of himself and the subordinate staff in which the hours they are present will be marked.

11. He will keep the following books in the hospital:—

1. Register of animals admitted for treatment.
2. Records of cases.
3. Prescription book.
4. Stock book—annual.
5. Day book of expenditure of medicines.
6. Permanent advance account.

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* Vide revised rule dated 23rd October 1897.

7. Case book of each individual case treated.
8. Attendance register.
9. Acquittance roll.
10. File of received letters.
11. Section book of letters despatched.
12. Visitor's book.

12. He will receive and disburse the salaries of the subordinate staff and forward an acquittance roll to the Huzur.

13. He will submit a weekly report of animals admitted, charges levied and other details.

14. All monies realised will be remitted to the Huzur treasury by the 1st of every Malabar month.

15. He will submit an annual indent for medicines, instruments, furniture &c. required, showing the amount expended the previous year, the balance remaining and the quantity required.

16. He will submit an annual report of the working of the institution with the usual statistics.

Notice.

It is hereby notified that under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, the offices of Director of Vernacular Education and Superintendent of District Schools have been abolished, and that for purposes of educational administration and inspection, the State will be divided into three Ranges, to be termed the Northern, Central, and Southern respectively, each Range being in charge of one Inspector of Schools.

The Taluqs constituting the three Ranges will be as follows :—

Northern :—Parur, Alangad, Kunnatnad, Todupuzha, Muvattupuzha, Minachil, Changanachery, Kottayam, Ettumanur, Vaikam, Shertallay, Ampalapuzha.

Central :—Quilon, Karthigapalli, Pattanapuram, Shencottah, Chengannur, Tiruvella, Kottarakara, Karunagapalli, Kunnattur, Mavelikara.

Southern—Sheraingeel, Trivandrum, Neduvengaud, Neyattinkara, Vilavencod, Calculam, Eraniel, Agusteeswaram, Tovala.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
28th July 1894.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Notice.

The following rules, to be hereafter known as the "Travancore Educational Rules" for the organization and management of Government and aided schools and of schools recognized for purposes of the Public Service and other Examinations, are hereby notified for general information under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
December 10th 1894.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

TRAVANCORE EDUCATIONAL RULES.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER.

I. Classification of schools: Standards of instruction.

II. Curricula of Study.

III. Rules applicable to Aided Schools.

IV. Appendices.

CHAPTER I.

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS: STANDARDS OF INSTRUCTION.

1. Educational institutions shall be classified as follows:—

University Education.	(a) First Grade Arts Colleges. (b) Second Grade Arts Colleges.
School Education, General.	(c) English High Schools. (d) English Middle Schools. (e) English Primary Schools. (f) Vernacular High Schools. (g) Vernacular Middle Schools. (h) Vernacular Primary Schools.
School Education, Special.	(k) First Grade English Normal Schools. (l) Second Grade English Normal Schools. (m) Third Grade English Normal Schools. (n) First Grade Vernacular Normal Schools. (p) Second Grade Vernacular Normal Schools. (q) Industrial Schools. (r) Schools of Art. (s) Special Schools, (other than (q) and (r) above.)

2. Educational institutions of each class shall be further sub-divided into

(a) Government institutions,

(b) Private institutions.

The former are managed entirely by Government; the latter by private individuals or associations. Private institutions may be either aided or unaided.

3. (a) First Grade Arts Colleges shall contain the following classes:—

Junior F. A.
Senior F. A.
Junior B. A.
Senior B. A.

The standard of instruction shall be that required for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts of the Madras University.

(b) Second Grade Arts Colleges shall contain the following classes:—

Junior F. A.
Senior F. A.

The standard of instruction shall be that required for the First-in-Arts Examination of the Madras University.

(c) English High Schools shall contain the following classes, at least:—

Form VI.
Do. V.
Do. IV.

The standard of instruction shall be that required for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University, or the Madras Upper Secondary Examination.

(d) English Middle Schooll shall contain the following classes, at least:—

Form III.
Do. II.
Do. I.

The standard of instruction shall be that required for the Madras Lower Secondary Examination, or shall be in accordance with the curricula of study prescribed for these Forms in Chapter II.

(e) English Primary Schools shall contain the following classes, at least:—

Class II.
Do. I.
Infant Class.

The standard of instruction shall be that required for the Madras Primary Examination, or shall be in accordance with the curricula of study prescribed for these classes in Chapter II.

(f) Vernacular High Schools shall contain the following classes, at least:—

Class VII.
Do. VI.
Do. V.

The standard of instruction shall be in accordance with the curricula of study prescribed for these classes in Chapter II.

(g) Vernacular Middle Schools shall contain the following classes, at least:—

Class IV.
Do. III.

The standard of instruction shall be in accordance with the curricula of study prescribed for these classes in Chapter II.

(h) Vernacular Primary Schools shall contain the following classes, at least:—

Class II.
Do. I.
Infant Class.

The standard of instruction shall be in accordance with the curricula of study prescribed for these classes in Chapter II.

(k) First Grade English Normal Schools shall contain the following, as the highest class:—

High School Normal Class.

The standard of instruction shall be that required for the English High School Normal Certificate, or the (Madras) Trained Teacher's Certificate, Second Grade Collegiate.

(l) Second Grade English Normal Schools shall contain the following, as the highest class:—

Middle School Normal Class.

The standard of instruction shall be that required for the English Middle School Normal Certificate, or for the (Madras) Trained Teacher's Certificate, Upper Secondary Grade.

(m) Third Grade English Normal Schools shall contain the following, as the highest class:—

Primary School Normal Class.

The standard of instruction shall be that required for the English Primary School Normal Certificate, or for the (Madras) Trained Teacher's Certificate, Lower Secondary Grade.

(n) First Grade Vernacular Normal Schools shall contain the following, as the highest class:—

Higher Vernacular Normal Class.

The standard of instruction shall be that required for the Higher Vernacular Normal Certificate.

(p) Second Grade Vernacular Normal Schools shall contain the following, as the highest class:—

Lower Vernacular Normal Class.

The standard of instruction shall be that required for the Lower Vernacular Normal Certificate.

(q) The organization of, and courses of instruction in, Industrial Schools, Schools of Art, and other special Schools, shall in each case be subject to the approval of Government.

CHAPTER II.

CURRICULA OF STUDY FOR AIDED SCHOOLS.

English Schools.

[Until a list of approved text books is published by Government, those now employed may be used. Those referred to below are given as an indication of the extent of each subject studied.]

SUBJECTS.	PRIMARY SCHOOL. Infant Class.	Class I.	Class II.
ENGLISH ...	Ability to point out and pronounce all the capital and small letters of the Alphabet and to read easy words (Orient Reader Primer.)	*Orient Readers*. No. 1. The pupil must understand and be able to use the words in the text in new sentences similar in construction to those in the text book. He should know the meanings of single words, phrases and sentences in Vernacular; and give, in Vernacular, the subject-matter of the lessons read.	*Orient Readers*. No. 2. The pupil should be able to use the words of the text book in new sentences and combinations; to read any other book of difficulty equal to that of the reading book in use; to give the meaning of words and sentences, and to answer questions on the subject-matter, in Vernacular.

SUBJECTS.	MIDDLE SCHOOL. Form I.	Form II.	Form III.
ENGLISH ...	*Orient Reader*. No. 3. Meaning of words, phrases and sentences in English and Vernacular; and of subject-matter in English; parsing of words, and analysis of simple sentences. Selected poetical passages in reading-book to be committed to memory.	*Orient Reader*. No. 4. Meaning of words, phrases and sentences, in Vernacular; and of subject-matter in English; parsing and analysis; exercises in the re-casting of sentences. Selected poetical passages in reading-book to be committed to memory. Short essays on easy subjects.	*Orient Reader*. No. 5. To answer in English, questions on the meaning and subject-matter of the lessons read. Expansion, contraction, and transformation of sentences. Explanation of metaphors and similes. Selected poetical passages to be learnt by heart.

SUBJECTS.	HIGH SCHOOL. Form IV.	Form V.	Form VI.
ENGLISH ...	*Orient Reader*. No. 6. To answer in English, questions on the meaning and subject-matter of the lessons read. Expansion, contraction and transformation of sentences. Explanation of figures of speech. Selected poetical passages to be committed to memory.	*Lethbridge's Selections from English Literature*. Portions—prescribed from time to time. The pupil must thoroughly understand the meaning of the words in, and the subject-matter of, the lessons read.	*Lethbridge's Selections from English Literature*. Portions prescribed from time to time. The pupil must thoroughly understand the meaning of the words in, and the subject-matter of, the lessons read. He must also understand the construction of sentences; and be able to recast forms of expressions.

SUBJECTS.	PRIMARY SCHOOL. Infant Class.	Class I.	Class II.
DICTATION ...	To write to dictation all the letters of the English Alphabet, and also passages of difficulty equal to that of the textbook used.	Writing to dictation, words and sentences from books not previously read in the class, and equal in difficulty to the reading book in use.	

SUBJECTS.	MIDDLE SCHOOL.		
	Form I.	Form II.	Form III.
Dictation ...	Writing to dictation, words and sentences from books not previously read in the class, and equal in difficulty to the reading book in use.		
	PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
	Infant Class.	Class I.	Class II.
	To point out the Nouns and Verbs in any passage.	To point out the Nouns, Adjectives and Verbs in any easy sentence.	To give the parts of speech of each word, and to point out the subject and predicate, in simple sentences.
Grammar ...	**MIDDLE SCHOOL.**		
	Form I.	Form II.	Form III.
Grammar ...	Longman's *Junior School Grammar for India* pp. 1—42.	Longman's *Junior School Grammar for India* pp. 42—end	Longman's *School Grammar.*
	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	Form IV.	Form V.	Form VI.
Grammar ...	Mason's *Shorter English Grammar* pp. 7—92. Walton's *Synthesis* Parts I, II, III.	Mason's *Shorter English Grammar* pp. 92—157. Walton's *Synthesis* Parts IV, V, VI, VII.	Mason's *Shorter English Grammar*, Walton's *Synthesis* (whole.)
	PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
	Infant Class.	Class I.	Class II.
Arithmetic ...	Notation and Numeration up to 9,990. Simple addition of numbers of not more than three figures, arranged in not more than 5 lines. Multiplication table up to 12×12. Mental addition of not more than four numbers, the total not to exceed 100.	Numeration and Notation to 8 places of figures; Multiplication table, and the four simple rules.	Revision of portions prescribed for Class I. Compound rules and reduction bearing on Indian and English money, on the weights and measures of length and capacity, used in India, on English time and lineal measure.

SUBJECTS.	MIDDLE SCHOOL.		
	Form I.	Form II.	Form III.
ARITHMETIC ...	Revision of the portions prescribed for the Second Class. Greatest common measure and least common multiple. Prime factors, Vulgar fractions (addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.) Reduction, English and Indian currencies, weights and measures, easy miscellaneous questions on the application of the simple and compound rules.	Revision of portions prescribed for Form I. Simplification of compound and complex fractions. Conversion of pure decimals to fractions and of fractions to decimals. Simple practice, simple proportion, easy miscellaneous questions.	Revision of the portions prescribed for Form II. Recurring decimals, compound practice, compound proportion, square and cubic measure.
	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	Form IV.	Form V.	Form VI.
ARITHMETIC ...	Revision of the portion prescribed for Form III. Practical methods of shortening labour in multiplication and division. Advanced exercises in proportion. Simple interest. Profit and loss. Advanced exercises in square and cubic measure.	Revision of the portion prescribed for Form IV. Extraction of square root. Proportional parts. Present value and discount. Simple interest. Compound interest.	Chain rule. Extraction of cubic root. Alligation. Partnership. Percentages and averages. Stocks and shares. General division.
	MIDDLE SCHOOL.		
	Form I.	Form II.	Form III.
ALGEBRA ...			Hall and Knight's *Elementary Algebra*:—Chapters I, II, III, IV, V, VI and VII.
	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	Form IV.	Form V.	Form VI.
ALGEBRA ...	Hall and Knight's *Elementary Algebra*:—Chapters I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, XI, XII, XVII, & XVIII.	Hall and Knight's *Elementary Algebra*:—In addition to the portion done in Form IV chapters VIII, IX, X, XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, and XXIII.	Hall and Knight's *Elementary Algebra*, up to quadratic equations with problems.
	MIDDLE SCHOOL.		
	Form I.	Form II.	Form III.
GEOMETRY ...		Definitions, Postulates and Axioms. Propositions 1—20 Book I.	Euclid Book I with easy deductions.

SUBJECTS.	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	Form IV.	Form V.	Form VI.
GEOMETRY ...	Euclid, revision of Book I and Book III. Definitions and Propositions 1—15.	Book II and Book III. Propositions 16—25. Easy deductions.	The first three Books of Euclid with more difficult deductions.
	MIDDLE SCHOOL.		
	Form I.	Form II.	Form III.
HISTORY— (a) India.	The outlines of the history of India to the end of the Moghul period (Wheeler's *Primer*, chapters I to IV) with such a knowledge of Geography as is necessary for the intelligent study of the subject. (The explanation of lessons to be imparted in Vernacular).	Wheeler's *Primer*, chapters V—XIII with such a knowledge of Geography as is necessary for the intelligent study of the subject.	Lethbridge's *History*, chapters I to XV with such a knowledge of Geography as is necessary for the intelligent study of the subject.
	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	Form IV.	Form V.	Form VI.
HISTORY— (a) India.	Lethbridge's *History*, chapters XVI to XXXI.	Lethbridge's *History*, chapters XXXII to the end.	Lethbridge's *History*, up to A. D. 1876.
(b) England...	*Epochs of English History*, to 1216 A. D.	*Epochs of English History*, 1216—1688.	*Epochs of English History*, to 1885.
	PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
	Infant Class.	Class I.	Class II.
GEOGRAPHY ...			Particular Geography of Travancore. Explanation and exemplification of Geographical terms. (The lessons to be imparted in the Vernacular of the pupils and from the map. As no particular text-book is prescribed the book used in Vernacular Schools may be used as a basis for the lessons).
	MIDDLE SCHOOL.		
	Form I.	Form II.	Form III.
GEOGRAPHY ...	Revision of the portions prescribed for Class II. The outlines of the Geography of Asia, the situation of the great rivers, mountain chains and important countries of the world. (The subject to be taught by means of a map and globe, but without the aid of any particular text-book).	The outlines of the Geography of the continents of the world, as in *Clarke's Class-book of Geography;* sections I, II, III, XIX, XXXII, XLII, XLIII, XLV, LIII.	Revision of outlines of General Geography of the world. Geography of Bombay, Madras, Burma and Ceylon. Blandford's Geography of India, Burma and Ceylon pp. 120—181.

SUBJECTS.	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	Form IV.	Form V.	Form VI.
GEOGRAPHY ...	(*a*) India— Blandford's *Geography of India, Burma and Ceylon* pp. 50—191. (*b*) Europe, Great Britain and Ireland in detail. Clarke's *Class-book of Geography* pp. 1—134.	(*a*) The whole of Blandford's *Geography of India, Burma* and *Ceylon.* (*b*) Asia and America Clarke's *Class-book of Geography* Sections XIX to XXXI and XIV to LXIX.	Blandford's Geography of *India, Burma* and *Ceylon* and Clarke's *Class-book of Geography* (whole).
	MIDDLE SCHOOL.		
	Form I.	Form II.	Form III.
MAP-DRAWING...	To insert the chief rivers and mountain ranges of India on an outline map.	To insert the chief physical features and the important countries of Asia and Europe on outline maps.	To insert the chief physical features of any continent (including Australia) or of any great country in Europe or Asia on an outline map.
	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	Form IV.	Form V.	Form VI.
MAP-DRAWING...	Map-drawing on prepared projections without outlines.	Map-drawing on prepared projections without outlines.	Map-drawing on prepared projections without outlines.
	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	Form IV.	Form V.	Form VI.
PHYSICS ...	Expansion by heat: the thermometer: boiling: evaporation: rain: ice: water: steam: wind: the balloon: the siphon: the air-pump: the common pump: the barometer: the lever: the inclined plane: the wedge: the wheel and axle: the pulley: falling bodies: the pendulum: the clock: the mariner's compass.	As in Stewart's *Primer of Physics*, articles 1—67.	As in Stewart's *Primer of Physics*, articles 68 to the end.
	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	Form IV.	Form V.	Form VI.
CHEMISTRY ...	Solution: crystallization: precipitation: elements: compounds: mixtures: combustion: decomposition: air: oxygen: hydrogen: carbonic acid gas.	As in Roscoe's *Primer of Chemistry* articles 1—52.	As in Roscoe's *Primer of Chemistry*, articles 53 to the end.

SUBJECTS.	PRIMARY SCHOOL. Infant Class.	Class I.	Class II.
VERNACULAR TEXT...	(Malayalam) First half of First Book. (Tamil) First half of First Book.	(a) *Malayalam Reading.* First book, 2nd half. (b) *Tamil Reading.* First Reader, 2nd half. Neethimanjari, Part I, lines 1—120.	(a) *Malayalam Reading.* Second Book. Prescribed portions of Anthology to be committed to memory. Garthwaite's Essentials of Grammar, First half. (b) *Tamil Reading.* Second Reader, 30 lessons. Neethimanjari part I lines 120—264 Navaller's Grammar pages 1—8.

SUBJECTS.	MIDDLE SCHOOL. Form I.	Form II.	Form III.
VERNACULAR TEXT...	(a) *Malayalam Reading.* Third Book. Prescribed portions of Anthology to be committed to memory. Garthwaite's essentials of Grammar second half. (b) *Tamil Reading.* Third Reader 25 lessons. Neethimanjari part II, 52 stanzas. Navaller's Grammar pages 9—19.	(a) *Malayalam Reading.* Text books to be prescribed from time to time Garthwaite's Catechism of Malayalam Grammar to the end of Sandhi. Amaresum :— Swargavarga, up to the synonyms of Indra. Sidharupom :— Akaranthum, Ekaranthum and Ukaranthum (Masculine gender). Akaranthum and Ekaranthum (Feminine gender). Akaranthum (Neuter gender). (b) *Tamil Reading.* Poetry, Neethimanjari, part II stanzas 53—99. Prose, Panchatantram, 1st Tantram, Navaller's Grammar, pages 20—37. Composition :— A letter on any easy subject.	(a) *Malayalam Reading.* Text books to be prescribed from time to time. Garthwaite's Grammar to the end of Avyam. Amaresum :— Swargavargam after the synonyms of Indra. Sidharupom :— Halanthapullingam. (b) *Tamil Reading.* Poetry, Neethimanjari, part II stanzas 100—158. Prose, Panchatantram, 2nd Tantram. Navaller's Grammar. Page 30 to end. (c) *Sanskrit Reading.* Sikshamanjari part II (Calcutta) page 1—15. Sidharupam (whole). 200 lines of poetry to be committed to memory Composition :— Description of some familiar object or the composition of a letter.

SUBJECTS.	HIGH SCHOOL. Form IV.	Form V.	Form VI.
VERNACULAR TEXT...	(a) *Malayalam Reading.* Text books to be prescribed from time to time. Garthwaite's Grammar, (whole). Amaresum :— Vyomavargam and Devee vargam. Sidharupam :— Halantha Sthreelingom. (b) *Tamil Reading.* Text books to be prescribed from time to time. Tamil Grammar Manual.* (c) *Sanskrit Reading.* Third Book (Bombay) Nalopakayanam first five cantos. Panchatantram two stories. Grammar (Bombay) first Book, (first half).	(a) *Malayalam Reading.* Text books to be prescribed from time to time Grammar : Nedungadi's Grammar Sandhi, Samasam, Alankarom and Vritham. Amaresum : Kalavargam and Dhivargam. Sidharupam :— Halantha napumsakalingom. (b) *Tamil Reading.* Text books to be prescribed from time to time Grammar : Manual. § (c) *Sanskrit Reading.* Third Book (Bombay) cantos 6—10. Panchatantram the last 3 stories. Grammar. Bombay First Book second half.	(a) *Malayalam Reading.* Text books published by the University from time to time. Nedungadi's Grammar. (b) *Tamil :—* Text books published by the University from time to time. (c) *Sanskrit :—* Text books published by the University from time to time.

* (எழுத்தியல், பதவியல், உயிரீற்றுப்புணரியல்).
§ (மெய்யீற்றுப்புணரியல், உருபுபுணரியல்).

SUBJECTS.	PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
	Infant Class.	Class I.	Class II.
VERNACULAR DICTATION...		To write to dictation words and sentences out of any book not previously studied and equal in difficulty to the Reading Book in use.	Passages of difficulty equal to that of the reading book in use.
	MIDDLE SCHOOL.		
	Form I.	Form II.	Form III.
VERNACULAR DICTATION...	Passages of difficulty equal to that of the reading book in use.		
	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	Form IV.	Form V.	Form VI.
VERNACULAR DICTATION...	Passages of difficulty equal to that of the reading book in use.		
	PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
	Infant Class.	Class I.	Class II.
TRANSLATION ...		To translate orally into English easy sentences in Vernacular and to translate orally into Vernacular English sentences of difficulty equal to that of the reading book in use.	Reciprocal translation of passages equal in difficulty to the text books used.
	MIDDLE SCHOOL.		
	Form I.	Form II.	Form III.
TRANSLATION ...	Reciprocal translation of passages equal in difficulty to the text books used.		
	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	Form IV.	Form V.	Form VI.
TRANSLATION ...	Reciprocal translation of passages equal in difficulty to the text books used.		
	PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
	Infant Class.	Class I.	Class II.
HAND-WRITING.	English and Vernacular copy books: Strokes, curved lines and simple letters.	English and Vernacular copies.	
	MIDDLE SCHOOL.		
	Form I.	Form II.	Form III.
HAND-WRITING.	English and Vernacular copies.		
	PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
	Infant Class.		
OBJECT LESSONS...	Easy lessons in familiar objects.		

Vernacular Schools.

Subjects.	PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
	Infant Class.	Class I.	Class II.
Reading ...	First Book.	Second Book. Pupils should know the meaning of single words, phrases and sentences and should be able to give the subject-matter of the lessons read.	1. Third Book. 2. Sreekrishna-charitham, Manipravalam 12th Sargam. Pupils should know the meaning of words and sentences and be able to give the subject-matter of the lessons read. Selected poetical passages in the reading book to be committed to memory. Short essays on easy subjects. For Girls' Schools *Seelavathi* instead of *Sreekrishnacharitham*)

Subjects.	MIDDLE SCHOOL.	
	Class III.	Class IV.
Reading ...	1. Poetry :— Sreekrishnacharitam, 2nd Sargam and Panchatantram 2nd Tantram. (For Girls' Schools, Pathuvritham instead of Sreekrishna-charitam.) 2. Prose :— Talboy Wheeler's tales from Indian History. Meaning of words, phrases & sentences: Subject-matters Parsing and Analysis. Selected poetical passages from the Reading book to be committed to memory. Short essays on easy subjects.	1. Poetry :— Panchatantram 1st Tantram, Sreekrishnacharitam Sargas 3 and 4. (Irupathunaluvritham instead of Sreekrishnacharitam for Girls' Schools.) 2. Prose :— Martanda Varma (by C. V. Ramen Pillay). To answer questions on the meaning and subject-matter of the lessons read. Parsing and Analysis. Explanation of Metaphors and similes. Selected poetical passages to be learnt by heart. Short essays on prescribed subjects.

Subjects.	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.
Reading ...	1. Poetry :— Adhyadma-Ramayana, Balakandam & Ayodhyakandam. 2. Prose :— Sanmarga Pradipam. To answer questions on the meaning and subject-matter of the lessons read. Explanation of the Figures of Speech.	1. Poetry :— Bharatham, Sambhavam. 2. Prose :— Akbar. First half by M. R. Ry. the Valia Koil Tampuran Avergal. To answer questions on the meaning and subject-matter of the lessons read. Explanation of Figures of Speech. (Nalacharitham, Drama part I. instead of Bharatham for Girls' Schools.)	1. Poetry :— Selection from Bharatam. 2. Prose :— Akbar 2nd half.

Subjects.	Primary School.		
	Infant Class.	Class I.	Class II.
Dictation ...	To write to dictation words and sentences from books not read in the class and equal in difficulty to the reading book in use.	To write to dictation words and sentences from books not read in the class and equal in difficulty to the reading book in use.	To write to dictation words and sentences from books not read in the class and equal in difficulty to the reading book in use.

	Middle School.	
	Class III.	Class IV.
Dictation ...	To write to dictation words & sentences from books not read in the class and equal in difficulty to the reading book in use.	To write to dictation words and sentences from books not read in the class and equal in difficulty to the reading book in use.

	Primary School.		
	Infant Class.	Class I.	Class II.
Grammar ...			Garthwaite's Essentials of Grammar.

	Middle School.	
	Class III.	Class IV.
Grammar ...	Garthwaite's Catechism of Grammar to the end of Etymology.	Garthwaite's Catechism of Grammar (whole.)

	High School.		
	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.
Grammar ...	Nedungadi's Grammar, Sandhi and Samasam.	Nedungudi's Grammar, Alangaram and Vrithom.	Nedungudi's Grammar.

	Primary School.		
	Infant Class.	Class I.	Class II.
Arithmetic ...	Numeration and Notation, Addition and Subtraction. Multiplication table	Multiplication and Division. Easy Miscellaneous questions. Enchavadi (whole.)	Compound rules and reduction bearing on Travancore currency, measures and weights and on Indian money. Highest Common Factor and Least Common Multiple; Easy Miscellaneous questions.

SUBJECTS.	MIDDLE SCHOOL.	
	CLASS III.	CLASS IV.
Arithmetic ...	Compound Rules and Reduction bearing on Indian weights and measures and on English Money, Time & Lineal Measure. Vulgar Fractions. Easy Miscellaneous questions.	Decimals. Reduction of fractions. Simple Practice, Simple Proportion and Miscellaneous questions.

SUBJECTS.	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	CLASS V.	CLASS VI.	CLASS VII.
Arithmetic ...	Compound Practice Compound Proportion. Square and Cubic measure. Simple Interest. Miscellaneous questions.	Proportional parts. Compound Interest. Present value and discount. Profit and loss. Percentage, Average. Extraction of the square root and Miscellaneous questions.	In addition to subjects in the lower classes stocks, shares, cube root, partnership.

SUBJECTS.	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	CLASS V.	CLASS VI.	CLASS VII.
Algebra ...	First four rules, Removal of brackets. Factors.	Greatest Common Measure, Least Common Multiple, Fractions. Simple equations and easy Problems.	Problems involving Simple Equations: Simultaneous Equations: Problem. Square root.

SUBJECTS.	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	CLASS V.	CLASS VI.	CLASS VII.
Geometry ...	Book I. Propositions 1–20.	Book I (whole.)	Book I, II with deductions on Book I.

SUBJECTS.	PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
	INFANT CLASS.	CLASS I.	CLASS II.
Geography ...		The General Geography of Travancore (From the Map.)	The particular Geography of Travancore.

SUBJECTS.	MIDDLE SCHOOL.	
	CLASS III.	CLASS IV.
Geography ..	Revision of Travancore Geography. General Geography of India, Asia and Europe.	Particular Geography of India, General Geography of Africa and America.

Sujects.	MIDDLE SCHOOL.		
	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.
Geography ...	Particular Geography of Europe and Asia. Pupils should be able to insert the physical features and the important countries of Asia and Europe on outline maps.	Particular Geography of America, Africa and Australia. Pupils should be able to insert the physical features of any continent or of any great country in Europe or Asia on outline maps.	Particular Geography of the five continents.

	PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
	Infant Class.	Class I.	Class II.
History ...			Travancore History to the end of M. E. 973.

	MIDDLE SCHOOL.	
	Class III.	Class IV.
History ...	1. Travancore History 973-1036 M. E. 2. Indian History to the end of the Moghul period.	1. Indian History from the advent of the Portuguese to the Regulating Act of 1773 A. D. 2. English History to the end of the Norman Period.

	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.
History ...	1. Indian History A. D. 1773-1805. 2. English History from the Plantagenet to the end of the Tudor period.	1. Indian History from 1805 to the end. 2. English History from the Stuart period to the end.	1. Indian History the whole. 2. English History the whole.

	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.
Physics ...	Frohnmeyer's Catechism of physics. Chapters I and II.	Frohnmeyer's Catechism of physics. Chapters III to VII.	Frohnmeyer's Catechism of physics.

	PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
	Infant Class.	Class I.	Class II.
Amaresam ...			Swargavargam.

Subjects.	Middle School.	
	Class III.	Class IV.
Amaresam ...	Vyomavargam.	Kalavargam. Dheevargam.

	High School.		
	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.
Amaresam ...	Varivargam. Bhuvargam.	Mrugavargam. Manushyavargam.	

	Middle School.	
	Class III.	Class IV.
Sidharupam ...	Ajantham	Half of Verbs.

	High School.		
	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.
Sidharupam ...	Verbs (whole.)	Sidharupam (whole.)	

	Middle School.	
	Class III.	Class IV.
Sanskrit ...	Sreeramodantham.	Reghuvamsa 4th Sargam.

	High School.		
	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.
Sanskrit ...	Reghuvamsa 5th Sargam.	Kumarasambhavam 1st Sargam.	Kumara Sambhavam 2nd and 3rd Sargams.

	Middle School.	
	Class III.	Class IV.
History of Literature...	First half of Part I.	Second half of Part I.

	High School.		
	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.
History of Literature...	First half of Part II.	Second half of Part II.	Part I and II.

Subjects.	Primary School.		
	Infant Class.	Class I.	Class II.
Hand-writing.	Stroke, Letters, Words.	Difficult words and easy sentences.	Printed copies.

Subjects.	Middle School.	
	Class III.	Class IV.
Hand-writing.	Printed copies.	Printed copies.

Subjects.	Primary School.		
	Infant Class.	Class I.	Class II.
Tamil. ...		First Book.	Second Book.

Subjects.	Middle School.	
	Class III.	Class IV.
Tamil. ...	Third Book.	

Sections 2, 4, 7, 9, and 15 apply to the Tamil Schools also. For Sections 1 and 3 the books now in use in the Tamil Schools may be continued.

CHAPTER III.

Rules applicable to aided Schools.

Staff.

1. The minimum qualifications which will be considered sufficient in the case of teachers in aided schools are those indicated in the tabular statement below. These conditions as regards qualifications will apply only to male teachers, and not to Pundits, gymnastic instructors, or female teachers. In the case of female teachers although the minimum qualifications here laid down may be generally required, they will not be insisted upon where other satisfactory evidence of competence is forthcoming.

Institution.	Headmaster.	Other Teachers.
Arts Colleges.	L. T. (Madras) or other equivalent degree or certificate.	L. T. (Madras) or other equivalent degree or certificate.
English High Schools. Forms IV, V, VI.	L. T. (Madras) or other equivalent degree or certificate ...	English High School Normal Certificate; or Trained Teacher's Certificate, Second Grade Collegiate; or other accepted certificate.
English Middle Schools. Forms I, II, III.	English High School Normal Certificate; or Trained Teacher's Certificate, Secondary Grade Collegiate; or other accepted certificate	English Middle School Normal Certificate; or Trained Teacher's Certificate, Upper Secondary Grade; or other accepted certificate.
English Primary Schools.	English Middle School Normal Certificate; or Trained Teacher's Certificate; Upper Secondary Grade; or other accepted certificate	English Primary School Normal Certificate; or Trained Teacher's Certificate, Lower Secondary Grade; or other accepted certificate.
Vernacular High Schools. Classes V, VI, VII.	Higher Vernacular Normal Certificate; or other equivalent or accepted certificate	Higher Vernacular Normal Certificate; or other equivalent or accepted certificate.
Vernacular Middle Schools. Classes III, IV.	Higher Vernacular Normal Certificate; or other equivalent or accepted certificate	Lower Vernacular Normal Certificate; or Vernacular Elementary Examination; Subordinate Service Examination; Lower Secondary Examination; or Middle School Examination.
Vernacular Primary Schools	Lower Vernacular Normal Certificate, or Vernacular Elementary Examination; Subordinate Service Examination; Lower Secondary Examination; or Middle School Examination ...	Lower Vernacular Normal Certificate, or Vernacular Elementary Examination, Subordinate Service Examination; Lower Secondary Examination; or Middle School Examination.
English Normal Schools: 1st Grade.	L. T. (Madras)	L. T. (Madras.)
English Normal Schools: 2nd Grade.	L. T. (Madras)	English High School Normal Certificate; or Trained Teacher's Certificate, Second Grade Collegiate.
English Normal Schools: 3rd Grade.	English High School Normal Certificate; or Trained Teacher's Certificate, Second Grade Collegiate	English Middle School Normal Certificate, or Trained Teacher's Certificate, Upper Secondary Grade.
Vernacular Normal Schools	Subject meanwhile to approval by Government.	
Industrial Schools, Schools of Art, and other special Schools.	A qualifying examination, or course of instruction training, or practice in each subject taught; but subject in each case to approval by Government.	

[In the case of teachers already employed, on and from 11th December 1894 / 7th artigay 1070, in aided schools, who do not possess the requisite qualifications detailed in the above tabular statement, they will be allowed, within two years from the said date, to make application to Government for recognition as certificated teachers. In each case, Government shall determine whether the previous service of the applicant is sufficient for the purposes of such recognition; or whether it will be necessary for the applicant to pass an examination written or practical. Forms of application for this purpose may be obtained from Inspectors of Schools, or Assistant Inspectors of Schools.]

2. There shall be at least one teacher on the staff, exclusive of Pundits, gymnastic instructors, writing masters, or drawing masters for every forty pupils on the rolls.

3. The number of pupils in each class shall not ordinarily exceed the following:—

In Arts Colleges	... 50.
„ English High Schools	... 40.
„ „ Middle „ ...	... 40.
„ „ Primary „ ...	... 30.
„ Vernacular High Schools	... 40.
„ „ Middle „ ...	... 30.
„ „ Primary „ ...	... 25.
„ English Normal Schools	... 25.
„ Vernacular „ ...	... 25.

In Industrial Schools, Schools of Art, and other Special Schools the maximum number allowable in each class shall in each case be determined by Government.

4. No teacher will be considered as eligible for participation in a general maintenance grant unless he be engaged in teaching at least 4 hours daily, on the average except in the case of principals of Colleges, and Headmasters of English High Schools, in which cases, the requisite minimum will be 3 hours daily, on the average.

5. No maintenance grant shall ordinarily be given towards the salary of any male teacher who is under 16 years of age; or of any female teacher who is under 14 years of age; or of any teacher who is over 60 years of age.

Buildings Plan, and Accommodation.

6. Before a school can be admitted to the receipt of aid or recognised for the purposes of any public examination, the site, plan, and accommodation of the building in which the school is held must be approved by Government. In cases where managers wish to add to the accommodation of an aided school, the plans of the addition to, or alteration of, the original building must be approved by Government.

7. All school buildings must be maintained in good repair, and the whole of the school premises must be kept scrupulously clean.

8. The accommodation in each aided school shall not be less than 6 square feet and 60 cubic feet for each pupil on the rolls. No class-

room or school-building shall be permanently used by a number of pupils larger than that which it is certified to accommodate.

Furniture and Appliances.

9. The furniture, educational appliances and apparatus of every aided or recognised school must be approved by the Inspecting officer. All articles must be maintained in a state of satisfactory repair. Arts Colleges must be adequately provided with diagrams, charts, maps, models, specimens, preparations, chemicals, and apparatus for any science subject they may teach in connection with the Arts course; and English High Schools must be properly equipped with the materials and apparatus requisite for the teaching of Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

10. Gymnastic apparatus must be supplied to all schools above the Primary Grade in accordance with the lists published in the appendices.

Admission of pupils and Inter-School Rules.

11. Any pupil who has previously studied in any aided or recognised school shall only be admitted to an aided or recognised school if he presents an acquittance certificate from the headmaster of the school in which he last studied, shewing that he has paid all fees due to that school; stating the class in which he studied at the time of leaving, and also stating whether he has qualified for promotion to a higher class.

12. Upon admission of any pupil the headmaster shall not place him in any class higher than that in which he would have been in the school he left.

13. The headmaster shall be bound to give any pupil an acquittance certificate, on demand, provided the pupil has paid all fees due to the school up to the date of leaving. Should the headmaster refuse to grant such a certificate, the pupil can appeal at once to the Inspector of Schools.

14. Any pupil found to have obtained admission to any aided or recognised school through a false certificate or misrepresentation of any kind, shall be summarily dismissed. The fact of any pupil being dismissed either under this or for grave misconduct shall be reported at once to the Inspector of Schools, and any pupil dismissed for either reason shall not be admitted to any aided or recognised school without permission of Government.

Records, Registers and Returns.

15. Every aided or recognised school, excepting Industrial Schools, Schools of Arts, and other special schools, shall maintain the following school records :—

(a) Register of admissions and withdrawals.

(b) Register of attendance and fee payments.

(c) Discipline Register.

(d) Counterfoil acquittance book.

(e) Register of scholarships and free scholars.

(f) School Log book.

(g) Correspondence book for letters despatched.

(h) File of letters received.

The exact forms of these records are shown in the appendices. The school log-book should be in the form of a diary. It should be in the charge of the Headmaster, and in it should be entered any occurrence beyond the ordinary routine of the school. Only matters of fact, and not those of personal opinion, should find a place in the log-book.

The records and registers required in Industrial Schools, Schools of Art, and other special schools shall in each case be determined by Government.

16. The following statistical returns shall be submitted annually by all aided schools, within 15 days after the close of each Malabar year:

(a) Return of attendance, admissions and withdrawals.

(b) Return shewing distribution of pupils according to age, caste or creed, sex, occupation of parents, languages studied.

(c) Return of monthly fee collections.

(d) Return of promotions made from each class.

(e) Return of public examination results,

(f) Return of annual income and expenditure.

Recognised schools shall furnish (a), (b) and (e) of the above.

The exact forms in which the above returns should be submitted are shown in the appendices.

Miscellaneous Rules regarding Organization and Management.

17. For each class or form in an aided or recognized school there shall be a time table, showing the distribution of work in that class or form for one week. A copy of this time table shall be so hung up in the class room that it may be easily available for reference. Copies of all the time tables in use in the school shall be in the possession of the Headmaster and shall be so bound together or combined into one general table, as will render them easily available for purposes of reference or inspection.

All time tables shall be submitted for approval to the Inspecting Officer on the occasion of each visit of inspection.

18. The ordinary school hours shall be from 9 A. M. till noon and from 1 P. M. till 4 P. M. except in the case of Primary Schools, English and Vernacular, in which the midday interval shall be from noon till 2 P. M. In all schools there should be an interval of five minutes at the end of each hour.

19. Weekly holidays shall be allowed to all schools on Saturdays and Sundays, except in Muhammedan Schools, in which the weekly holidays shall be on Fridays and Sundays.

Other occasional holidays shall be allowed to all schools, except those for Muhammedans, as follows:—

All New Moon holidays.

Solar Eclipse days.

Lunar Eclipse days.

His Highness the Maha Rajah's Birthday.

Good Friday.

Queen's Birthday.

Avani	... ...	Avani Purapoo	1 day.
„	... ...	Avani Avittam	1 „
„	... ...	Gayathri Japam ...	1 „
„	... ...	Vinayaka Chathurthi ...	1 „
„	... ...	Onam	4 days.
Puratasi	... ...	Pooja Vaippoo	1 day.
„	... ...	Pooja Eduppoo	1 „
Alpasy	... ...	Deepaly	1 „
Margaly	... ...	Swargavathil Yekadasy	1 „
Thye	... ...	Thye Pongul	1 „
„	... ...	Mattoo Pongul	1 „
Masi	... ...	Sivarathri	1 „
Chithrai	... ...	Vishnu	1 „
Adi	... ...	Adiyaruthi	1 „

In addition to the above the following local holidays will be allowed to all schools, except those for Muhammedans, in the taluqs named:

Agastisvaram,	Suchindram Car Festival.	... 1 day.
Thiruvattar	Aurat	... 1 „
Trivandrum,	Aurat	... 1 „
Calculam and Eraniel	Mundakkattoo Kuday in Masi	... 1 „
Aripad	Aripad Festival ...	... 1 „
Vycome	Vykkathoo Ashtami in Kartigay	... 1 „

In Muhammedan schools occasional holidays shall be allowed as follows:—

Mohurrum	... 5 days.
Bakreed	... 2 „
Akharee Charsumbo ...	... 1 day.
Queen's Birthday ...	... 1 „
Good Friday	... 1 „
Romzan	... 1 „

20. Vacations shall be given to all schools as follows:—

Art Colleges:—In accordance with Madras University Rugulations.

English Schools:—7th December to 7th January. April 15th till May 15th.

Vernacular Schools:—7th December to 7th January. 15th—30th April. 15th—31st August.

Normal and other Schools:—as may be determined in each case by Government.

21. A list shewing the sanctioned holidays and vacations should be hung up in the school. In no case will changes be allowed in the holidays and vacations without the previous sanction of Government. Managers of aided schools are therefore liable to a reduction in the grant in any case where the school has been found closed on any day being not a sanctioned holiday, or part of a sanctioned vacation.

x

CHAPTER IV.

APPENDICES.

Attendance and Fee Register Form or Class

Admission No.	Class No.	Name.	YEAR																								MONTH							No. of days present.	School Fees.			Date of payment.
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		Rs.	Chs.	C.	
		No. present daily......																																				

No. on roll at beginning of month, ; Admitted during the month, ; Left, No. on roll at end of month, ; No. of School days, ; Average attendance during the month, ; Average No. on roll during month,

DISCIPLINE REGISTER.

Name of pupil.	Nature of offence.	Date.	Punishment awarded.

REGISTER OF SCHOLARSHIPS AND FREE SCHOLARS.

Name of pupil.	Class or Form.	Scholarship awarded with amount.	Date of award.	Circumstances of award whether by competition or otherwise.	Remarks.

REGISTER OF ADMISSIONS AND WITHDRAWLS.

Admission number.	Name.	Date of admission with class on admission.	School in which pupil was last under instruction.	Age.	Birth place.	Caste.	Religion or creed.	Date of last vaccination.	Name and occupation of parent or guardian.	Year of promotion to Class or Form.								Date of withdrawl.

Annual Return of Age, Caste, Sex, and Occupation of Parents, of Pupils.

Class or Form.	Number on Register at end of the year.		Average age of Pupil.		Caste.												Occupation of Parents.																						* Number who have been successfully vaccinated.	
					Brahmins.		Malayali Sudras.		Pandy Sudras.		Other Hindus.		Christians.		Muhammedans.		Government servants.		Vakils.		Merchants.		Physicians.		Land owners.		Farmers.		Laborers.		Carpenters.		Others.							
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Total......																																								

RETURNS OF ANNUAL PROMOTIONS MADE.

Class or Form.	Number examined for promotion.	Number promoted.	Percentage promoted.

COUNTERFOIL ACQUITTANCE CERTIFICATE.

ACQUITTANCE.

Name ....

Class (or Form) ....

Date of leaving ....

Date ....189.........

Name of School............................

ACQUITTANCE CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that.................

a student in the....Class (or Form) has paid all sums due to this Institution up to........the date of his leaving.

.......................189

Headmaster
(or Principal.)

ANNUAL RETURN OF ATTENDANCE AND STRENGTH.

Class or Form.	Number at beginning of the year.	Number admitted during the year.		Number withdrawn during the year.		Number at end of year.	Average attendance during the year.	Percentage attendance.
		By promotion.	Otherwise.	By promotion.	Otherwise.			
Total..								

ANNUAL RETURN OF MONTHLY FEE COLLECTIONS.

Class or Form.	No. on Register.	Number paid.	Amount collected each Month.												Total amount collected in each Class or Form.		
			Rs.-Ch.-Ca.	Rs.-Ch.-Ca.	Rs.-Ch.-Ca.	Rs.-Ch.-Ca.	Rs.-Ch.-Ca.	Rs.-Ch.-Ca.	Rs.-Ch.-Ca.	Rs.-Ch.-Ca.	Rs.-Ch.-Ca.	Rs.-Ch.-Ca.	Rs.-Ch.-Ca.	Rs.-Ch.-Ca.	Rs.	Ch.	Ca.
Total.																	

Amount of arrears collected during the year Rs. Ch. Ca

ANNUAL RETURN OF PUBLIC EXAMINATION RESULTS.

Examination.	Number entered from the school.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	Remarks.

RETURN OF ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Name of School....................

Receipt during twelve months preceding date of application.

	Rs.	Ch.	C.
Interest on endowments			
Subscriptions or Donations			
Allotments or Grants from any Societies, Agencies, Associations or other organizations			
Fees *(amount from each Class or Form to be given)*			
Miscellaneous receipts, (each to be specified)...			
Grants from Government:—			
i. General Maintenance Grants ...			
ii. Special Grants for Buildings ...			
iii. Do. Do. Do. Furniture ...			
iv. Do. Do. Do. Rent ...			
v. Do. Do. Do. Public Libraries...			
Balance of grant from previous year ...			
Total.........			

Expenditure during twelve months preceding date of application.

	Rs.	Ch.	C.
Salaries of Staff *(each to be specified)* ...			
„ „ Servants *(each to be specified)* ...			
Prizes			
Scholarships			
Rent			
Repairs to buildings			
Furniture			
Appliances and apparatus			
Repairs to furniture			
Repairs to appliances or apparatus ...			
Library			
Miscellaneous items of expenditure *(each to be specified)*			
Total.........			

Dated 189 Manager.

Grant-in-aid Notification.

1070.

SECTION. CONTENTS.

I. Introductory.
II. Subjects of Grants: General Conditions.
III. General Maintenance Grants.
IV. Special Grants for Buildings.
V. Special Grants for Furniture.
VI. Special Grants for Rent.
VII. Special Grants to Public Libraries.
VIII. Mode of Application for Grants.
IX. Disbursement of Grants.
X. Appendices.

SECTION I.

INTRODUCTORY.

1. With the object of introducing, improving, or extending education among the different classes of the people of the State, and in all branches which are, or will be, recognised by Government, the following revised rules for grants-in-aid to educational institutions are notified for general information, under sanction of His Highness the Maharajah.

2. The provisions of this Notification will come into force on and from $\frac{\text{11th December 1894}}{\text{27th Kartigay 1070}}$, in supersession of all previous Notifications or Rules relating to grants-in-aid to educational institutions. All grants-in-aid given on and from the said date shall be given on principles of strict religious neutrality, to all schools imparting sound secular instruction according to recognised methods and conducted in accordance with the conditions specified in this Notification: regard being had, in each case, both to the educational requirements of particular localities and classes, and also to the public funds available for educational purposes.

3. All grants-in-aid which may have been given to educational institutions prior to the date on and from which this Notification takes effect, and which have not lapsed before that date, will be continued for two years after the said date, provided such institutions satisfy the conditions upon which the grants were originally sanctioned. After the lapse of the said period of two years, all such grants will be withdrawn, and replaced by others to such institutions as are eligible for grants in accordance with the terms of this Notification. Provided however that Government reserves to itself power to extend the said period for a specified time in individual cases and under special circumstances. Application may be made, in the case of any educational institution in receipt of a grant prior to the date on and from which this Notification takes effect, to have such grant withdrawn, and to have a grant in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Notification substituted.

4. The following words and expressions have the following meanings unless a different intention appears from the subject or context.

(a) "*Range*" means such Taluks or portions of Taluks as may be constituted or defined by Government as a Range, and published in the *Government Gazette.*

(b) "*District*" means such portion or portions of a Range as may be constituted or defined by Government as a District, and published in the *Government Gazette.*

(c) "*Inspector*" means any person appointed by Government to be an Inspector of Schools within and throughout a Range.

(d) "*Assistant Inspector*" means any person appointed by Government to be an Inspector of Schools within and throughout a District.

(e) "*Manager*" means any person in whom the management of a School vests.

(f) "*Correspondent*" means such person as may be accepted by Government, as appointed by the manager of a school to conduct on behalf of the manager correspondence relating to that school.

(g) "*Aided School*" or "*Aided Institution*" means any educational institution in receipt of a grant-in-aid in accordance with the terms of this Notification.

(h) "*Boys' School*" means any school in which more than one-half of the pupils on the rolls are boys.

(k) "*Girls' School*" means any school in which more than one-half of the pupils on the rolls are girls.

(l) "*Vernacular School*" means any school in which instruction is given mainly in, and by means of, the Malayalam or Tamil Languages.

(*m*) "*English School*" means any school in which English is taught and is in general use as the medium of instruction.

(*n*) "*Travancore Educational Rules*" means the rules, regulations, and conditions laid down by Government and published in the *Government Gazette of* 11th December 1894 / 27th Kartigay 1070, together with any alterations or modifications which may be made from time to time *in these rules and notified in the* *Government Gazette.*

SECTION II.

SUBJECTS OF GRANTS:

GENERAL CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO GRANTS.

1. Grants-in-aid will be of the following kinds:—
   (*a*) General maintenance Grants.
   (*b*) Special Grants for the provision of furniture and educational appliances.
   (*c*) Special Grants for the erection and extension of school buildings.
   (*d*) Special Grants for rent of school buildings.
   (*e*) Special Grants for public libraries.

2. Grants-in-aid will only be given to those schools, the managers of which are able to satisfy Government that the schools are conducted in strict accordance with the Travancore Educational Rules.

3. Grants-in-aid will ordinarily, be only given to those educational institutions which have had, during the three months previous to the date of application, a minimum average attendance as follows:—

Second Grade Colleges	20
English Schools for boys	25
,, ,, girls	20
Vernacular Schools for boys... ...	25
,, ,, girls	20
Normal Schools	5
Industrial Schools	10

In Industrial Schools, Schools of Art and other Special Schools, the requisite minimum will in each case be determined by Government.

4. The manager of each aided school shall appoint a person to act as correspondent or shall act in that capacity himself. The manager shall be bound by the acts of his correspondent.

SECTION III.

GENERAL MAINTENANCE GRANTS.

1. General maintenance grants will in each case be based upon the total amount paid by the managers as salaries to the teachers, provided that such salaries appear to Government to be reasonable. In all cases the grant is intended only to defray such portion of the expenditure of the school which is not met from fees, endowments, or other sources of income as may, in the financial circumstances of the school, seem to Government to be reasonable. The maximum grant allowable will not, therefore, exceed what is necessary to meet such portion of the total expenditure.

2. In calculating the probable fee-income, the following rates will be employed; the strength of the school being assumed to be that stated as the average number on the rolls during the three months preceding the date of application.

	Fees per month. Rs.	Chs.
Second Grade Arts Colleges	4	0
English Schools Form VI	2	0
,, ,, ,, V	1	14
,, ,, ,, IV	1	7
,, ,, ,, III	1	0
,, ,, ,, II	0	21
,, ,, ,, I	0	14
,, ,, Class II	0	7
,, ,, ,, I	0	7
,, ,, Infant Class ...	0	7
Vernacular Schools Class VII	0	7
,, ,, ,, VI	0	7
,, ,, ,, V	0	7
,, ,, ,, IV	0	4
,, ,, ,, III	0	4
,, ,, ,, II	0	2
,, ,, ,, I	Free.	
,, ,, Infant Class	Free.	

3. If the total income for any year of a school in receipt of a grant-in-aid exceed the total expenditure for that year the manager shall be allowed to retain as a working balance, any excess up to 10 per cent of the total expenditure for the year; such balance being treated as an item of income for the following year. Any excess beyond 10 per cent will be deducted in equal monthly instalments from the grant payable during the first six months of the following year. *Any changes in the staff, absence on leave, or change in salaries, must be notified* to the Inspector. Should any such change affect the amount of the grant, an adjustment of the amount to be paid will be made at the end of each half-year.

4. The amounts of general maintenance grants will be as follows:—

(*a*) For First Grade Colleges no grants-in-aid will for the present be given.

(*b*) For Second Grade Colleges a sum equal to one-third of the total amount paid as salaries to tho teachers: but in each case where a teacher is a Licentiate in Teaching, the grant shall consist of one-half of the salary of such teacher, together with one-third of the total amount paid as salaries to the other teachers not so qualified.

(*c*) For English High Schools for boys, a sum equal to one-third of the total amount paid as salaries to the teachers: but in each case where a teacher is a Licentiate in Teaching, or holds an English High School Normal Certificate, or a Trained Teacher's Certificate of the Second Grade Collegiate the grant shall consist of one-half of the salary of such teacher, together with one-third the total amount paid as salaries to the other teachers not so qualified.

(*d*) For English High Schools for girls, the grant shall be calculated in the same manner as in (*c*) above, but shall be increased by 25 per cent.

(*e*) For English Middle Schools for boys, a sum equal to one-third of the amount paid as salaries to the teachers; but in each case where a teacher holds an English Middle School Normal Certificate or a Trained Teacher's Certificate of the Upper Secondary Grade, the grant shall cousist of one-half of the salary of such teacher, together with one-third of the total amount paid as salaries to the other teachers not so qualified.

(*f*) For English Middle Schools for girls, the grant shall be calculated in the same manner as in (*e*) above, but shall be increased by 25 per cent.

(*g*) For English Primary Schools for boys, a sum equal to one-third of the total amount paid as salaries to the teachers; but in each case where a teacher holds an English Primary School Normal Certificate, or a Trained Teacher's Certificate of the Lower Secondary Grade, the grant shall consist of one-half of the salary of such teacher together with one-third of the total amount paid as salaries to the other teachers not so qualified.

(*h*) For English Primary Schools for girls, the grant shall be calculated in the same manner as in (*g*) above, but shall be increased by 25 per cent.

(*k*) For Vernacular High Schools for boys, a sum equal to one-half of the total amount paid as salaries to the teachers, but in any case in which a teacher holds a Higher Vernacular Normal Certificate or other certificate considered by Government to be equivalent thereto, the grant shall consist of two-thirds of the salary to such teacher, together with one-half of the total amount paid as salaries to the other teachers not so qualified.

(*l*) For Vernacular High Schools for girls, the grant shall be calculated in the same manner as in (*k*) above but shall be increased by 25 per cent.

(*m*) For Vernacular Middle Schools for boys, a sum equal to one-half of the total amount paid as salaries to the teachers; but in each case in which the teacher holds the Higher Vernacular Normal Certificate, or other certificate considered by Government to be equivalent thereto, the grant shall consist of two-thirds of the salary of such teacher, together with one-half of the total amount paid as salaries to the other teachers not so qualified.

(*n*) For Vernacular Middle Schools for girls, the grant shall be calculated in the same manner as in (*m*) above but shall be increased by 25 per cent.

(*p*) For Vernacular Primary Schools for boys, a sum equal to one-half of the total amount paid as salaries to the teachers, but in each case in which a teacher holds the Lower Vernacular Normal Certificate, or other certificate considered by Government to be equivalent thereto, the grant shall consist of two-thirds of the salary of such teacher, together with one-half of the total amount paid as salaries to the other teachers not so qualified.

(*q*) For Vernacular Primary Schools for girls, the grant shall be calculated in the same manner as is (*p*) above but shall be increased by 25 per cent.

(*r*) For English Normal Schools, a sum equal to one-half of the total amount paid as salaries to the teachers.

(*s*) For Vernacular Normal Schools, a sum equal to one-half of the total amount paid as salaries to the teachers.

(*i*) The grants to Industrial Schools, Schools of Art, and other Special Schools will be decided by Government in each case, but the amount of the grant will not ordinarily exceed one-half of the total amount paid as salaries to the teachers or instructors.

5. For Schools for poor or backward classes, the grants shall be given upon the terms and conditions following:—

(*a*) The school must be established for the purpose of educating children of such classes as the following:—

Pulaya.	Marakkan.	Malayarien.
Pariah.	Paravan.	Talavan.
Veda.	Mohammedans.	Tandan.
Illuva.	Kshourakan.	Muduvan.
Shanar.	Mukkuva.	Velutadan.
Kurava.	Velan.	
Vettaran.	Pallan.	

(*b*) The building must be of an approved plan; the accommodation must be such as will allow 6 square feet for each pupil on the rolls.

(*c*) The school must be supplied with the following articles of furniture:—

i. Benches, sufficient to seat all the pupils on the rolls.
ii. 1 Table, with drawer.
iii. 1 Chair.
iv. 1 Blackboard not less than 4 feet by 3½ feet.
v. 1 Map of Travancore.

(*d*) The records (*a*) (*b*) (*f*) (*vide* Travancore Educational Rules Chapter III, § 15,) shall be maintained; and the returns, (*a*) (*b*) (*f*) (*vide* Travancore Educational Rules Ch. III, § 16,) shall be submitted annually.

(*e*) The curriculum shall be that prescribed for the Infant class and Class I of Vernacular Primary Schools, but writing on sand or cadjan may be substituted instead of Handwriting. For reading, the first book may be used in both classes, the first half in the Infant class and the second half in Class I.

(*f*) In all other matters the schools shall be organised and conducted in accordance with the Travancore Educational Rules.

The grant to schools conducted upon the lines detailed above shall be at a rate not exceeding Rs. 4 per mensem, provided the average attendance is not less than 20 for any given Malabar month and at a rate not exceeding Rs. 8 provided the average attendance is not less than 40 for any given Malabar month.

SECTION IV.

Special Grants for Buildings.

1. Special grants for the erection or extension of buildings will ordinarily amount to, but will not exceed one-third of the cost of erection or extension. In the case of schools for poor or backward classes, as defined in section III, § 5, the grant shall consist of Rs. 25, provided a building be erected whose cost is estimated by the Inspecting Officer at not less than Rs. 25.

2. Managers applying for a grant for buildings shall have to satisfy Government that the buildings are necessary.

3. In the event of a building, the cost of erection or extension of which has been partly defrayed by a grant-in-aid, being employed prior to the lapse of twenty years from the date of payment of the grant, for purposes other than educational, the manager shall refund such proportion of the original grant-in-aid as shall be deemed sufficient by three assessors, one of whom will be appointed by Government, one by the manager, and the third by the two persons so appointed.

In the event of the manager failing to refund such amount within one month after the decision of the assessors has been communicated to him, he shall, if desired by Government, sell the building to Government at a valuation to be determined by the assessors, the aforesaid proportion of the original grant-in-aid being deducted from the price. In the event neither of these two courses being followed, Government may recover the amount by such means as may seem fit.

4. Managers drawing grant under this section shall be required previous to the payment of the grant, to execute a bond or agreement embodying the conditions upon which the grant is given.

SECTION V.

Special Grants for Furniture and Appliances.

1. Special grants for furniture and appliances will ordinarily amount to, but will not exceed, one-half of the cost of such furniture and appliances. In the case of schools for poor and backward classes, as defined in Section III § 5, the grant shall consist of Rs. 25, provided that furniture and appliances to the value of not less than Rs. 25, according to the estimate of the Inspecting officer be placed in the school.

2. Grants may be given for school furniture, apparatus, maps, diagrams, models, provided the articles are approved, and for approved reference books, or for books purchased for school libraries. *Grants will not however, be given* for school-books, chemicals, drawing-books, copy-books, slates, or other articles, which should be purchased or provided by pupils.

3. Managers applying for a grant for furniture or appliances shall have to satisfy Government that the supply of such articles is necessary.

4. Should a school be closed or cease to exist within five years from the date of payment to its managers of a grant for furniture or appliances, the manager shall refund such proportion of the original grant-in-aid as shall be deemed sufficient by three assessors, one of whom will be appointed by Government, one by the manager and the third by the two persons so appointed.

In the event of the manager failing to refund such amount within one month after the decision of the assessors has been communicated to him, Government shall be at liberty to purchase the articles at a valuation to be fixed by the assessors.

5. Managers drawing grants under this section shall be required, previous to the payment of the grant, to execute a bond or agreement embodying the conditions upon which the grant has been given.

SECTION VI.

Special Grants for Rent.

1. Special grants for rent of school buildings shall ordinarily amount to, but shall not exceed, one-third of the rent paid by the occupier or tenant.

2. Special grants for rent will be only given to Second Grade Colleges, English High Schools, English Middle Schools, and Girl's Schools, English and Vernacular, and will only be sanctioned in cases where there is clear evidence that the school building does not belong to the manager, and that the rent is paid *bona fide* to a party not connected with the school.

SECTION VII.

Special Grants to Public Libraries.

1. Special Grants to Public Libraries will only be given to those institutions, associations, or societies which are registered under Regulation I of 1063, provided that their constitution and their articles of association are such as are *satisfactory to Government.*

2. Such grants will ordinarily amount to but shall not exceed a sum equal to one-half of the cost of books and non-Indian periodicals purchased, provided such books and periodicals are considered by Government to be of permanent literary, scientific or artistic value. The maximum grant allowable under this Section to any Library for any particular year, will be Rs. 250.

3. Grants under this Section will not be given for books which have been purchased previous to the date of application for the grant.

4. Before the payment of a grant under this Section, a bond or agreement embodying the conditions upon which the grant is given shall be executed by the secretary (or other person or persons authorised for the purpose) of the institution, association, or society to whom the grant is to be paid.

5. Public Libraries in receipt of grants under this Section shall be open to inspection by such officers as may be empowered by Government for the purpose.

SECTION VIII.

Mode of Application for Grants.

General maintenance Grants.

1. All applications for general maintenance grants, in order that if sanctioned they may take effect during any particular year, should be made not less than three months before the beginning of such year. For such purposes, the year shall be reckoned as beginning on 1st Avany. This rule shall not debar Government from allowing grants to schools at any time throughout the year in which this Notification first takes effect; or to particular schools, or to schools in particular localities, throughout any year if such course be considered proper in the interests of the school or locality.

2. All applications for general maintenance grants must be made in the prescribed forms appended to this Notification and must be accompanied

by a declaration in the terms appended to these forms signed by the manager. Applications should be accompanied by drawings to scale shewing the plan of the school and its site or surroundings.

3. All applications should be made in duplicate; one copy being submitted to the Inspecting Officer; the other being simultaneously forwarded to Government.

4. In the case of Vernacular Primary Schools, the application should be submitted to the Assistant Inspector of the District in which the school is situated. In the case of all other schools the application should be submitted to the Inspector of Schools of the Range in which the school is situated.

Special Grants for Furniture and Appliances, Buildings, Rent, or to Public Libraries.

5. All applications for grants towards the provision of furniture and appliances, erection or extension of buildings, or rent, or to Public libraries, must be made in the forms appended to this Notification, and must be accompanied by a declaration, signed by the manager, in the terms of that accompanying the forms.

6. Each application should be made in duplicate, as in the case of general maintenance grants. In the case of applications for buildings or furniture grants, fully detailed plans, specifications, and estimates should also be sent.

7. The Inspecting Officers to whom applications for grants for furniture, buildings, rent, or grants to Public libraries, should be submitted are the same as in the case of application for general maintenance grants.

SECTION IX.

DISBURSEMENT OF GRANTS.

General Maintenance Grants.

1. General maintenance grants shall be disbursed monthly, except in cases in which Government may think fit to arrange for quarterly payments.

2. In all cases, the payment of the grant for any period will fall due on the first day after the expiry of that period.

3. General maintenance grants for any period are only payable on the condition that the proportion of each teacher's salary for that period, which the manager is required to contribute, has already been paid to the teacher. They will therefore only be paid after the submission to the Taluq authorities of a declaration by the manager that the teachers have received that portion of their salaries which is payable by the manager. This declaration shall also contain a clause to the effect that all the conditions upon which the grant is held have been fully observed.

4. At the end of each month, or other period, the Inspector of schools shall send to the manager of each aided school a bill shewing the amount of the grant for the month or other period, and containing the declaration referred to in § 3 above. On presentation of this bill signed by the manager, or other person duly appointed by him, the Taluq authorities will disburse the grant. The grant for the first month of any particular year will not be disbursed until the annual returns of the school have been submitted and until the school accounts for the previous year have been approved.

Special grants for buildings or furniture and to Public libraries.

5. Special grants for the erection or extension of school buildings will not be paid until Government are satisfied that the work has been properly completed in accordance with the plans and estimates approved by Government. Under special circumstances, Government may sanction an instalment of the grant being paid after a certain portion of the work has been completed. Special grants for furniture, appliances, or apparatus, and special grants to public libraries will only be paid on submission of duly receipted vouchers for the estimated amount of cost incurred by the purchase of the articles towards which the grant was given.

Special Grants for Rent.

6. Special grants for rent will ordinarily be disbursed monthly on presentation of the Inspector's bill, the declaration in which must be signed by the manager before the amount can be disbursed.

7. Government reserves the right of suspending, reducing, or withdrawing any grant in cases where there has been any misrepresentation of facts, deception, or falsification in the records or returns submitted, or any other fraud, imposition or irregularity on the part of the manager.

SECTION X.
APPENDICES.

Application for General Maintenance Grant.

Name of School.	Taluq and Proverthy in which the school is situated.	Name and Postal address of manager.	Name and Postal address of correspondent.	Class of school.	Average number on rolls in each Form or class during 3 months preceding date of application.	Average attendance in each Form or class during 3 months preceding date of application.	Name, age and vernacular language of Headmaster.	Qualifications of Headmaster; together with previous service in other Schools.	Names, ages and vernacular languages of other teachers.	Qualifications of other teachers, together with previous service in other Schools.	Forms or classes, and subjects to be taught by each teacher with number of hours engaged weekly in each.	Salary proposed to be paid to the Headmaster and to each of the other teachers.	*Amount of grant now applied for with date from which it is requested it may take effect.*	Remarks.

[The dates of certificates held by teachers should be entered.]

Declaration.—I, the responsible manager of the above institution, do hereby declare that all the conditions of aid laid down in the Grant-in-aid Notification, 1070, and in the Travancore Educational Rules are being, and will continue to be, fully complied with; and that I am prepared to subject the institution together with all its records, registers and accounts, to inspection by any officer of Government authorized for the purpose.

Dated..................189 Manager.

Financial Statement.

[to accompany application for any grant.]

Name of School..................

Receipts during twelve months preceding date of application.

	Rs.	Ch.	Ca.
Interest on endowments...			
Subscriptions or donations			
Allotments or grants from any Societies, Agencies, Associations or other organizations			
Fees (*amount from each Class or Form to be given*) ...			
Miscellaneous receipts, (*each to be specified*)			
Total...			

Expenditure during twelve months preceding date of application.

	Rs.	Ch.	Ca.
Salaries of Staff (*each to be specified*)			
,, ,, servants (*each to be specified*)			
Prizes			
Scholarships ... —			
Rent			
Repairs to buildings			
Furniture			
Appliances and apparatus			
Repairs to furniture			
Repairs to appliances or apparatus			
Library			
Miscellaneous items of expenditure (*each to be specified*)...			
Total...			

Dated..............189 Manager.

APPLICATION FOR SPECIAL GRANT FOR BUILDINGS.

Name of School.	Taluq and Proverthy in which the school is situated.	Name of manager with Postal address.	Name of correspondent with Postal address.	Details of present accommodation.	Forms or classes with average strength.	New accommodation proposed, with details of dimensions of rooms.	Estimated cost of new accommodation.	Grant for which application is now made.

Declaration.—I, the manager of the above institution do hereby declare that the conditions of aid laid down in the Grant-in-aid Notification, 1070 and in the Travancore Educational Rules are being, and will continue to be fully complied with; that I am prepared to subject the institution, together with all its records, registers and accounts, to inspection by any officer of Government authorised for the purpose, and to furnish such returns as may be called for by Government and that, in the event of the building being used, for purposes other than educational, prior to the lapse of twenty years from the date of payment of the grant now applied for, I am prepared to abide by the terms laid down in Section IV § §, 3, 4, of the Grant-in-aid Notification, 1070.

Dated.................189 Manager.

APPLICATION FOR SPECIAL GRANT FOR FURNITURE.

Name of Institution.	Taluq and Proverthy in which the school is situated.	Name and Postal address of manager.	Name and Postal address of correspondent.	Furniture, appliances or apparatus for which grant is required.			Amount of grant for which application is now made.	Remarks.
				Articles.	Number.	Cost. Rs. ch. ca.		

Declaration.—I, the manager of the above institution, do hereby declare that the conditions of aid laid down in the Grant-in-aid Notification, 1070 and the Travancore Educational Rules are being, and will continue to be fully complied with; that I am prepared to subject the institution, together with its records, registers and accounts, to inspection by any officer of Government authorised for the purpose, and to furnish such returns as may be called for by Government; and that, in the event of the school being closed or ceasing to exist within five years from the date of payment of the grant now applied for, I will abide by the conditions laid down in Section V § §, 4, 5, of the Grant-in-aid Notification, 1070.

Dated..............189 . Manager.

ATTENDANCE AND FEE REGISTER FORM OR CLASS.

Admission No.	Class No.	Name.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		No. present daily...																							

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
10th December 1894.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Notice.

The following rules, regarding the institution of certain examinations for Teacher's Normal Certificates, are hereby notified for general information, under sanction of His Highness the Maharajah.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
December 10th 1894.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Examinations for Teacher's Normal Certificates.*

I. In order to provide recognized tests of proficiency among teachers in English schools, certificates will be hereafter granted to such teachers and normally-trained candidates as may pass the examinations to be hereinafter specified.

II. Teacher's Normal Certificates shall be of the following grades:—

(a) English High School Normal Certificate.
(b) English Middle School Normal Certificate.
(c) English Primary School Normal Certificate.

These certificates are intended as sufficient qualification for teachers in English High, Middle, and Primary schools, respectively; and are therefore, equivalent to the (Madras) Trained Teacher's Certificates, Second Grade Collegiate, Upper Secondary Grade, and Lower Secondary Grade, respectively.

III. Candidates, before admission to the examinations for the above certificates must produce the following:—

For the High School Normal Certificate:—A certificate of having passed the F. A. Examination of Madras University.

For the Middle School Normal Certificate:—A certificate of having passed the Matriculation Examination of Madras University.

For the Primary School Normal Certificate:—A certificate of having passed the Lower Secondary Examination, or the Middle School Examination.

In addition, each applicant shall, unless specially exempted, produce a certificate of attendance upon a course of training in an English Normal School, recognised for the purpose by Government.

IV. The examinations for the above certificates shall each consist of (a) a written examination and (b) a practical examination.

The written examination for the High School and Middle School Normal certificates shall be conducted in order of time and subjects set forth in the following table:—

Day.	Hour.	Subjects.
1st day	10 A. M.–1 P. M. ...	Organization, Registers, Returns, and Correspondence.
Do.	2 P. M.–4 P. M. ...	Discipline.
2nd day	10 A. M.–1 P. M. ...	Method, Notes of Lessons, Oral teaching.

In the written examination for the Primary School Normal Certificate, there shall be two papers of two hours each; the subjects being as follows:—

1st Paper:—Organization, Discipline, Registers and Returns.

2nd Paper:—Methods of Teaching, Oral Teaching, Notes of Lessons.

The practical examination for each certificate will consist of the following parts:—

i. Reading.
ii. Black-board Exercises: Map-drawing: Working Arithmetical sums: Drawing Geometrical and other illustrations: Writing and setting copy-lines.
iii. Teaching a class in the presence of the examiners.

The method of conducting the practical examination will be settled by Government from time to time.

No candidate who has not passed the written examination shall be admitted to the practical examination.

V. The written examinations shall be held annually in the month of November; the practical examination being held in the month of December.

The exact date, hour, and place of each examination will be duly notified in the *Government Gazette*.

* As amended by notice dated 31st July 1897.

VI. Candidates for examination for certificates of all grades shall pay an examination fee of Rs. 5, which will admit to one written examination and one practical examination. A candidatte who fails in the written examination shall have to pay alike fee of five British Rupees again before he can be admitted to a subsequent written examination.

A candidate who fails in the practical examination may be admitted to subsequent practical examinations on payment of a fee of Rs. 2½.

Notice.

With a view to improve the efficiency of teachers in the State the following rules, for the establishment and management of a First Grade English Normal school at Trivandrum, have been sanctioned by His Highness the Maharajah, and are published for general information.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
10th December 1894.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Rules regulating the Establishment and Management of the Trivandrum English Normal School as amended by notice dated 31*st July* 1897.

I. The institution shall be called the "Trivandrum English Normal School."

II. Its object shall be to afford the means of theoretical instruction and practical training to students entering upon the profession of teaching.

III. The management and discipline of the school shall be vested in the Headmaster acting under such instructions and orders as may be given by Government from time to time.

IV. The school shall contain three departments, in which students shall be trained for the English High School, Middle School, and Primary School, Normal Certificates respectively. These departments shall be known as follows:—

(*a*) High School Normal Class.
(*b*) Middle do. do. do.
(*c*) Primary do. do. do.

V. The number of students under training during any year shall be fixed by Government from time to time.

Until further notice the numbers shall be as follows:—

High	School	Normal	Class	 8
Middle	do.	do.	do.	 12
Primary	do.	do.	do.	 15

VI. The period of training shall be twelve months, divided into two terms, separated by the two long vacations of the year.

VII. Admissions of students shall only take place at the beginning of the first term of the year. No student shall be admitted later than 15 days after the beginning of the first term.

VIII. The selection of candidates for admission to the school shall be made by the Headmaster. In the event of the number of candidates for admission to any class being in excess of the numbers fixed in rule V, the Headmaster shall make a selection from the candidates by means of a competitive examination.

IX. Candidates for admission to the High School, Middle School or Primary School, Normal classes shall have passed the F. A. Examination, the Matriculation Examination, or the Lower Secondary (or Middle School) Examination, respectively.

X. The students admitted at the beginning of each year will be classed as follows:—

(*a*) Students to whom scholarships have been awarded by Government.

(*b*) Students, already employed in the Educational Department of the Public Service, and who have been permitted by Government to attend a course of instruction and training, without prejudice to their appointment in the Educational Department.

(*c*) Students who may be admittted upon payment of monthly fees.

XI. Applications for admission should be sent to the Headmaster not later than the 15th December and should be accompanied by the following:—

(*a*) Certificates of general educational qualifications as required in Rule IX.

(*b*) A certificate from a subordinate of the Medical Department of a grade not below that of First Class Assistant Apothecary, shewing that the applicant is physically fit to be a teacher.

(*c*) A certificate of age to shew that the applicant is not more than 30 years of age; or if he be already in employment as a teacher that he is not more than 35 years of age.

(*d*) A certificate of conduct signed by the Headmaster of the school in which the applicant was educated; or by the Headmaster of the school in which the applicant is employed as a teacher; or by an Inspector of schools.

In addition to the above, each applicant for a scholarship shall be required to produce a certificate from a Revenue Officer shewing that he is a born subject of Travancore.

XII. A number of scholarships will be awarded by Government to selected applicants, at the beginning of each year.

Until further notice scholarship will be awarded at the following rates:—

High School Normal Class: 5 scholarships, each of Rs. 10 per mensem.

Middle School Normal Class: 6 scholarships, each of Rs. 8 per mensem.

Primary School Normal Class: 9 scholarships, each of Rs. 6 per mensem.

Applications for these scholarships should be addressed to the Headmaster; each application being drawn up in accordance with Rule XI.

XIII. Every student on being admitted shall enter into an agreement to be executed on stamped paper in such form as may be prescribed by Government, binding himself (1) to remain in the College during the period of training, and to abide by the rules of the school: (2) to appear for the prescribed examinations: (3) to follow the profession of teaching for at least three years subsequent to the examinations at the close of the period of training: (4) to follow no other profession or trade during the period of training: and (5) to supply the Headmaster of the English Normal School with such information as he may require for maintaining the history of trained students.

XIV. If any of the conditions of the said agreement are not observed, the student shall be required to refund the whole amount of the scholarship drawn by him.

XV. Students admitted on payment of fees, shall be charged at the following rates:—

	Fee, per mensem. Rs.
High School Normal Class	4
Middle do. do. do.	3
Primary do. do. do.	2

XVI. It shall be obligatory upon all students to appear for the written and practical tests prescribed by Government.

Notice.

Vernacular Elementary Examination.

Notice is hereby given that under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, an examination, to be known as the "Vernacular Elementary Examination" will be held periodically, at such times and at such places as may be hereafter notified for the purpose of providing a test for admission to the Subordinate grades of the Public Service, and also for the purpose of qualifying persons to hold teacherships in Primary and Middle Vernacular Schools. The following rules will be observed in the conduct and management of the examination.

I. The Vernacular Elementary Examination will be open to:—

i. Persons presenting a certificate that they have attended a course of instruction in a Vernacular Middle School, (or other school recognised by Government for the purpose) as far as Class IV of a Government Vernacular Middle School.

ii. Persons presenting a certificate that they have attended for one year in Form IV of an English High School.

iii. Persons who, after application to Government, have been specially exempted from production of the above certificates.

II. The subjects and standards of examination shall be the same as those laid down in the curriculum of study for Class IV of a Vernacular school (vide Travancore Educational Rules, Chapter II.)

III. Forms of application for admission to the examination may be obtained at any Taluq Cutcherry or from any Inspector of Schools, Assistant Inspector of schools, or Headmaster of any Government Vernacular Middle School.

IV. The fee for admission to the examination shall be Rupees four. The fee may be paid into any Taluq Treasury and a receipt obtained for the amount. Under no circumstances can any fee, which has been paid, be returned. Any candidate who fails may be admitted to any subsequent examination, on payment of a further fee of Rupees four for each examination.

V. The form of application shall be duly filled up and signed by the applicant. It should be forwarded, along with the Taluq Treasury receipt for the fee, addressed to

"The Chief Superintendent
Vernacular Elementary Examination
Trivandrum."

VI. The names of successful candidates shall be published in order of merit in the Government Gazette.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
10th December 1894.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Notice.

With a view to provide teachers for schools among the poor and backward classes of the population, His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to sanction the granting of scholarships to those of the aforesaid classes who undergo instruction for the purpose of qualifying themselves as teachers in Primary Vernacular Schools.

1. The conditions upon which these scholarships shall be granted are as follows:—

(*a*) That the holder belongs to any one of the classes named in Section III § (5 a) of the Grant-in-aid Code 1070.

(*b*) That he be declared, by an Inspector of Schools, Assistant Inspector of Schools, or other person deputed by Government for the purpose, to be competent to undergo a course of two years' instruction preparatory to the Vernacular Elementary Examination.

(*c*) That he attends a school recognised by Government as conducted in accordance with the Travancore Educational Rules, and whose standard of instruction is that of a Middle Vernacular School.

(*d*) That he appears for periodical Examination by an Inspector of Schools, Assistant Inspector Schools, or other person deputed for the purpose by Government.

In the event of his failing to pass such examination, the scholarship shall cease.

(*e*) That he appears for the Vernacular Elementary Examination on the first occasion on which it is held subsequent to the expiry of his two years' course of instruction.

(*f*) The amount of each scholarship shall be Rs. 2 per mensem, and it shall be tenable for two years.

2. The schools specially recognise for the purpose of training holders of the above scholarships, shall be subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) The schools shall be organized and conducted as Vernacular Middle Schools in accordance with the Travancore Educational Rules.

(*b*) They shall include a Primary School Department to be used as a practising School.

(*c*) The number of scholarship holders in either of the Classes III and IV of the school shall not exceed 15 at any time and not be less than 5 on formation of the Initial Class (III).

(*d*) Pupils other than scholarship holders shall not be admitted to the classes in which the latter are taught.

(*e*) The school, its registers, records and acounts shall be open to inspection by the officers of the Educational Department.

3. The managers of schools specially recognized for the purposes of training scholarship holders will receive a grant-in-aid towards the salaries of the teachers in accordance with the conditions of the Grant-in-aid Code 1070.

4. The scholarships will be disbursed to the holders, through the managers of the schools at which they attend, at the end of each period of 6 months during the tenure of the scholarship. The amount of the scholarship for the last period of 6 months will be withheld in the case of any scholarship holder who fails to pass the Vernacular Elementary Examination.

5. The managers will be held liable for any amounts given as scholarships to any person who, without sufficient reasons, fails to complete the prescribed course of instruction.

6. The number of scholarships to be granted will not exceed 50 in each of the three Ranges into which the State is divided for educational purposes.

7. Applications for recognition, grants and scholarships, under the above conditions should be made to the undersigned.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
27th July 1895.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that, in view to encourage female education, His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to sanction the exemption from payment of fees of girls attending the Proverthy schools throughout the State with effect from 1st Vycausy current.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
26th May 1896.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

NOTICE.

Recognition of schools for purposes of Public Examinations under the Government of Madras.

1. Managers of schools wishing their institutions recognised as being conducted in accordance with the Madras Educational Rules are informed that applications for recognition should be submitted to the Inspector of Schools of the Range in which the School is situated.

2. These applications should be made in the form prescribed below and should reach the Inspector on or before 28th February next. Applications received after that date will not be registered.

3. The Inspectors of schools shall examine those institutions for the recognition of which applications have been received and registered and shall, before 1st April submit to Government a report on each school.

4. A list of schools recognised by Government will be published in the Gazette.

5. The recognition granted will stand for one year after the expiry of which period, the same can be renewed by fresh application as above.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
4th February 1897.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Application for recognition.

1. Name of school.	
2. Date of establishment as an Upper Secondary, Lower Secondary, Upper Primary or Lower Primary school.	
3. Name of responsible manager.	

	Nomenclature.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the date of application.	Average attendance during the term immediately preceding the application.
4. Forms or classes.	Sixth Form ..		
	Fifth Form ...		
	Fourth Form ...		
	Third Form ...		
	Second Form ...		
	First Form ...		
	Fourth Standard or class. ...		
	Third Standard or class. ...		
	Second Standard or class		
	First Standard or class ...		
	Infant Standard or class ..		

5. Staff.	Name of teacher.	Age.	Forms or classes under instruction.	Total service.		Highest general education test passed and year.	Highest technical examination passed and year and subject.	Highest grade of trained teachers' certificate and year.	Highest grade of untrained teachers' certificate and year.	Highest grade of technical teachers' certificate and year and subject.
				In the school.	In other recognised schools, the names of such schools being specified.					

6. Accommodation and sanitation.	Total area of { (a) School building. (b) Offices. (c) Play ground.		
	Number of class-rooms and the superficial and cubical area of each room, with the maximum number of pupils likely to be taught in each room.		
	Sanitation, latrine and water-supply.		
		Ordinary.	Special.
7. Furniture, apparatus and appliances (information separately for each form or class should be given.)			
8. If a library is provided, whether a catalogue and a register of books taken out are kept.			
9. Fees in each form or class.			
10. The registers maintained, and whether on the prescribed forms.			

I, the responsible manager of the above school, declare that the school fulfils all the conditions specified in the Madras Educational Rules, and I promise to comply with all the conditions relating to the recognition of schools affording public instruction which are laid down in Madras Educational Rules, including those relating to inter-school rules.

Manager.

NOTICE.

Vernacular Higher Examination.

In order to provide a more advanced test of education in Vernacular, the institution of an examination to be known as the Vernacular Higher Examination has been sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah.

The following are the rules which will be observed in regard to the conduct of the examination.

I. The Vernacular Higher Examination will be held once annually on the third Monday in Adi provided it does not fall on a gazetted holiday in which case the examination will be held on the next day not being a gazetted holiday.

II. The examination will be open to :—

(i) Teachers who have had not less than three years' experience as teachers at the time of application.

ii. Persons who have passed the Subordinate Service or the Vernacular Elementary Examination of Travancore or the Middle School or the Lower Secondary Examination of the Madras Presidency provided two years have elapsed between the date of their passing such examination and the date of application.

(iii) Candidates who have had a year's course in Form VI of a recognised English High School or in class VI of a Vernacular High School.

III. Applications for admission should reach the Superintendent of Service Examinations, Trivandrum, on or before the 15th Vycausi preceding the examination and should be in the form hereinafter prescribed. Applications received after the above date will not be registered. Blank forms of application may be obtained from Inspectors of Schools, Assistant Inspectors of Schools, Headmasters of English and Vernacular High schools, and from the Superintendent of Service Examinations, Trivandrum.

IV. The applications should be accompanied by the following certificates:—

Candidates belonging to class (i) of section II should forward a certificate signed by the Inspector of Schools of the Range in which they are employed as teachers in the following form.

I hereby certify that......................... has had experience as a teacher for three years; that his conduct has, to the best of my knowledge, been satisfactory and that in my opinion he is qualified to appear for the Vernacular Higher Examination.

....
Date Inspector of Schools.
......................Range.

Candidates of class (ii) of section II should forward the certificate of having passed the Subordinate Service or Vernacular Elementary Examination of Travancore or the Middle School or Lower Secondary Examination of the Madras Presidency.

Candidates of class (iii) of section II should forward a certificate from the Headmaster of the High School in which they have studied in form given below:—

I hereby certify that......................has completed the course of study prescribed for the several classes of a High School (English or Vernacular) and has attended one full year's course in Form (or class) VI and in my opinion he is qualified to appear for the Vernacular Higher Examination.

....
Date Headmaster,
......................School.

V. The fee for admission to the Examination shall be Rs. 6. This fee should be paid to a taluq treasury and a receipt obtained therefrom. The receipt should be forwarded along with the candidate's application. No application will be registered unless it is accompanied by such receipt. On no account should the fees be remitted to the Superintendent of the Service Examinations in money, cheques, notes, stamps, or other such form.

VI. The examination will be held at the centres that will be notified in the Gazette annually in the month of Punguny. For the current year the examination will be held at the following centres:—

Kottar, Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam and Parur.

VII. The examination will be until further notice conducted in Malayalam only.

VIII. Candidates for the Vernacular Higher Examination will be examined in the following branches of knowledge.

(a) *Language.*

There shall be two papers in Language each of three hours' duration: one paper shall be on Grammar, Idiom, Literature, Amerasam and Sidharupem; the other shall be on Composition and Paraphrase.

The acquaintance of candidates with the following works will be closely tested in the Language papers:—

Malayalam: Ezhuthachen's Ramayanam and Bharatam, Bhasha Sakunthalam, Prachinaryavirtham, Vijnanamanjari, Sanmargapradiam, Kundalata, Akbar, Amarasem and Sidharupem (whole) Nedungadi's Kerala Kawmudi and Raja Raja Varma's Kerala Paninyam (whole).

II. *Mathematics.*

There shall be two papers each of three hours' duration: one on Arithmetic and the other on Algebra and Geometry.

(1) *Arithmetic.* The first four Rules, Reduction, Vulgar fractions, Decimals, (pure and recurring), Practice, Square and Cubic measure, Proportion (Simple and compound), Interest, Discount, Profit and Loss.

(2) *Algebra.* The first four Rules, Removal of brackets, Factors, G. C. M., L C. M., Fractions, Simple equations, and easy Problems.

Geometry—Book I (whole).

III. *History and Geography.*

There shall be two papers each of three hours' duration: one on Indian History and English History and another on Geography.

(1) *Indian History* (whole)

(2) *English History* Outlines (whole)

(3) *Geography.* Particular Geography of Travancore and India and the General Geography of the world.

V. *General Science.*

There shall be two papers each of two hours' duration, on General Science the first shall be on Chemistry or Physiology or Elementary Agriculture (any one of which may be selected by the candidate), the second shall be on Physics or Physical Geography (either of which may be selected by the candidate).

(1) *Chemistry.* Krishnen Pandalay's translation of Roscoe's Chemistry Primer.

(2) *Physiology.* Respiration, Circulation and Digestion.

(3) *Physics.* Properties of Solids, Liquids, Gases, Heat, Light, Sound.

(4) *Elementary Agriculture.* Benson's Primer in Malayalam.

(5) *Physical Geography.* Translation of Geikie's Primer.

The Vernacular Higher Examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects laid down in the table below and the number of marks for each subject shall also be as indicated therein.

Days	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.		
First day ...	10—1 ...	Language ...	60	110	330
	2—5 ...	Paraphrase and Composition...	50		
Second day...	10—1 ...	Arithmetic ...	50	80	
	2—5 ...	Algebra & Geometry.	30		
Third day ...	10—1	Indian History ...	30	90	
		English History ...	20		
	2—1 ...	Geography ...	40		
Fourth day...	10—12 ...	First paper on Science.	25	50	
	12·5—2·5 ...	2nd Do. Do. ...	25		

Candidates obtaining 40 per cent in Branch I, 30 per cent in each of the remaining three branches and 35 per cent on the aggregate number of marks shall pass in the 2nd class. Candidates securing above minimum percentages in each of the Branches and 60 per cent on the aggregate shall be placed in the 1st class. Those failing to obtain 40 per cent in Branch I, 30 per cent in each of the other branches and 35 per cent on the whole shall not pass. The names of the successful candidates will be published in the order of merit.

A certificate will be granted to the passed candidates signed by the Superintendent of Service Examinations. The date after which applications to the Superintendent may be made by successful candidates for such certificates will be notified in the Gazette.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
19th April 1897.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

Vernacular Higher Examination.

Name	
Age and date of birth	
Name, occupation and address of father or guardian.	
Race	
Religion	
Address	
Date of passing the Subordinate Service, Vernacular Elementary Examination, Lower Secondary Examination, Middle School Examination ..	
Date of first appointment as teacher in a recognised school, if the candidate is a teacher ...	
High School in which the candidate has studied if he is a pupil candidate and the year in which he studied in Form VI	
Present occupation	
Centre at which candidate wishes to be examined	
Subject selected for 1st paper on Science ...	
Do. Do. for 2nd paper on Science ...	

Date

Signature of the applicant.

Examination for Vernacular Teacher's Normal Certificates.

I. In order to provide recognised tests of proficiency among teachers in Vernacular Schools, certificates will, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, be hereafter granted to such teachers and normally trained candidates as may pass the examinations hereinafter prescribed.

II. Vernacular Teacher's Normal Certificates shall be of the following grades:—

(*a*) Higher Vernacular Normal Certificate.

(*b*) Lower Vernacular Normal Certificate.

These certificates are intended as sufficient qualification for Teachers in Vernacular Middle and Primary schools respectively.

III. Admission to the above examinations shall only be given on the production of the following certificates:—

(*a*) For Higher Vernacular Normal Certificate Examination:—

(1) A certificate of having passed the Matriculation Examination or Vernacular Higher Examination.

(2) A certificate of attendance for one year at a Normal School recognised by Government for the purposes of the Higher Vernacular Normal Certificate.

(b) For the Lower Vernacular Normal Certificate Examination:—

(1) A certificate of having passed the Lower Secondary or the late Middle School Examination; or the Vernacular Elementary Examination; or the Comparative Examination for the Fourth Form of a recognised English School.

(2) A certificate of attendance for one year at a Normal School recognised by Government for the purposes of the Lower Vernacular Normal Certificate.

IV. The examination for the above certificates shall each consist of

(a) A written examination.

(b) A practical examination.

In the written examination for both certificates there shall be two papers of three hours each; the subjects being as follows:—

1st paper—Organisation, Registers, Returns and Discipline.

2nd paper—Methods of Teaching and Notes of Lessons.

The practical examination for each certificate shall consist of the following parts:—

(a) Reading.

(b) Teaching a class in presence of the examiners.

(c) Blackboard exercises:—Map Drawing; Working Arithmetical sums; Writing and setting copy lines; Drawing simple illustrations; Drawing Geometrical figures (for Higher certificate only).

The method of conducting the Practical examination will be settled by Government from time to time. No candidate who has not passed the Written Examination, shall be admitted to the Practical Examination.

V. The Written Examination shall be held annually in the month of Ani and the Practical Examination shall be held in the month of Adi. The exact dates, hours, and places of Examination will be duly notified in the Government Gazette.

VI. Candidates for examination of both grades shall pay an examination fee of four (4) British Rupees, which will admit a candidate to one Written Examination and one Practical Examination.

A candidate who fails in the Written Examination shall have to pay a like fee of four (4) British Rupees again before he can be admitted to the examination.

A candidate who fails in the Practical Examination may be admitted to a subsequent Practical Examination on payment of a fee of two (2) British Rupees.

Half the above rates will be charged for female candidates *i. e.* Female candidates for Examination of all grades shall pay an examination fee of two (2) British Rupees, which will admit a candidate to one Written and one Practical Examination.

A female candidate failing in the Written Examination shall have to pay a like fee of two (2) British Rupees before she can be admitted to the examination again.

A female candidate failing in the Practical Examination may be admitted to a subsequent Practical Examination on payment of one (1) British Rupee.

Fees cannot, under any circumstances be returned to candidates.

Candidates should pay their fees into a Taluk Treasury and forward the receipt of payment along with their application.

VII. Forms of application may be obtained from Inspectors of schools, Assistant Inspectors of schools, or from the Superintendent of Service Examinations, Trivandrum.

VIII. Applications should be forwarded along with the certificates required and the fee receipt, to the Superintendent of Service Examinations, Trivandrum, so as to reach him not later than 20 days before the date of Written Examination.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
30th April 1897.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

VERNACULAR TEACHERS' NORMAL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

Name in full.
Age and date of birth.
Name, occupation and address of father or guardian.
Present occupation.
Race.
Religion.
Address in full.
Grade for which the candidate wishes to appear (Higher or Lower Vernacular Teachers' Normal Certificate.) Date of passing the Matriculation or Vernacular Higher Examination if the candidate wishes to appear for the Higher grade.
Date of passing the Lower Secondary, Middle School or Vernacular Elementary Examination or the Comparative Examination for Form IV of a recognised English School if the candidate wishes to appear for the Lower Grade.
Vernacular Normal School or schools in which the candidate has undergone training with the year in which he was trained.
Place of examination.

Date. Signature of the Applicant.

NOTIFICATION.

I. With the object of assisting in the development of education and in order that there may be more effective co-operation between the public and the educational administrative agency in particular localities or districts throughout the State, His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to sanction the establishment, in such localites or districts, of Educational Boards of a representative character.

II. The persons constituting each Board shall be nominated by Government and shall be sufficient in number, in the opinion of Government, to represent the locality or district.

III. The functions of such Boards shall, in so far as they relate to the system of educational administration, be purely advisory, and shall be performed in accordance with such rules as may be, from time to time, laid down by Government.

IV. The services rendered by members of Educational Boards shall be considered to be honorary. His Highness' Government may however adopt such means as may be deemed suitable of publicly acknowledging the services thus rendered.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
6th May 1897.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Notice.

Rules for the Management of Educational Boards.

The following Rules for the management of Educational Boards established under the Notification dated 6th May 1897 and published in the Government Gazette of 11th Idem have been sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
11th May 1897.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

I. The district for which any Educational Boards shall be established, shall be notified in the Government Gazette. Ordinarily it shall comprise a certain number of Provarthies depending on the density and distribution of the population and other local circumstances.

II. The persons nominated as members of any Educational Boards shall, as far as practicable, represent the various sections of the community of the district for which the Board is established. But no person who is not resident within the prescribed area for which a Board is established, and no person who is a teacher in any School or who is the manager of, or correspondent for, any School or who is financially or otherwise interested in any School shall be eligible for nomination. Provided, however, that Educational Boards in this collective capacity may, with the permission of Government undertake the mangement of schools.

III. The number of members on each Board shall be determined in each case by Government, regard being had to the area, population and other conditions of the district for which the Board is established. Ordinarily the number of members on each Board shall not be less than five. The Inspector of Schools and Assistant Inspector of Schools for the District within which the Board is established shall be *Ex-offico* members in addition to those nominated by Government.

IV. One of the members on each Board shall be appointed by Government to be Chairman of the Board.

V. Members of Educational Boards shall be nominated annually. A member may resign at any time. Government may, at any time, dissolve any Board or remove any member from any Board with or without reasons being assigned.

VI. Educational Boards shall ordinarily meet once in each month. But on a request being made to the Chairman by not less than a majority of the members of the Board, the Chairman shall at once call a meeting. He may also on his own motion call a meeting at any time. The Inspector of the Range shall make standing arrangements for a place of meeting being available.

VII. Educational Boards may, in their discretion, invite or admit any person to their meeting to represent any matter relating to Education within the area for which the Board is established. For the same purpose any person may be authorized by the

Inspector of schools to attend a meeting or meetings of any Board. *Provided*, however, that Educational Boards cannot order or in any way compel the attendance at any meeting of any person.

VIII The chief duty of Educational Boards shall consist in the collection of information relating to the state of Education in the various villages and among the various sections of the community comprised within the areas respectively prescribed; the Educational requirements of these villages and their populations, and the extent to which existing schools satisfy these requirements. Such information may form the basis of the recommendations of the Board with regard to the opening of new schools under Government management and the allotment of grants to the various schools in the District.

IX. Members of Educational Boards are empowered to visit any aided or Government school within this District; and Boards may, in this collective capacity, submit to the Inspector of schools any representation they may consider fit, regarding the efficiency of teaching, discipline or management of such schools.

X. A copy of the proceedings of each meeting of every Board shall be transmitted to the Inspector of Schools who shall, in due course, forward the same to Government with his proceedings or remarks thereon.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

NOTICE.

In order to improve the efficiency of teachers in Vernacular Schools in the State, His Highness the Maha Rajah has sanctioned the establishment of a Vernacular Normal School in Trivandrum. The following rules regarding the organisation and management of the institution are published for general information.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
28th June 1897.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Rules regulating the organization and management of the Vernacular Normal School at Trivandrum.

I. The institution shall be called the "Vernacular Normal School, Trivandrum."

II. Its object is to afford the means of theoretical instruction and practical training to students entering upon the profession of teaching in Vernacular Schools.

III. The Headmaster of the English Normal School will be in charge of the institution until further orders.

IV. The school will consist of two departments in which students will be trained for the Higher and Lower Vernacular Teachers' Certificate Examinations respectively.

(a) Higher Vernacular Normal class.
(b) Lower Do. Do.

Until further notice, students will be trained only for the Lower Vernacular Teachers' Normal Certificate Examination.

The Practising Branch will be a Vernacular School of the Primary Grade; to be raised to a Middle School when the Higher Vernacular Normal Class is instituted.

V. The number of students annually admissible for training into the Lower Vernacular Normal class will be 30.

The number that will be admitted into the Higher Vernacular Normal Class will be fixed by Government from time to time.

VI. Of the thirty students admitted into the Lower Vernacular Normal class annually, a certain number, which will be determined

by Government each year, will be teachers already employed in Government Vernacular Schools. The remainder will be stipendiary students, who will receive a monthly scholarship on certain conditions.

VII. Students who, as teachers in Government Vernacular Schools, are admitted to the Vernacular Normal School will be nominated by the Inspectors of schools, such nomination being subject to approval by Government. Teachers so nominated shall be subject to the same conditions as regards admission as apply to stipendiary students. Provided that the rule regarding the age limit may be dispensed with in particular cases with the sanction of Government.

The nominations made by Inspectors of schools for admission of students at the beginning of each Malabar year shall be submitted to Government not later than 1st Adi of the previous year. They should be accompanied by the certificates required in the case of stipendiary students, and also by the usual statements regarding acting arrangements &c.

VIII. Stipendiary students shall be selected by the Headmaster of the school, who will receive applications from candidates, institute a Competitive Examination and give preference (other things being equal) in the order of merit in the Examination. The names, qualifications, and age of the candidates recommended by the Headmaster for admission at the beginning of each Malabar year, shall be reported to Government not later than 1st Adi of the previous year.

IX. The latest date on which the Headmaster may receive applications from candidates for admission into the school shall be 1st Ani.

X. Applications for admission shall be accompanied by the following certificates:—

(a) For admission into the Lower Vernacular Normal class.

(1) A certificate of having passed the Lower Secondary, Middle School, or the Vernacular Elementary Examinations or the Comparative Examination for Form IV of a recognised English school.

(2) A certificate to show that the candidate is not more than 30 years of age; or if the applicant is a teacher, that he is not above 35 years of age.

(3) A certificate from Medical Officer not below the rank of an Assistant Surgeon that the applicant is physically fit to be a teacher.

(4) A certificate of good conduct from the Headmaster of the school in which the applicant has studied or in which he is a teacher. If the applicant happens to be the Headmaster of a school, a certificate should be produced from the Inspector of schools of the Range.

(5) A certificate from a Revenue officer not below the rank of a Tahsildar to the effect that the applicant is a born subject of Travancore.

(b) For admission into the Higher Vernacular Normal class.

(1) A certificate of having passed the Matriculation or the Vernacular Higher Examinations.

(2) (3), (4) and 5 as above.

XI. Admission of students shall only take place at the beginning of the first term of the year. No students shall be admitted later than 15 days after the beginning of the first term.

XII. The period of training shall be twelve months divided into two terms, separated by two vacations, each extending to 30 days.

The dates on which the two terms begin and close will be published in the Gazette each year.

XIII. The rates of stipends allowed to each student of the Lower Vernacular Normal class will be Rs. 6 per mensem.

The rate of stipend for the students of the Higher Vernacular Normal class will be decided by Government subsequently.

XIV. Non-stipendiary students will be admitted to the school provided the strength of each class laid down in Section V (supra) is not already reached, on payment of the following fees:—

For Lower Vernacular Normal class Re. 1 per mensem.
" Higher " " Rs. 2 "

XV. Every student shall be considered to be on probation for two months: and if it shall appear to the Headmaster that any student is not likely to prove an efficient teacher, such student shall, subject to the sanction of Government, be discharged from the school. Except in case of moral delinquency, such discharged student shall not be required to refund the scholarship he has already received. All stipendiary students, who are not teachers in Government schools, shall be given their stipends only after the expiry of their probational period.

XVI. Every stipendiary student, on the expiry of the probational period, shall be required to sign an agreement on duly stamped paper binding himself (1) to remain in the school during the period prescribed and during that time to abide by such rules as may be laid down for regulating his attendance and conduct: (2) to abstain during the training period from engaging in any other avocation and from attending any other institution: (3) to appear for the prescribed examination: (4) to follow the profession of teaching in any recognised school for a period of at least three years subsequent to the examination at the close of the period of training: (5) to furnish the Headmaster of the English Normal school every six months during the aforesaid three years with information regarding residence, appointment held, salary and any other particulars which may be needed by the Headmaster to keep a history of the teachers trained in the school.

If any of the above conditions of the agreement be not observed, the student shall be required to refund the whole amount of the scholarship drawn by him together with tuition fees.

XVII. The curricula of studies shall be those prescribed for Vernacular Teachers' Normal Certificate Examination.

XVIII. The maximum amount of sick leave on half stipend that will be sanctioned by Government to any student will be one month. If the leave exceeds the period, no stipend shall be granted for the excess period. A student who is away on sick leave for more than three months will be discharged. No sick leave will be sanctioned except on the production of a certificate from a competent medical officer.

The Headmaster shall submit every month a statement of leave granted by him.

XIX. A student may, with the sanction of Government, be dismissed from the school for continued idleness or misconduct. Such students will be declared ineligible for employment in the Educational Department, or in any recognised or aided school and will be required to refund the amount of scholarship already drawn by him.

XX. The practising branch attached to the Normal branch will be at present a free school.

XXI. All the holidays allowed by the Educational Rules will be granted to this institution.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, TRIVANDRUM.

The following Code of rules relating to the constitution and working of the School of Arts, Trivandrum, has been sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah.

I. Object.

The School of Arts is established for the purpose of providing instruction in drawing, painting and design, and also training in pottery, carving, carpentry, weaving, tile-making, moulding and such other industrial arts as may hereafter be introduced.

II. Control.

The responsiblity for the management and discipline of the institution is vested in the Superintendent, acting under the direct orders of Government.

III. Inspection.

A Committee of visitors shall be appointed by Government, and shall be empowered to visit and inspect the school at any time and report upon the same to Government. The Superintendent shall supply the members of the Committee with any information regarding the working, management, discipline, income and expenditure, of the school as they may, either individually or collectively, call for from to time time. The Committee shall annually depute one of its members to audit the accounts of the school twice annually. The member thus deputed shall be paid a fee as auditor. The Committee shall be elected annually.

IV. Department.

For purposes of convenience, the institution will be considered as consisting of two departments; an Art School, and an Industrial School.

V. Art School Department.

The Art School Department will afford the means of instruction in drawing, painting and design and comprise the following classes, together with such others as may be established hereafter:—

(1) Elementary Drawing classes, consisting of pupils preparing for the Elementary Technical Examinations, in Drawing.

(2) Intermediate Drawing, classes, consisting of pupils preparing for the Intermediate Technical Examination in Drawing.

(3) Advanced Drawing classes, consisting of pupils preparing for the Advanced Technical Examination in Drawing.

VI. Industrial School Department.

The Industrial School Department will afford the means of training in the following industries, together with such others as may be introduced hereafter :—

(1) Pottery and moulding.
(2) Silversmith's work.
(3) Ivory and wood carving.
(4) Carpentry.
(5) Carpet weaving.
(6) Tile making.

VII. Admission of Pupils to Art School Depatment.

Pupils shall be admitted to the Art School Department once a year immediately after the annual Examinations in the several subjects have taken place. At present, no general education test will be imposed as a condition of admission. The fee shall be at the rate of 4 chuckrams per month for each class.

VIII. Admission of Apprentices to the Indutrial School Department.

(1) Apprentices will be engaged in the different industrial branches, upon the following conditions :—

(a) That they are at least 10 years of age.

(b) That they have completed one year's study in the highest class of a Primary School, or English or Vernacular.

(c) That they agree to serve as apprentices for five years.

(d) That they are the sons of Artisans engaged in the industry, to which they are apprenticed.

Provided, that the last condition may be dispensed with in particular cases, with the sanction of Goverment.

(2) The number of apprentices to be engaged in each industry at any time will be fixed by Government.

(3) The stipend allowed to apprentices will be at the following rates:—

	Rs. per mensem.
1st year...	4
2nd „	5
3rd „	6
4th „	7
5th „	8

A deduction of 14 chuckrams per month will be made from the stipend of each apprentice, and the sums so accumulated, amounting in all to Rs. 30, shall be paid to each apprentice at the end of the term of his apprenticeship, provided that during such term his conduct and diligence be certified by the Superintendent as having been satisfactory.

*IX. Hours of Work.

The school shall be open every day except Sundays and such public holidays as are detailed below, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. the storekeeper being in attendance every morning from 7 A. M. The Superintendent, teachers, maistries, all other paid employés and apprentices, shall sign the attendance roll in the morning and evening.

X. Vacations and Holidays.

There shall be two yearly vacations in the Art School Department viz:—from 15th December to 15th January and from 15th April to 15th May. In the Industrial School Department, there shall be one vacation annually: viz:—from 15th December to 1st January.

The institution shall also be closed upon those occasional public holidays as are mentioned in the Travancore Educational Rules.

XI. Leave.

The Superintendent, and other employés of the school, except apprentices may be granted leave in accordance with the General Leave Rules.

Apprentices may be allowed casual leave by the Superintendent to the extent of ten days in each year, but not for more than 4 consecutive days at any one time. Any further leave is only grantable upon the sanction of Government and shall involve loss of stipend. Any apprentice absent from duty without explanation for more than 5 consecutive working days shall be expelled from the school, and shall forfeit any deferred stipend which may have accumulated to his credit.

The Superintendent shall, immediately after the expiry of each month, submit to Government a statement of leave granted and availed of, during the month.

XII. Discipline.

The Superintendent shall have power to inflict fines upon all subordinates to the extent of half the month's salary during any

* As amended under sanction dated 14th July 1898.

given month, subject to a maximum fine of five Rupees. Offences against the rules of the school, persistent negligence, or inattention to duty which in the opinion of the Superintendent, are deserving of graver punishment, shall be at once reported to Government by the Superintendent.

The Superintendent shall, immediately after the expiry of each month, submit to Government a list of fines imposed during the month.

XIII. Passed Pupils and Apprentices.

The Superintendent shall maintain a register of all pupils and apprentices who have successfully completed a course of instruction or training in the school, and is expected to afford them all reasonable assistance in securing for them employment as teachers or workmen.

XIV. Registers, Records and Accounts.

The following Registers, Records and Accounts shall be maintained in addition to the usual time-tables required for the working of each class and each teacher.

(1). *Registers.*

(a) Register of admissions to, and withdrawals from, the classes in the Art School Department.
(b) Register of attendance and fees for each class in the Art School Department.
(c) Register of apprentices and stipends.
(d) Daily attendance roll for all paid servants, employés and apprentices.
(e) Register of passed pupils and apprentices.

(2). *Records.*

(f) File of letters received.
(g) Letter book for letters despatched.
(h) Index to letters received and despatched.
(k) Superintendent's Memorandum Book for orders to subordinates.
(l) Acquittance roll and pay abstract.

(3). *Accounts.*

(m) Daily sales book.
(n) Store-keeper's account of raw materials received and issued.
(o) Stock book for manufactured articles added and sold, with value.
(p) Cash book.
(q) Order book.
(r) Statement of Account Book.

XV. Monthly and Annual Returns.

The following monthly statements shall for each month be submitted to Government not later than the tenth day of the following month:—

(a) Monthly pay bill.
(b) Classified extract from daily attendance roll.
(c) Statement of stock added.
(d) do. do. sold.
(e) do. do. out standing accounts.
(f) do. do. do. liabilities.
(g) List of fines imposed.
(h) Statement of leave granted.

The Superintendent shall as usual submit an Annual Budget Estimate and Administration Report.

XVI. Miscellaneous.

The Superintendent shall submit for previous approval of Government all time-tables for the various classes, and all minor rules regarding the working of the establishment. He shall invariably obtain the previous permission of the Government for any deviation from a sanctioned rule.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
2nd October 1895.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Notice.

With reference to the Notification dated 10th December 1894 and published in the Government Gazette of December 11th, notice is hereby given that, after 1st January 1899, the Vernaular Elementary Examination will be held twice annually, viz., on the second Mondays and Tuesdays of February and September provided that these days be not public holidays in which case the examination will be held on the first two days immediately after, not being public holidays.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
12th August 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Notice.

It is hereby notified that the Magistrate's Examination will be held once annually beginning on the second Monday of Panguny, provided it does not fall on a public holiday, in which case it will begin on the day next immediately succeeding not being a public holiday.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
6th September 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Rules for the management and maintenance of the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall Trivandrum, sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah.

1. The control of the Town Hall will be vested in a Committee of Management appointed by Government.

2. The Committee shall consist of ten members, of whom
   two (2) shall be Europeans,
   two (2) shall be Eurasians,
   one (1) shall be a Native Christian,
   four (4) shall be Hindus, and
   one (1) shall be a Mahomedan; and of these ten members not fewer than four (4) shall be non-officials (i. e. shall not be Government servants).

3. The Committee shall elect from among themselves their own Chairman and Secretary.

4. Four members shall form a quorum.

5. The Secretary shall be entitled to vote.

6. All office-bearers shall hold office for three years, but shall be eligible for re-nomination.

7. These rules may be revised by the Committee of Management, with the approval of Government, once in six years, with a view to introduce the elective system of appointing Trustees.

8. On the receipt of intimation in writing to that effect from the Dewan or the Survathikariakar that the Hall is required for any entertainment or public ceremony, the Committee shall place it at their disposal.

9. The Hall shall be let on hire by the Committee to the public on application being made to them for the following purposes:—

viz. for any public or private meetings, exhibitions, lectures, concerts, dinners, balls, theatrical or musical performances, or other entertainments and for any other purpose conducing to the moral, social, intellectual and physical welfare or rational recreation, of the inhabitants of, or vistors to, Trivandrum, without reference to caste, creed or nationality, in such manner, and subject to such terms, conditions and rules, as the Committee for the time being shall, from time to time, direct or sanction.

10. The cost of establishment and of the maintenance of the building shall be borne by Government to whom the Committee shall deliver every month all the collections minus the lighting and other contingent charges.

11. The scale of the establishment shall be fixed subject to sanction of Government and that the establishment shall consist at present of

1 writer on Rs. 10	... ...	per mensem.
1 peon and lamp lighter on Rs. 7		„
1 gardener on Rs. 5	... ...	„
1 sweeper on Rs. 2	... ...	„

12. The scale of charges for the use of the Hall shall be fixed from time to time by the Committee, with the sanction of Government, and such scale shall be published in the Government Gazette. Until further notice, the scale shall be as follows:—

For professional entertainments and for public entertainments for non-charitable purposes, the lessee shall pay

for a single night	Bh. Rs. 20.
For private entertainments for a single night	„ „ 15.
For purely charitable purposes	„ „ 10.

The above charges shall, in all cases, be exclusive of lighting charges, which shall in all cases be paid extra by the lessee, according to rates settled by the Committee.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
19th Dec. 1896.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

By-Laws for the conduct of business by the Committee of Management, Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, Trivandrum.

1. The Committee shall meet once in three months or when convened by the Honorary Secretary, the place of meeting shall be the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall.

2. The Honorary Secretary shall on behalf of the Committee, be the custodian of the records, the Hall and all that appertains to it.

3. The appointment or dismissal of employes and servants necessary for the up-keep and management of the Hall shall be vested in the Honorary Secretary subject to confirmation by the Committee.

4. The Committee shall appoint one or two from among themselves to audit the accounts in the last month of each Malabar year.

5. The Honorary Secretary shall lay before each meeting of the Committee an account of the receipts and disbursements and he shall also submit to the Committee a statement of all Contingent expenses incurred by him during the quarter.

6. The Honorary Secretary shall act in accordance with Rule 10 framed by Government.

7. All communications relating to the renting of the Hall shall be addressed to the Honorary Secretary and disposed of by him, except such as require the special sanction of the Committee owing to deviation from rules or other cause.

8. All charges, fees, rents &c. must be paid in advance to the Honorary Secretary, half on registration, and the remainder on the day before the Performance. If failure is made in the payment of the whole, the fee paid on registration will be forfeited and the use of the Hall will not be allowed.

9. The Clerk in charge of the Hall shall be guided by the following rules :—

Rules for the guidance of the Clerk of the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, Trivandrum.

1. The Hall and the rooms must be swept daily and the walls kept free from dust.

2. The furniture and the doors and windows must be daily dusted.

3. The compound must be kept clean and the garden watered.

4. Every precaution must be taken against risk of fire.

5. The Clerk shall at once report to the Honorary Secretary any damage done to the Hall, or any accidental injury to it or to the furniture.

6. The Clerk shall keep a Register of all engagements of the Hall.

7. When any decorations are being put up in the Hall, the Clerk must be careful to see that no injury is done to the Building or walls by nails, and if any injury is done or if attention is not paid to any objections made by him to the manner of carrying out the work, he shall at once report the matter to the Honorary Secretary.

8. The Clerk must be present at every performance or entertainment in the Hall and should be the last to leave it locking the door himself.

To **Form of Application for the Hall.**

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,

VICTORIA JUBILEE TOWN HALL, TRIVANDRUM.

Sir,

Please allow me the use of the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall for the purpose herein mentioned. I hereby agree to be bound by the conditions noted on the back.

Name of applicant.	Occupation.	Residence.	For what purpose the Hall is required.	Number of days and date.	Rent.		Remarks by the Honorary Secretary.	Order.
					Rs.	As.		

Date of payment by the Lessee.
Date of remittance to Government Treasury.
Register No.
Receipt No.

Date.... ....189 .

Applicant's signature.

THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TOWN HALL.

Trivandrum.......................18 .

To

Sir,

Your application dated.........................
I have to inform you that the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall will be at your disposal on the..........
....on the annexed conditions.

Yours faithfully,

Honorary Secretary,
Committee of management,
Victoria Jubilee Town Hall.

CONDITIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY THE LESSEE.

1. The rent should be paid in *advance*.

2. Any damage done to the Hall and Furniture &c., during the occupancy of the Lessee must be made good by the Lessee.

3. The charge for lighting the stage and for all other lights must be borne by the Lessee, the lamps being supplied.

4. The Lessee should prevent smoking in the Hall and Balcony.

5. The Lessee shall have all the doors of the Hall and Stair-cases opened during the performance to prevent panic in case of accident, and also shall have a proper guard at the entrances to prevent disturbances.

6. The Lessee shall see that all his property is removed by 10 o'clock next morning. If any be left behind it will be removed at the Lessee's risk, and secured in one of the rooms of the Hall, and B. Rs. 2 per day will be charged. If not removed within a week it will be sold by public auction after 3 days' notice posted on the door of the Hall, and the amount of rent due up to date will be recovered from the sale proceeds.

7. The Lessee shall not interfere in any way with the Clerk or any person deputed by him or with the servants attached to the Hall in the discharge of his or their duties during the Lessee's occupancy.

8. Rehearsals may be arranged for with the special sanction of the Honorary Secretary. B. Re. 1 per night shall be charged for each Night-Rehearsal, but the Hall must be cleared by twelve midnight. Three Day-Rehearsals (*i. e.*, till 6 P. M.) shall be allowed free, but every subsequent Day-Rehearsals shall be charged B. Re. 1.

9. The scale of charges for the use of the Hall shall be as follows :—

For professional entertainments and for Public entertainments for non-charitable purposes, the Lessee shall pay for a single night	B. Rs. 20.
For private entertainments for a single night	,, 15.
For purely charitable purposes...	,, 10.
For lectures open to the public	,, 10.

The above charges shall, in all cases, be exclusive of lighting charges, which shall in all cases be paid extra by the Lessee, according to the rates which will be settled by the Committee.

I hereby agree to be bound by the above conditions.

(Signature of Lessee).

N. B.—All charges to be paid in advance.

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(Signature of Lessee).

N. B.—All charges to be paid in advance.

Rules regarding the Anchal Department of the Travancore Government published for general information.

Anchal Rules.

The attention of the public is invited to the following Anchal rules :—

It will be seen that they afford greater facilities for communication by the Anchal than the public have hitherto enjoyed.

The principal changes introduced by the rules are,

(1) That the postage on letters is assimilated as far as possible to the rates in British India.

(2) That the rates on book packets have been reduced to one-half the former Anchal rates in conformity with the British rates.

(3) That the system of transmitting pattern packets on payment at the British rates is newly introduced for the convenience of the public in general and of traders in particular.

(4) That the registration fee on each letter has been reduced from 6 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ chuckrams.*

(5) That book or pattern packets may be registered on payment of the still smaller fee of $3\frac{1}{2}$ chuckrams which is somewhat less also than even the British rate of two annas.

(6) That the Anchal Department now undertakes to procure from the addressee an acknowledgment of the receipt for registered articles on payment of a fee of one chuckram † the British rate being one anna.

(7) That proof sheets and press manuscripts may hereafter be sent by book post which is a cheaper medium than letter post and

(8) That complaints against the Anchal office shall be carried free hereafter.

It is to be hoped that with these increased facilities afforded by the new rules, the Anchal will be more largely and generally availed of than it is at present.

LETTERS.

1. Letters weighing up to 20 tolahs whether paid or service shall be sent by letter mail, and those exceeding that weight by the slower Bhangy mail, but letters of an emergent character though weighing above 20 tolahs may nevertheless be sent by letter mail, provided the charges are paid at letter rates in the case of private covers and provided the words "emergent" and "by letter mail" are written on the cover in the case of official letters.

SERVICE LETTERS.

2. Heads of officers and departments are required to pay particular attention to the proper superscription of service letters &c. sent through the Sircar Anchal. A specimen form of address is given in the margin. If the service covers from any office are not properly addressed and franked by the head of each department or office or by a trustworthy subordinate specially authorized by him in writing for the purpose, they will be treated as private covers and charged at the prepaid rates.

Office of the Trivandrum Division Peishcar.
On Sircar Service only.
To
The Tahsildar
A. B.
Division Sumprethy.
Quilon.

3. The officer authorized as aforesaid to sign the cover must enter in full his official designation, in order that his individual responsibility may be enforced in cases of doubt or fraud.

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* As modified by Notice dated 4th January 1898.

† As modified by Notice dated 25th August 1889.

4. Government officers are bound to receive all service letters &c. addressed to them paying any charge which may be made by the Anchal office on account of any irregularity or incompleteness of the address or signature.

5. The postage thus charged by the Anchal Department will be paid by the official to whom such cover is addressed; the addressee will, in due course, apply to the official from whose office the cover was despatched, for the postage paid by him, forwarding the cover as a voucher, for the amount. The officer to whom such application has been made will use his discretion in recovering the postage from the person or persons in fault.

6. Letters sent by Government officers in their official capacity which relate nevertheless to the private interests and concerns of the individuals addressed should be addressed according to the specimen form given in the margin under the full signature and official designation of the person by whom they are sent. Letters &c. so addressed shall be regarded by the Anchal office as private covers and charged on delivery with postage at prepaid rates instead of at double rates. Under this head come replies sent to communications of the kind named below:—

> Office of the Trivandrum Division Peishcar
> Service bearing.
> To
> A. B.
> C. D.
> Dewan Peishcar Alleppey.

Petitions.
Applications for appointments.
Do. for transfer.
Enquiries about the title to leave &c.

EXPRESS ANCHAL.

7. The fee for expresses sent through the Sirkar Anchal by the public is one fanam per mile or fraction of a mile. Letters sent by express must be registered, without which the Anchal authorities cannot claim a receipt from the addressee.

8. If the person to whom an express has been sent has left the station for another, it will be forwarded to him to the new station by the ordinary mail.

9. If the addressee be not found and if the Anchal Master be unable to find out his whereabouts, the letter shall be treated as unclaimed. It will be detained at the office of delivery for three weeks and then returned to the sender.

SERVICE EXPRESSES.

10. Service expresses can be ordered only by the officers named in the margin. Such expresses shall not be accepted for despatch by Anchal Masters unless accompanied by written orders duly signed by the officers named.

> Sarvadikariakar in behalf of H. H. the Maha Rajah.
> Dewan.
> Anchal Superintendent.

11. As the employment of expresses interferes greatly with the celerity and regularity of the ordinary mails and is attended with expense, trouble and inconvenience, this mode of conveyance must be resorted to as sparingly as possible.

12. The above rules regarding expresses do not in any way affect the existing arrangements for the transmission of articles &c., by periodical expresses for the use of the Palace.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

13. The fee for registration shall be $3\frac{1}{2}$ chuckrams.* Only one receipt shall accompany every registered letter. The addressee's signature will be obtained in the receipt and the receipt recorded

* As modified by notice dated 4th January 1898.

in the office of delivery. If the sender is desirous of obtaining an acknowledgment from the addrssee, he must give his name and full address at the time of presenting the letter and pay 1 chuckrum* in addition to the usual registration fee and postage.

14. Letters containing a currency note or any portion thereof, postage, or other stamps; cheque, hundi, bank note, bill of exchange or the like must be sent registered. It is considered expedient for the safety of currency notes in transit, that they should be sent in halves.

15. The sender of a registered letter is required to see that it is enclosed in a cover or envelope of a substantial kind fastened in a secure manner. Sealing wax with a distinct impression (other than that of the current coin) is recommended for fastening the cover instead of or in addition to any other means of fastening.

NEWSPAPERS.

16. Packets of newspapers weighing under 20 Tolas will travel by the letter mail and those exceeding that weight by Bhangy mail.

BOOK AND PATTERN PACKETS.

17. Book and pattern packets must be packed in open covers.

18. Samples of seeds, drugs and such like articles, which cannot be sent in open covers, may be packed in boxes or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be if necessary easily opened to enable the Anchal officers readily to satisfy themselves of the nature of the contents.

19. A book packet may contain newspapers, paper, any binding, covering, mounting or other appurtenances of books or maps.

20. Proof sheets, marked as such on the outside under the signature of the sender, may be transmitted by book post.

21. Press manuscripts intended for publication may also be transmitted by book post provided that the packet, bears on the outside above the address the superscription 'Press manuscript' and is addressed to the office of a newspaper.

22. Pattern packets may contain only *bona fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise.

23. No packet may exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length or $1\frac{1}{2}$ in width or depth. Packets exceeding the prescribed dimensions shall be treated as parcels and charged accordingly.

24. Packets may be registered and acknowledgments obtained for them on prepayment of $3\frac{1}{2}$ chuckrams† for the former and 1 chuckram for the latter.

PARCELS.

25. The sender of a parcel is required to see to its secure packing and sealing. Cloth, wax-cloth or tin is recommended for a covering and if cloth or wax-cloth is used for this purpose the sender is required to seal it at intervals not exceeding 3 inches along the line of sewing.

26. The sender can claim a receipt from the Anchal office for a parcel, only if it is packed according to the instructions given above and no separate fee will be charged for the receipt.

27. If the sender desires to obtain as acknowledgment from the addressee, he must prepay the acknowledgment postage 1 chuckram‡ independently of the parcel postage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

28. Letters &c. must be posted at least half an hour before the time fixed for the closing of the mail. Letters &c., posted after that time, will be stamped 'Too late' and detained for the following

* As modified by notice dated 25th August 1889.
† Do. by Do. 4th January 1898.
‡ Do. by Do. 25th August 1889.

day's mail. The time of the closing of the mail will be notified by the Anchal Master at every station. Letters &c. that are to be despatched by mails during night, must be posted before 6 P. M. except under special orders to the contrary from the Anchal Superintendent.

29. The hours of registration of letters and parcels at every Anchal office shall be from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M. Letters and parcels intended for any mail will not be despatched by that mail unless presented half an hour before it is closed. In no case will they be received during the hours of despatch or receipt of mails.

30. Registered letters and parcels (whether paid or service) will be delivered only to the addressees in the absence of written instructions from them to the local Anchal Masters. Heads of offices and departments are therefore desired to make the necessary arrangements either to receive service registered letters or parcels themselves, or authorize the local Anchal Master to deliver them to any one whom they may authorize for that purpose.

31. Anchal peons are forbidden to deliver any letter or other article without requiring immediate payment of the amount due or to deliver any registered letter or parcel without requiring the immediate signature of the receipt and acknowledgment.

32. Anchal peons are not bound to give a change. If the amount charged is not at once tendered, or if the receipts or acknowledgments are not at once signed and the Anchal peons are subjected to detention, the letters &c. shall be taken back to the Anchal office for the next delivery.

33. Whatever postage is marked on a letter or other article must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of overcharge may be made and will be duly attended to.

34. In all complaints of over-charge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters &c. the covers or envelopes bearing the Anchal stamps must be presented for inspection.

35. Complaints against the Anchal office, certified as such under the full signature of the sender and addressed to the Anchal Superintendent, are not chargeable with postage.

36. Since Anchal peons cannot deviate on any account from their regular course of delivery in their respective beats, persons residing far away from the Anchal office, if desirous of obtaining their letters &c. immediately on arrival of the mail, must send their own authorized messengers to the Anchal office to whom all covers, except those for which receipts are required, will be delivered.

37, 38.*

39. It is forbidden to send by Anchal, explosive, dangerous or offensive substances or material such as gun-powder, matches, percussion caps, saltpetre, indigo, glass, liquids, &c. or any article which either in itself, (however packed) or by reason of insecure packing, may be liable to injure the contents of the mail bags or the person of the Anchal officers.

40. No address is complete which does not contain the Anchal station from which delivery is intended and care should always be taken to write the name of the Anchal station as clearly as possible.

* Cancelled by section 24 of Dead Letter Rules dated 6th July 1894.

41. Persons changing their place of residence are particularly required to leave written instructions to the Anchal office of their previous residence and to send written instructions of the Anchal office of the place to which they may be going.

42. The Anchal Master at any station or the person in charge of the Anchal office has power to refuse letters or other articles bearing the appearance of having been opened and re-closed or otherwise improperly dealt with, unless the writer or sender thereof shall attest with his full signature that they were sent in that state. The refusal will be absolute in the case of registered letters and parcels.

43. Persons not belonging to the department shall not be admitted into the interior, nor permitted to examine the records of any Anchal office, without the special permission of the Dewan, to whom or to the Anchal Superintendent application for information or redress must be made either in person or in writing by the party requiring the same.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
15th April 1882.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

Anchal Notice.

It is hereby notified for general information that the transmission of valuables such as coin, jewellery &c. by the Sirkar Anchal is strictly prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
20th February 1885.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

The following supplementary Anchal Rules passed under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah are published for general information.

1. From and after the $\frac{\text{1st Thulam 1064}}{\text{16th October 1888}}$, Anchal stamps and cards will be brought into use.

2. Except in the case referred to in para 3 postage on letters and other articles sent by Anchal shall be paid by means of Anchal stamps affixed thereto.

3. Prepayment of postage in cash is compulsory in the case of Bhangy parcels. The fees for expresses should also be prepaid in cash. In the case of letter and all other articles intended for delivery within Travancore, prepayment is optional.

4. Unpaid letters and other articles will be charged on delivery with double postage and those insufficiently paid with double the amount of the deficiency.

5. Letters and other articles, found in letter boxes with postage not paid or only partially paid and intended for places out of Travancore, will not be forwarded to their destinations, but will be returned to the senders and the postage, recovered from them according to the preceding rule if the senders are known.

6. The system of charging parcels according to distance is abolished and all parcels will be charged at the rate of one fanam for every 20 tolas or fractions thereof.

7. No receipt will be granted for parcels unless a registration fee of 3¼ * chuckrams is paid.

8. Nor will receipts be granted for ordinary service covers dropped into the letter box. Covers containing valuable enclosures or which are otherwise of importance should have the words 'To be registered' written on them in addition to the words 'On Sircar service' and franked by the Head of the Department, the Manager or a principal clerk of the office from which it is despatched. Such covers should be delivered to the Anchal Master who will acknowledge receipt in the book kept by the despatching office.

9. Book packets may contain any paper whether written, printed or lithographed, except communications of the nature of a letter.

10. No service covers intended for delivery at the station should be dropped into the letter box. If so posted, they will be charged with prepaid postage recoverable from the addressee on delivery.

11. Nothing more than the address is allowed to be written on the address side of the Anchal card. If the sender's name or his initials or the date of posting or any other words, letters or figures are found written, it will be charged with a postage of one chuckram.

12. Anchal cards may be used for official correspondence. They should not be franked on the address side but the official designation of the sender should be given in full under his signature on the other side.

13. Anchal cards intended for official use will be printed in green ink. All others are red ink.

14. †

15. Anchal stamps and cards for the use of the public will be sold at all Anchal offices from 7 to 10 A. M. and from noon to 5 P. M. They are of ‡ four denominations, valued at half, one, two and four chuckrams respectively. The Anchal cards are priced at half a chuckram each.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
1st October 1888.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

* As modified by Notice dated 4th January 1898.
† Cancelled Vide Section 24 of D. L. Rules dated 6th July 1894.
‡ As modified by Notice dated 10th August 1894.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Revised rates of Postage on Letters, &c. sent through the Sirkar Anchal.

Rates of Postage on Letters.			Rates of Postage on Newspapers.			Rates of Postage on Book packets.			Rates of Postage on Pattern packets.			Rates of Postage on Banghy Parcels.		
Not exceeding in weight	Postage.		Not exceeding in weight	Postage.		Not exceeding in wieght	Postage.		Not exceeding in weight	Postage.		Not exceeding in weight	Postage.	
	Fs.	Chs.		Fs.	Chs.		Fs.	Chs.		Fs.	Chs.		Fs.	Chs.
		†			*			*			*			
¼ Tola ...	„	½	5 Tolas ...	„	½	5 Tolas ...	„	½	5 Tolas ...	„	½	20 Tolas	1	„
½ do. ...	„	1	10 do. ...	„	1	10 do. ...	„	1	10 do. ...	„	1	40 do.	2	„
1 do. ...	„	2	15 do ...	„	1½	15 do. ...	„	1½	15 do. ...	„	½	60 do.	3	„
2 do. ...	1	„	20 do. ...	„	2	20 do. ...	„	2	20 do. ...	„	2			
3 do. ...	1	2	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	For every additional 20 Tolas or fractions thereof.	1	„
For every additional Tola..	„	2	For every additional 5 Tolas ...	„	„ ½	For every additional 5 Tolas.	„	½	For every additional 5 Tolas ...	„	½			
						Book packets exceeding 200 Tolas will be charged at the parcel rates.			No pattern packets shall exceed 40 Tolas			Parcels exceeding 600 Tolas will not be received at Anchal offices.		

† As modified by notice dated 30th July 1895.

* As modified by notice dated 30th August 1894.

SCHEDULE No. 2.

Rates for Registration &c.

Registration fee.	Chuckrams.	
For each Letter, Book or Pattern packet	2½	*
Acknowledgment of receipt from the addressee.		
For each Registered Letter, Book or Pattern packet ...	1	0
For each Parcel	1	0

LIST OF ANCHAL OFFICES IN TRAVANCORE.

Name of Office.	District in which situated.	Name of Office.	District in which situated.
Tovala ...	Tovala	Chavaray ...	Karunagapalli
Bhutapandi ...		Patanayarkulangara	
Suchindram ...	Agastisvaram	Haripad ...	Kartikapalli
Mahadanapuram ...		Kayangulam ...	
Kottar ...		Mavelikara ...	Mavelikara
Nagercoil ...		Pantalam ...	
Padmanabhapuram ...	Kalkulam	Chengannur ...	Chengannur
Kulasagaram ...		Pattanamtitta ...	
Tiruvattar ...		Mannar ...	
Eraneal ...	Eraniel	Konni ...	
Colechel ...		Tiruvalla ...	Tiruvalla
Kuzhittura ...	Vilavankod	Aranmula ...	
Putukada ...		Mallappalli ...	
Parassala ...	Neyyattinkara	Ampalapuzha ...	Ampalapuzha
Neyyattinkara ...		Pulinkunnu ...	
Puvar ...		Alleppey ...	
Nemam ...		Do. transit station ...	
Trivandrum ...	Trivandrum	Shertallay ...	Shertallay
Chalai (Sub) ...		Kalavur ...	
Kazhacoottam ...		Arukutti ...	
Nedumangad ...	Nedumangad	Vaikam ...	Vaikam
Aryanad ...		Udayamperur ...	
Vithuray ...		Parur ...	Parur
Pachai ...		Verapoly ...	
Vamanapuram ...		Ettumanur ...	Ettumanur
Chirayinkil ...	Chirayinkil	Mannanam ...	
Attungal ...		Kottayam ...	Kottayam
Varkala ...		Pallam ...	
Kilimanur ...		Changanachery ...	Changanachery
Navaikulam ...		Kanjirapalli ...	
Paravur ...	Quilon	Peermade ...	
Chattanur ...		Pala	Minachil
Quilon ...		Erratupetta ...	
Do. transit station.		Todupuzha ...	...Todupuzha
Kundarai ...		Muvattupuzha ...	Muvattupuzha
Kottarakara ...	Kottarakara	Kuttattukulam ...	
Anjel ...		Edapalli	Kunnatnad
Madathurakani ...		Perumpavur ...	
Pattanapuram ...	Pattanapuram	Alwaye ...	
Kulattupuzha ...		Malayattur ...	
Vazhukanpara ...		Angamali ...	...Alangad
Punalur ...			
Shencottah ...	Shencottah		
Shamburvatakara ...			
Puliyara ...			
Sastamkotta ...	Kunnattur		
Adur ...			

* As modified by Notice dated 4th January 1898.

List of Village Anchal Offices.

Names of Village Anchal Offices.	Names of Anchal offices to which the Village Offices are attached.	Remarks.
Rajakomangalam ...	Eraniel.	
Kollamkode ...	Parassala.	
Kattakaday ...	Aryanad.	
Chadayamangalam ..	Anjel.	
Talavadi ...	Tiruvella.	
Piravam ...	Vaikam.	
Tircarvur ..	Muvartupuzha.	

List of Anchal Pillar letter-boxes.

Names of stations where boxes are placed.	Names of the Anchal offices by which the boxes are cleared.
Arambaly	Tovala.
Talacudy	Buthapandi.
Vatasseri	Nagercoil.
Suchindram (Town) ...	Suchindram.
Tiruvangode	Padmanabhapuram.
Thuckalay	Do.
Eraniel (Town)	Eraniel.
Neendakara	Do.
Manavalakurichy	Do.
Oonnavillakada	Kuzhittura.
Pattanam	Putukada.
Kalikavila	Parassala.
Kollamkode	Do.
Uruttambalam	Neyattinkara.
Nellickakuli	Puvar.
Vilapu	Trivandrum.
Karamana	Do.
Puthentheruvu	Do.
Fort (Southern Street) ...	Do.
Kalpalacadavu	Do.
Punnapuram	Do.
Puttanchanta	Do.
Chalagramam	Do.
Cantonment	Do.
Taikad	Do.
Oollur...	Do.
Kallar	Ponmudi.
Shencottah (Town) ...	Shencottah.
Ayikudi	Sampurvadakara.
Aujengo (British Territory) ...	Chirayinkil.
Kadakal	Kilimanur.
Myanadcherry	Paravur.
Chinnakadai	Quilon.
Anantaramapuram ...	Adur.
Pattali	Pattanapuram.
Panmana	Patanayarkulangara.
Kallada (Western) ...	Sastankotta.
Kadampanad	Do.
Krishnapuram	Kayangulam.
Avur	Haripad.
Kartikapalli	Do.
Alaramapuram	Mavelikara.

List of Anchal pillar letter-boxes

Names of stations where boxes are placed.	Names of the Anchal offices by which the boxes are cleared.
Poothiakavoo	Mavelikara.
Kaviyur	Tiruvalla.
Talavadi	Do.
Poolikeel	Do.
Poottankavoo	Chengannur.
Kolancherry	Aranmula.
Ranni	Pattanamthitta.
Thakazhi	Ambalapuzha.
Alleppey Thoondancoolangarai.	Alleppey.
Koothiathode	Shertallay.
Thaneermukam	Do.
Elupunna	Arukutti.
Taikadcherry	Vaikam.
Piravam	Do.
Theckenparoor	Udayamperur.
Mamala	Do.
Manjummel	Verapoly.
Munampam	Parur
Puthanchira	Do.
Nadayara	Varkala.
Oolesna	Kottayam.
Kulakada	Kottarakara.
Kinagari	Pulinkunnu.
Elavar	Kuttattukulam.
Chadayamangalom ..	Anjal.
Tangacherry (British territory)...	Quilon.
Maipral	Tiruvalla.
Udayathittapuram ...	Chavara.
Puthanvelikara	Parur.
Tirnvalur	Alwaye.
Tircaryur	Muvattupuzha.
Valaculam	Do.
Kothamangalam	Do.
Aikaranad	Do.
Kaduthouritby	Ettumanoor.
Kola	Do.
Kitangur	Do.
Punjar	Errattupetta.
Mutholy	Pala
Ponkunnam	Kanjirapalli.
Mundakayam	Do.
Kumili	Peermade.
Pudupally	Kottayam.
Karugachal	Changanachery.
Munchira	Putukada.
Madenvila	Chirayinkil.
Nedungolam	Chattannur.
Koivila	Chavara.
Kaipattoor	Pattanamtitta.
Thalathangadi	Kottayam.
Vechur	Vaikam.
Perunad	Quilon.
Malayinkil	Nemom.
Muhammel	Kalavur.

List of letter boxes placed in Police Stations &c.

Names of stations where boxes are placed.		Names of the Anchal offices by which the boxes are cleared.
Azhakiapandipuram Police Station	..	Bhutapandi
Mylady Do.	..	Suchindram.
Rajakamangalam Do.	...	Eraniel.
Karingal Do.	...	Do.
Balaramapuram Do.	...	Nemam.
Vizhinjam Do.	..	Do.
Petta Do.	...	Trivandrum.
Kattakaday Do.	...	Aryanad.
Elathoor Do,	...	Shencottah.
Madavoor Do.	..	Kilimanur.
Trikunnapuzha Do.	...	Haripad.
Pulincunnu Do.	...	Pulincunnu.
Talayolaparamboo Do.	...	Do.
Pampadi Do.	...	Kottayam.
Kumaracam Do.	...	Do.
Tiruvarpu Do.	...	Do.
Manimala Do.	..	Kanjirapally.
Perappancode (Proverthy Cutcherry)	...	Vamanapuram.
Pallikal Do.	...	Kayangulam.
Tiruvalla (old Taluk Cutcherry)	...	Tiruvalla.
Nernam (Mission English school)	...	Mannar.
Veyapuram (Depôt)	...	Haripad.
Chengannur (Proverthy Cutcherry)	...	Mannar.
Kallada (Eastern) Police Station	...	Sastankotta.
Kanikod Police Station	...	Kottarakara.
Tonnakkel Do.	...	Kazhacoottam.
Ramangiri Do.	...	Changanachery.
Paracadavu (Proverthy Cutcherry)	...	Angamali.
Pampakuda (Church)	...	Kuttattukulam.
Pudupally (Proverthy Cutcherry)	...	Pallam.

Anchal Notice.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following holidays for Anchal offices in Travancore are sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah. On these days Anchal offices will not be open for the transmission of business connected with the posting of private banghy, parcels, and expresses, and the registration of private letters &c.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
10th Nov. 1891.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

All New Moon days.
All Sundays.
His Highness the Maha Rajah's birthday.
Her Majesty the Empress' do.
Chingom Avany Purappoo 1 day.
" Avany Avittam 1 do.
" Gayathri Japam 1 do.
" Thiroovonam and Avittam 2 days.
Kanny Maha Navamy and Vijaya desamy 2 do.
Thulam Deepauly 1 day.
Vrichigom Thirookarthigay 1 do.
Dhanu Swargavadal Yakadesy 1 do.
" Christian New Year's day 1 do.
Makaram Thie Pongul 1 do.
Medam Vishu 1 do.
Mithunom Karkadaga Sankranthy 1 do.
Karkadagam Adiarathy 1 do.

Anchal Notice.

Under section 4 of Regulation I of 1064 ,it is hereby notified for general information that, from and after the $\frac{\text{15th July 1894}}{\text{1st Adi 1069}}$, all paid articles posted in any Post Office outside Travancore and transferred from any British Post Office within Travaucore, for delivery through the Anchal, shall be delivered free, in the same manner as paid articles posted in any Anchal Office.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
30th June 1894.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Anchal Notice.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah it is hereby notified for general information that during Anchal Office holidays the Chief Anchal Office at the Capital will be open for the transaction of business connected with the posting of private parcels and expresses and the registration of private letters &c. for 3 hours, *i. e.*, from 12 noon to 3 P. M. and all other offices for 2 hours, *i. e.*, from 1 to 3 P. M.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum.
20th August 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

Under section 5 of Regulation I of 1064, it is hereby notified for general information that a Dead Letter Office will be opened at Trivandrum on the $\frac{\text{1st Avany 1070}}{\text{16th August 1894}}$, *and that the following Rules in connection therewith will come into force from that date:—*

1. " Unclaimed articles " include all articles which cannot be delivered because the person to whom they are addressed cannot be found, or because the addresses are so illegible or imperfect that the place of destination cannot be ascertained, or because the articles bear no address at all ; and articles returnable to the senders under Section 5 of Supplementary Anchal Rules, dated 1st October 1888.

2. A. Unclaimed articles which cannot be delivered because the addressees cannot be found shall be kept for three weeks at the office of delivery. A list of such articles shall be prepared daily at every such office and exposed for not less than two weeks in the most conspicuous part thereof, All such articles, which shall have remained three weeks unclaimed in any office, shall be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

B. All other unclaimed articles shall, without unnecessary delay, be transferred to the Dead Letter Office for disposal.

3. "Refused articles" are articles which the persons to whom they are addressed have refused to receive, or omitted to take delivery of, after due notice has been given them by the Anchal Office.

4. All refused articles shall at once be transferred to the Dead Letter Office for disposal.

5. The articles received in the Dead Letter Office, under Sections 2 and 4, shall be disposed of as follows :—

(*a*) If the sender's name is on the cover, the articles shall be returned unopened to the office at which it was posted for delivery to the sender.

(*b*) If the sender's name is not found on the cover, it shall be opened, to see if the contents furnish sufficient information to enable the office to return the articles to the sender. If sufficient information is obtained, the articles shall be returned to the sender in a Dead letter cover, if not it shall be detained in deposit for one year and then destroyed.

Exception—This section shall not apply to articles which are transferred from any British Post Office or Cochin Sirkar Anchal for delivery through the Travancore Anchal. Such articles shall as hitherto, be returned to the British Post or Cochin Anchal, as the case may be.

6. All paid articles, returnable under the foregoing section, shall be returned to senders free of charge, and all unpaid and insufficiently paid articles shall be returned to the senders charged, with any postage due on them.

7. The senders to whom the articles are returned by the Dead Letter Office shall receive and pay the postage due thereon.

8. Where the sender disowns the article or cannot be found, it shall be returned to the Dead Letter Office and it shall be competent to the officer in charge to decide whether payment of the postage due should be enforced.

In cases where postage is decided to be recovered, the recovery shall be effected in the same manner, as arrears of public revenue under Regulation I of 1068, and the officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office may further order the withholding, until payment of the postage is made or levied from the defaulter, any article addressed to to him, not being on Sirkar service.

In other cases, the article shall be dealt with under the provisions of Section 5 (*b*).

9. Articles sent 'service bearing' such endorsements, notices &c., which may be unclaimed, shall be returned unopened free of charge by the Dead Letter Office to the office from which they were issued.

10. 'Service bearing' articles which are refused shall be dealt with under the provisions of Section 8.

11. Unclaimed and refused articles which are registered shall be returned to the senders or addressees, accompanied by registered letter receipts, which shall be signed by the senders or addressees.

12. Unclaimed or refused articles which are not registered, if found to contain anything which makes registration compulsory, shall be returned to the senders registered and charged with double registration fee, in addition to any postage which may have been paid or which may be due on them.

13. All money (including currency notes, cheques, stamps, hundies, &c.) found enclosed in any article, falling under section 5 (b) shall be paid into the Huzur Treasury by the officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office, and all other valuable property, found as above shall, subject to the sanction of the Dewan, be sold by public auction

by the said officer and the proceeds of the sale shall be paid into the Huzur Treasury; such money or proceeds being held in deposit for the benefit of any person who may have a right thereto, after deduct- all sums due by such person for postage and the charges connected with the auction.

14. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, where the contents of any article are found to be of a perishable or offensive nature, they may immediately be sold or otherwise disposed of by the Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office.

15. The employès of the Dead Letter Office shall not bid for or purchase directly or indirectly, anything sold at any auction held under paras 13 and 14.

16. Notice inviting claimants for the valuable contents or the sale proceeds of the articles mentioned in paras 13 and 14 shall be published in the Government Gazette; and if not claimed within a year from the date of publication, they shall lapse to Government.

17. All claims under the last preceding section shall be preferred to the officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office.

18. Where the claim is established to the satisfaction of that officer, he shall move Government for the return of the property held in deposit and they may pass such orders as they think fit.

19. Where the claim is not so established, he shall refer to Government for the necessary investigation being made by any officer, whom they may appoint for the purpose, and make such orders on the result of the investigation as they think fit.

20. No person unconnected with the Dead Letter Office, whether an employè of the Anchal Department or not, shall have admission into the Dead Letter Office, without the special sanction of the Dewan.

21. The officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office and the clerks employed in it must be sworn to secrecy, *i. e.*, not to divulge the contents of any article opened and read by them.

22. Employès of the Dead Letter Office who violate the abovesaid rule will, besides being liable to dismissal, be debarred from admission into any other department of the Government service.

23. On the first of every month or the next office day, if the first of the month happens to be a holiday, all articles which have been in deposit at the Dead Letter Office for one year shall be destroyed, in the presence of the officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office.

24. Sections 37 and 38 of the Anchal Rules dated the 15th April 18?2 and section 14 of the Supplementary Anchal Rules dated 1st October 1888 are hereby cancelled.

25. The Anchal Superintendent will, for the time being, be the officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
6th July 1894.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Notification

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah the following proviso to Rule 10 of the Supplementary Anchal Rules passed under date the 1st October 1888 is added:—

"Provided that the Dewan may, at his discretion, direct that this rule shall not apply to service covers from any officer or class of officers."

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
24th June 1895.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

TRANSIT AGENCIES.

I. The Sirkar transit is a temporary establishment, and is laid between Trivandrum and Shoranoor, a distance of 195 miles.

II. It thus connects the Capital with the Madras railway.

III. It is mainly intended for the convenience of the public.

IV. The distance of 41 miles from Shoranoor to Karupadana is done by bullock carts with posted bullocks. The rest of the journey is all by canoes.

V. The Controlling Officer is the Superintendent of the Native Post (Anchal.)

VI. Rules concerning the public are as follows:—

Passengers.

1. No passenger is allowed to take his seat in any boat or carriage used for the Transit, without having paid his fare*

* Table

2. On payment of the fare, tickets are issued to passengers, who are required to show them to the Transit servants when demanded, and to deliver them up before leaving the transit.

Passengers not producing or delivering up their tickets will be charged the fare from the place whence the transit originally started.

4. Tickets are available only on the day of issue, except on special occasions.

5. The tickets cannot be transferred.

6. Tickets having been issued, the fare will not be refunded on any account.

7. Every person attempting to defraud the Government by endeavouring to evade the payment of his fare will be committed to the Magistracy.

8. No smoking is allowed in the boat, carriage or station.

9. Any passenger found intoxicated, committing a nuisance or wilfully interfering with the comfort of other passengers will be liable to removal from the premises and to forfeiture of his fare.

10. Passengers should not carry dangerous goods in the Transit.

11. Any person found with dangerous goods in his possession will be removed from the premises and will forfeit his fare, in addition to his being responsible for any loss or damage caused by such goods.

12. More than 10 passengers are not booked in a single boat or more than 8 in a carriage.

13. Any person can carry a child under 3 years of age without paying a separate fare; for every additional child, he shall pay ¼ of the fare and get a separate ticket.

14. Children above 3 and not exceeding 10 years of age are conveyed at half fares.

15. No pass will be given to lunatics, or persons suffering from contagious or loathsome diseases, or persons in a dying condition. If it is found that tickets have been obtained for such person by misrepresentation, such tickets will be forfeited and the holders not allowed to enter the Transit.

16. On payment of the fare charged for 8 persons,* a single passenger or group of passengers, not consisting of more than 10 individuals, can engage the Transit for the whole or any portion of the line. Seats for the guard and the pay distributing officer will however, be reserved.

* 6 fares for a carriage

17. In such cases, previous notice should be given to the respective Transit-masters as under,

† Table III. At Trivandrum before 9 A. M.
At Shoranoor do do.
At intermediate stations, 4 hours previous to the arrival of the Transit. †

18. Any passenger can carry his baggage, not weighing more than 300 tolas, "free;" all baggage weighing more than 300 tolas will be charged for the excess at the rate mentioned in Table II.

19. Passengers may carry with them a pet cat or a pet dog, free of charge. But no monkeys or troublesome cats or dogs, or snakes will be allowed to be carried in the Transit on any account.

20. Passengers shall not carry dutiable goods in the Transit, and shall declare to the respective Transit-masters that they carry no dutiable goods.

21. Any passenger, found with dutiable goods in his possession will be committed to the Magistracy. The goods will be sold by public auction, and the proceeds appropriated to the Government.

22. To insure being booked, passengers should be at the respective stations 30 minutes before the departure of the Transit. ‡

‡ Table III.

PARCELS.

23. Big and heavy parcels as well as small ones will be received and delivered at all stations, from 7 to 10 A. M. and from noon to 5 P. M, provided the space required for them in the boat is available. A whole boat, however, cannot be loaded with parcels. It is compulsory that the place of destination of parcels should be one where there is a Transit station.

24. Charges for parcels $ can be paid, either at the booking station or the station where they are to be delivered.

$ Table II.

25. Receipts will be given for all parcels, which the consignors are required to forward with advice to consignees.

These receipts should be given up duly signed by the consignees or their agents, at the delivery station before the parcels are delivered to them.

26. Parcels, charges on which are due, will be delivered over to the owners only on payment of all dues.

27. The Government undertakes to deliver parcels only at the stations. $

$ Table III.

28. *

29. Parcels containing perishable articles will only be carried at "owner's risk" and must be prepaid.

30. The Government will not be answerable for any loss, damage or delay of parcels, caused by accidents.

31. Losses, damages or delays of parcels, found to be occasioned by negligence or want of due attention on the part of any Transit servants, will be duly enquired into and compensated, as far as may be practicable, at the cost of such servants and not otherwise.

32. Address of parcels should invariably be in the Vernacular of this country, and should be written in distinct characters.

33. The address should also contain a statement showing the general character of the contents.

34. To ensure safe delivery, parcels should be carefully made up in wax-cloth, leather or such other water-proof materials and should be sealed.

35. Dutiable parcels will not be accepted for transmission; and it must be distinctly stated in the address that the parcels contain no dutiable goods.

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* Cancelled by Notice dated 25th June 1891.

36. Transit-Masters are empowered to examine, in the presence of the owner or his agent, any package which they reasonably suspect to contain goods in contravention of the rules.

37. Contraband goods found in any package will be confiscated by the Sirkar, and the party concerned will be sent to the Magistracy.

38. Dangerous parcels will not be received for booking.

39. Jewellery, precious stones, silver and gold coins, &c., cannot be conveyed by the Transit.

40. Consignees are required to take charge of their parcels within 5 days after their arrival at the station; if they are not so taken charge of, the respective Transit-Masters will issue a notice to the owners, in which will be mentioned, among other particulars, the date within which the owners are required to take charge of them and the procedure that will be adopted for disposing of the parcels, on the owners failing to accept them within the notified date.

VII. Rates of charge and the time for despatching the Transit from different stations are liable to be modified or altered at any time.

VIII. All instances of incivility, want of due attention, or any other irregularity on the part of the Transit servants, may be reported, to the Head Office in the first instance.

IX. Further particulars can be obtained from the Head Office at the Huzur Cutcherry.

TABLE I.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS.

Distance from Trivandrum.	Rates from Trivandrum.			Rates from Station to Station.			Remarks.
Miles.	To.	Fs.	Chs.		Fs.	Chs.	
17½	Chirayinkil ...	1	...	Trivandrum ...	...	...	
24	Varkala ...	1	2	Chirayinkil ...	1	...	
32	Paravur ..	2	1	Varkala ...	...	2	
40	Quilon ...	3	...	Paravur ..	...	3	
47	Chavara ...	3	2	Quilon ...	...	3	
60	Ambalapuzha ...	4	3	Chavara ...	...	2	
90	Alleppey ...	5	1	Ambalapuzha ...	1	1	
111	Vaikum ...	6	1	Alleppey ...	...	2	
121	Arukutti ...	7	...	Vaikam ...	1	...	
129	Ernaculam ...	7	3	Arukutti ...	...	3	
144	Parur	8	2	Ernaculam ...	...	3	
154	Karupadana ...	9	...	Parur	...	3	
175	Trichur ...	10	2	Karupadana ...	...	2	
195	Shoranore ...	12	...	Trichur ...	1	2	
				Shoranore ...	1	2	

TABLE II.

RATES FOR PARCELS.

Distance.	1 to 100 Tolahs. Fs.	Chs.	101 to 250 Tolahs. Fs.	Chs.	251 to 500 Tolahs. Fs.	Chs.	501 to 1000 Tolahs. Fs.	Chs.	For every additional 1000 Tolahs. Fs.	Chs.	Remarks.
1 to 100 miles ...	1	...	2	..	3	...	6	...	2	...	
101 to 150 miles ...	1	2	3	...	4	2	9	...	3	...	
151 to 200 miles ...	2	...	4	...	6	...	12	...	4	...	

TABLE III.

TIME TABLE OF THE RUNNING OF THE TRANSIT.

Stations.	Departure. A. M.	Departure. P. M.	Arrival. A. M.	Arrival. P. M.	Remarks.
From Trivandrum to Shoranore.					
Trivandrum ...	...	6	...	...	The Government do not guarantee these times being kept to.
Chirayinkil ...	...	12	...	11-30	
Varkala ...	2-30	...	2-15	...	
Paravur ...	5-15	...	5	...	
Quilon ...	...	1	7-45	...	
Chavara ...	...	3-30	...	3-15	
Ampalapuzha ...	2-15	...	2	...	
Alleppey ...	12	...	6	...	
Vaikam ...	...	10	...	8	
Arukutti ...	2-45	...	2-30	...	
Eranaculam ...	12	...	6	...	
Parur ...	...	10	...	7	
Karupadana ...	...	1	1	...	
Trichur ...	...	9	...	7-30	
Shoranore ...	...	...	5	...	
From Shoranore to Trivandrum.					
Shoranore ...	...	2	...	...	
Trichur ...	...	9	...	8-45	
Karupadana ...	6	...	3-30	...	
Parur ...	11	...	9	...	
Eranaculam ...	...	8	...	6	
Arukutti ...	...	11-30	...	11-15	
Vaikam ...	4-15	...	4	...	
Alleppey ...	...	3	...	2	
Ampalapuzha ...	...	6-15	...	6	
Chavara ...	7-45	...	7-30	...	
Quilon ...	...	5	10	...	
Paravur ...	...	7-45	...	7-30	
Varkala ...	...	10-15	...	10	
Chirayinkil ...	1-15	...	,,-45	...	
Trivandrum ...	...	...	6-30	...	

Transit Notice.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified for general information that from and after the $\frac{\text{1st Koombum 1065}}{\text{11th February 1890}}$ return tickets will be issued at all stations on payment of a fare and a half. Ticket-holders can use such tickets for the return journey on any day within a week from the date of arrival at the place of destination. These tickets are not transferable.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum
3rd February 1890.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan Peishcar in charge.

Notice.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Sirkar Agent and Transit Master at Shoranore, and the Sirkar Agent at Tinnevelly, are not bound, in their official capacity to take charge of private parcels intended to be sent by, or coming from the Railway and that they are merely permitted to do so, as private agents of the persons sending or receiving the parcels.

Those who send such parcels and those to whom they are addressed must therefore make their own arrangements with the Agents, if they wish to utilize their services.

The Government will, in no case, be responsible for mis-carriage, mis-delivery, non-delivery, delay, damage or loss of such parcels.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum
25th June 1891.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Transit Notice.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified for general information that parcels not removed by the consignees within 7 days from the date of their arrival at the Transit stations will be charged with demurrage at the rate of one chuckram per parcel per diem after the first 7 days.

Huzur Cutcherry.
Trivandrum,
24th Sept. 1891.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Notice.

Instances having come to the notice of Government of senders of parcels by the Sirkar Transit complaining of loss arising from the consignees taking delivery of parcels on their own receipts without producing the receipts given from the office of despatch as required by the rules, notice is hereby given under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that in all such cases the consignee shall hereafter be required to execute an indemnity note on a two anna stamped paper irrespective of the value of the contents of the parcel, before taking delivery.

This arrangement shall take effect from the 15th Auny 1073,

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
16th June 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Revised Rules for the sale of Chlorodyne by Anchal Offices.

1. Chlorodyne shall be sold to the public in all the Anchal Offices in the State.

2. The price of a one ounce phial of Chlorodyne will be 4 chs. and that of a half ounce phial will be 2 chs.

3. The Anchal Superintendent shall obtain on indent from the Durbar Physician the necessary phials of Chlorodyne and distribute them to the several Anchal Offices.

4. Five per cent of the sale proceeds will be paid to the Vendors as commission.

5. The price realized deducting the commission as per rule 4 should be paid to the nearest Taluq Treasury from time to time and duplicate receipt obtained.

6. Anchal Masters must replenish their stock of Chlorodyne from time to time by indenting on the Anchal Superintendent [on forms supplied] each indent being accompanied by a voucher showing that the value of the phials indented for has been paid to the Taluq Treasury as required by the last rule. It will always be the Anchal Master's duty to replenish his stock before the supply is exhausted as it will very rarely happen that the entire stock will be sold simultaneously.

7. When the charge of an Anchal Office is transferred, the full value of the supply of Chlorodyne must be made over to the relieving Official and it may either be in Chlorodyne or in cash or partly in Chlorodyne or partly in cash or Treasury receipt; but 5 per cent of the cash realised may be deducted (being the Vendor's commission.)

8. Everything relating to the transmission of Chlorodyne and communications on the subject may be sent on Sircar Service.

9. The phials containing Chlorodyne must not be exposed to damp as otherwise the Chlorodyne may deteriorate.

10. The Anchal Superintendent and Inspectors when inspecting Anchal Offices should examine the stock of Chlorodyne and see that it is correct. They should also make careful enquiries as to the manner in which the instructions conveyed in rule 9 are carried out and make notes in their inspection reports on the progress of the scheme and of any matters of interest or importance in connection therewith furnishing at the same time statistics of sale effected during the period to which the inspection relates. Reports by Anchal Inspectors containing such notes and statistics should be forwarded to the Anchal Superintendent who will submit them to Government with his remarks.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
16th December 1897.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Revised Rules for the sale of Quinine by Anchal Offices.

1. Quinine shall be sold to the public in all the Anchal Offices of the State in small powders of five grains or in packets containing 12 such powders.

2. The price of a five grain powder will for the present be 8 cash and a packet of 12 powders will accordingly be sold for 6 chuckrums.

3. The Anchal Superintendent shall obtain on indent from the Durbar Physician the necessary packets of Quinine and distribute them to the several Anchal Offices.

4. For every British Rupee worth of Quinine thus sold, the vendor shall be allowed a commission of one chuckrum and 8 cash.

5. The price realised deducting the commission as per Rule 4 shall be paid into the nearest Taluq Treasury from time to time and duplicate receipt obtained.

6. Anchal Masters must replenish their stock of Quinine from time to time by indenting on the Anchal Superintendent on forms supplied, each indent being accompanied by a voucher showing that the value of the packets indented for has been paid into the Taluq Treasury as required by the last rule. It will always be the Anchal Master's duty to replenish his stock before the supply is exhausted as it will very rarely happen that the entire stock will be sold simultaneously.

7. When the charge of an Anchal office is transferred, the full value of the supply of Quinine must be made over to the relieving official and it may be either in Quinine or in cash or partly in Quinine and partly in cash or Treasury receipt but for every 7 chuckrums and 8 cash thus made over in cash, 6 cash may be deducted (being the commission on the sale of 15 powders). No commission is allowed on the sale of any number less than 15 powders.

8. Everything relating to the transmission of Quinine and communications on the subject may be sent on Sircar Service.

9. The stock of Quinine must not be exposed to damp as otherwise the Quinine may deteriorate.

10. The Anchal Superintendent and Inspectors when inspecting Anchal Offices should examine the stock of Quinine and see that it is correct. They should also make careful enquiries as to the manner in which the instructions conveyed in Rule 9 are carried out and make notes in their inspection reports on the progress of the scheme and of any matters of interest or importance in connection therewith furnishing at the same time statistics of sale effected during the period to which the inspection relates. Reports by Anchal Inspectors containing such notes and statistics should be forwarded to the Anchal Superintendent who will submit them to Government with his remarks.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
16th December 1897.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

BRITISH POSTAL RULES.

INLAND POSTAGE RATES.

PREPAID RATES.

Each Post-Card.		Letters.			Packets.		Parcels.			Unregistered Parcel.		
					Newspapers, Books and Patterns.		Postage payable in cash.			Postage payable in cash.		
Single.	Reply.	Not exceeding ½ tola.	Exceeding ½ tola but not exceeding 1½ tola.	For every additional 1½ tola or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 10 tolas.	For every additional 10 tolas or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 20 tolas.	Exceeding 20 tolas but not exceeding 40 tolas.	For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof.	For every 20 tolas.	For 40 tolas.	For every additional 40 tolas up to 440 tolas.
¼ an.	½ an.	½ an.	1 an.	1 an.	½ an.	½ an.	4 as.	8 as.	4 as.	2 as.	4 as.	4 as.

UNPAID POSTAGE CHARGEABLE ON DELIVERY.

For an unpaid letter or packet—double the prepaid rate.
For an insufficiently paid letter or packet —double the deficiency.
For an unpaid parcel—the prepaid rate.

VALUE-PAYABLE COMMISSION.			INSURANCE FEES.		
When the amount specified for realisation does not exceed			When the value declared does not exceed		
Rs. 10.	Rs. 25.	Every additional Rs. 25 up to Rs. 600.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Every additional Rs. 100.
2 annas.	4 annas.	4 annas.	2 annas.	4 annas.	4 annas.

REGISTRATION FEE—Two annas (*in stamps* for each letter or packet registered.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT CHARGE—One anna (*in stamps* for registered articles and *in cash* for ordinary parcels.)

INLAND MONEY ORDER COMMISSION.

ORDINARY MONEY ORDERS.

On any sum not exceeding	Rs. 10...2 annas.
On any sum exceeding not exceeding	Rs. 10 but Rs. 25...4 annas.
On any sum exceeding	Rs. 25...4 annas for every complete sum of Rs. 25 and 4 annas for the remainder; provided that if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10 the charge for it is only 2 annas.

The value of a single money order may not exceed Rs. 600.

TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS.

(Commission includes cost of Telegram).

				Rs.	Ans.
On sums not exceeding		Rs.	25	1	4
,, exceeding Rs.	25, but not exceeding	,,	50	1	8
,, ,, ,,	50, ,, ,,	,,	75	1	12
,, ,, ,,	75, ,, ,,	,,	100	2	0
,, ,, ,,	100, ,, ,,	,,	125	2	4
,, ,, ,,	125, ,, ,,	,,	150	2	8
,, ,, ,,	150, ,, ,,	,,	200	3	0
,, ,, ,,	200, ,, ,,	,,	250	3	8
,, ,, ,,	250, ,, ,,	,,	300	4	0
,, ,, ,,	300, ,, ,,	,,	350	4	8
,, ,, ,,	350, ,, ,,	,,	400	5	0
,, ,, ,,	400, ,, ,,	,,	450	5	8
,, ,, ,,	450, ,, ,,	,,	500	6	0
,, ,, ,,	500, ,, ,,	,,	550	6	8
,, ,, ,,	550, ,, ,,	,,	600	7	0

Telegraphic money orders are issued and paid outside the usual office hours; also on Sunday.

Indian Postal Abstract.

I.—GENERAL INFORMATION.

I.—CLASSES OF WORK UNDERTAKEN BY POST OFFICE.

The Indian Post office undertakes the following classes of work:—

It conveys and delivers letters, post cards, newspapers, books and packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise: these articles may be sent registered or unregistered.

It conveys and delivers parcels containing goods, merchandise or miscellaneous articles.

It remits sums of money from one person to another by means of money orders. Such remittances may be made by post or telegraph.

It insures the value of the contents of letters and parcels declared at the time of posting.

It collects from the addressees of letters, packets and parcels any sums that the senders may specify for recovery before the articles are delivered, the value so collected being remitted to the senders. This is termed the value-payable system. The same system may also be made available for Railway Receipts for goods sent, not through the Post Office, but by Railway.

It performs the business of Savings Banks, which are established for the depositing of small sums of money put aside as savings. The Post Office also purchases and sells Government Securities for depositors in Savings Banks.

At places where there is no Telegraph Office, the Post Office receives telegrams from the public and forwards them to the nearest Telegraph Office, it also delivers telegrams sent from the nearest Telegraph Office.

2.—CLASSES OF POSTAL ARTICLES.

The following are the various classes of postal articles:—

A letter may contain any writing or article whatsoever; but if it contains currency notes, or manifestly contains stamps, cheques, hundies, &c., it must be registered, while if coin, bullion, jewels or precious stones are enclosed, the letter must also be insured.

A book packet may contain anything printed, engraved or lithographed, such as, books, newspapers, papers, engravings, photographs, music, proofsheets, &c., also blank paper or card, it may also contain manuscript papers, such as deeds, invoices, accounts, manuscripts for press, &c., which are not of the nature of a private and personal communication.

A pattern packet may contain only actual trade patterns or samples of merchandise, possessing no saleable value.

A parcel may contain any article; but if coin, bullion, jewels, precious stones or articles of intrinsic value are enclosed, the parcel must be insured. Only one letter of the character of a personal communication to the addressee may be enclosed in a parcel.

A Post card should bear only the address of the person for whom it is intended on the face of the card, the communication to the addressee being written on the reverse; it may not be cut, folded or otherwise altered. If desired, a label bearing in print only the name and address of the addressee may be affixed on the face of the card; this label may not exceed 2 inches in length by ¾ inch

in breadth. A receipt stamp may also, if necessary, be affixed on the back of the card; but with these exceptions no paper or other article may be attached to a post-card.

A reply post-card is a double post-card, the second or reply half of which is intended to be returned to the original sender with his correspondent's reply written upon it.

3.—THINGS THAT MAY NOT BE SENT BY POST.

The public are prohibited from sending the following articles through the post:—Explosive substances such as gunpowder, matches and percussion caps, and substances, such as glass, liquids, oil, sulphuric acid, &c., which, either from their own nature or by reason of insecure packing, may injure other articles of the post or harm the persons of Postal servants; contraband articles and opium (unless conveyed on account of Government), indecent or obscene books, writings, pictures, &c.

4.—RESPONSIBILITY OF THE POST OFFICE.

The Post office is exempt from all responsibility for the loss of any article passing through the post, unless the article has been insured, and in no case whatever does the Department accept responsibility for any damage (as distinguished from loss) to an article, whether insured or not. The registration of an article makes its transmission safer, the article being forwarded under special precautions, but the Post Office is not responsible in case of the loss, mis-delivery, detention &c., of a registered article. In regard to unregistered articles of which no record is kept, it is almost impossible, in case of loss, to institute satisfactory inquiries, although every effort will be made by the Department to do so.

In the case of insured articles, the Post Office will compensate the sender for any actual loss of contents occurring in transit, except in the cases enumerated in the *Postal Guide* which may be briefly described as follows:—

(*a*) when the article is delivered in outwardly good condition, or when it has been taken delivery of without remark as to its condition;

(*b*) when there has been fraud or wrong or incomplete declaration on the part of sender or addressees, or when the article is mis-delivered owing to incorrectness or incompleteness of the address written by the sender;

(*c*) when intimation of loss is not given by the sender within three months from the date of posting;

(*d*) in the case of "partially insured" articles, when the loss is due to highway-robbery within the territory of a Native State.

5.—MANNER OF ADDRESSING ARTICLES FOR THE POST.

It is most important that the addresses on articles should be as concise and distinct as possible. It is recommended that the address should, whenever possible, be in English, or at least the Post-town of destination should be in that language, and should be written or printed in bold, clear characters. The name of the addressee should be written first; then his occupation and place of residence: lastly special prominence should be given to the Post-town, which should be on a separate line, and in larger characters than the rest of the address. Below the Post-town, the name of the District or Zilla should be added, if the town is not well known or if there is more than one Post-town of the same name. If the names of the town and the district are the same, and there is more than one place of the same name, the name of the Province should be given.

Examples—

Lalla Ram Din,
Cloth Merchant,
Lal Chak
GOPALAPORE.
(*District Rajshahi.*)

Babu Sreekissen Ghosal,
Pandit, Govt. School,
Hyderabad.
(*Sind.*)

The name and address of the sender should always be written in the lower left-hand corner of the cover, especially in the case of registered, insured and value-payable articles and parcels, so that if the addressee is not found, the article may be returned to the sender without being opened by the Dead Letter Office.

6.—MANNER OF CLOSING ARTICLES FOR THE POST.

Every article consigned to the Post should be enclosed in a durable cover, suited for protecting the contents from damage by pressure and friction. Articles not properly secured are liable to damage when being stamped by the Post Office, and they are also subjected to much pressure and friction in the mail bags while in transit. Stout paper, wood or tin, according to the size and nature of the contents, should be used to enclose articles. Wax cloth is not desirable as an outer covering; if necessary, it may be used as an *inside* covering. If a piece of paper bearing the address is affixed to an article enclosed in wood, tin, cloth &c., the address should also be written on the covering itself, to provide against the paper being accidentally detached in transit.

Book and Pattern packets must not exceed 2×1×1 feet in the dimensions, pattern packets may not weigh more than 40 tolas, but there is no limit or weight for book packets. The covers in which packets are enclosed must be open at both ends, so that the contents may be readily examined: but samples of seeds or substances which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags or boxes capable of being easily opened for inspection.

Newspapers, circulars and other such publications should be folded into a compact form usually not more than 8×4 inches in size. The address printed on the wrapper or labels should be in large bold type. The use of *white* paper is recommended for the labels.

Parcels should be strongly secured, and no parcel may exceed 25 seers (2,000 tolas) in weight. There is no restriction as to size, except that the parcel must not be of such a size or shape as to cause inconvenience in carriage.

Insured articles must be so secured that the contents cannot be abstracted without visible damage to the covering. Every insured article must be sealed with a clear device (not a current coin), all the seals being of the same kind of wax and bearing the same impression. The seals must be not more than 3 inches apart over each join or sewing in the cover of a *parcel*, and not more than 2 inches apart over each fold or seam in the cover of a *registered letter*. The following mode of closing both insured and uninsured registered letters is recommended as being safer than any other:—A thread should be passed through the cover, and the ends tied and a seal affixed over the knot. This mode of fastening will make it impossible to abstract the contents by cutting the sides of the envelope unless the thread in the centre is also cut. Senders of registered and insured letters are recommended to use cloth-lined registration envelopes, which can be purchased at the Post Office. (See clause 11.)

7.—ADVANTAGES OF PREPAYMENT.

Paid articles are forwarded by the shortest route and delivered at the earliest opportunity; whereas unpaid articles are liable to delay. Payment is therefore recommended in every case.

8.—FORMS OBTAINABLE GRATIS.

All forms prescribed for use by the public in regard to the despatch of registered, insured or value-payable articles, parcels or money orders, and for every other class of postal business, are supplied free of charge by the Post Office.

9.—COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POST OFFICE.

A letter containing a complaint against the Post Office may be sent, free of postage, to any Postal Officer, provided that the sender superscribes the cover as a "Complaint against the Post Office," and adds his full signature on the cover.

Complaints should be preferred as soon as possible after the date of the occurrence to which they relate.

Whenever complaint is made of overcharge or delay in the delivery of an article, the cover or wrapper of the article, bearing the Post Office marks upon it, should accompany the letter of complaint: otherwise no enquiry is possible.

10.—RATES OF POSTAGE.

The following are the rates of postage charged on the various classes of articles:—

PREPAID RATES.

Each Post-Card.		Letters.			Packets. Newspapers, Books and Patterns.		Parcels. (Postage payable In cash.)		
Single.	Reply.	Not exceeding ½ tola.	Exceeding ½ tola but not exceeding 1½ tolas	For every additional 1½ tola or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 10 tolas.	For every additional 10 tolas or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 20 tolas.	Exceeding 20 tolas, but not exceeding 40 tolas.	For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof.
¼ anna.	½ anna.	½ anna.	1 anna.	1 anna.	2 annas.	½ anna.	4 annas.	8 annas.	4 annas.

Unpaid postage chargeable on delivery—

For an unpaid letter or packet—double the prepaid rate.

For an insufficiently paid letter or packet—double the deficiency.

For an unpaid parcel—the prepared rate.

Registration fee.—*two annas* (in stamps.)

Acknowledgment charge.—*One anna* (in stamps for registered articles and in cash for ordinary parcels.) The acknowledgment will be signed by the addressee and returned to the sender.

Certificate of posting.—*Half anna* (to be affixed by a postage stamp on a paper bearing an exact transcript, written by the sender of the address on an article. This paper will be returned to sender after being stamped by Post Office in proof of the article having been posted.)

Insurance fee.—*Four annas* for every 100 rupees value (but if value does not exceed Rs. 50, the fee is only *two annas*), payable in stamps for letters and in cash for parcels.

Partial insurance.—At *half* these rates, is applicable to articles that have to travel through certain Native States; such articles are not insured against highway robbery within Native territory.

11.—Postage stamps, Envelopes &c., available for sale.

Postage stamps are of the following values, *viz.*,—
¼ anna, ½ anna, 1 anna, 1½ anna, 2 annas, 2½ annas, 3 annas, 4 annas, 6 annas, 8 annas, 12 annas, 1 rupee, 2 Rs, 3 Rs, and 5 Rs.

Post-cards are of the following values, *viz.*, ¼ anna (inland) and 1 anna, (foreign).

Reply post-cards cost double these rates.

Embossed Envelopes are of the following values, *viz.*,
½ anna, and 1 anna; these are sold at the value denoted on them. Besides these, the following special descriptions of envelopes are sold:— Half-anna square envelopes, at 10 annas 6 pies per packet of 16, or 8 pies each singly: one anna square envelopes, at 9 annas 3 pies per packet of 8, or one anna 2 pies each singly; small registration envelopes, at Rs. 2-2-6 per packet of 16, or 2 annas 2 pies each singly; large registration envelopes, at Re. 1-5-3 per packet of 8, or 2 annas 8 pies each singly. Registration envelopes are *cloth-lined* and are strongly recommended for enclosing currency notes, &c., sent registered or insured by post.

One-anna receipt-stamps are also sold at all Post Offices.

12.—Defaced stamps not to be used.

Postage stamps which have been obliterated by the Post Office, or which are defaced, torn, cut or otherwise rendered imperfect, cannot be used for the payment of postage, nor can the embossed or impressed stamps cut out from envelopes and post-cards. The embossed envelope itself is only intended to be used as a cover to *letters*; but printed matter may be sent in an embossed envelope, provided the flap of the envelope is left open: if cut open either wholly or partially or if used, whether cut open or not, as a wrapper for a newspaper, the envelope is not recognized in payment of postage. The using for the payment of postage of a stamp that has once passed through the post, with intent to cause loss to the Government, is an offence punishable with two years' imprisonment, or with fine or with both.

II.—RULES RELATING TO THE POSTING AND DELIVERY OF ARTICLES.

13.—Manner of posting articles.

Unregistered letters, post-cards and packets may be posted in any Post Office letter-box, but packets (including newspapers) may not be posted in any letter-box marked "For letters only." Letter-boxes are kept open day and night for the reception of articles.

If a certificate of posting (see clause 10) is desired, the article must be presented within the prescribed hours at the window of the Post Office.

Registered, insured and value-payable articles and parcels must invariably be presented, within the prescribed hours, at the window of the Post Office, and a receipt will in every case be given to the sender of the Post Office for such articles (except for V. P. unregistered book packets). The documents, &c., to be presented with each of these classes of articles are mentioned under the appropriate heads, further in this clause.

If an acknowledgment (signed by the addressee) is desired for a registered article or a parcel, it must be asked for at the time of posting.

Registered articles.—A letter, post-card, newspaper, book packet or pattern packet may be registered. Prepayment of postage and registration fee and of acknowledgment fee (if any), by means of postage stamps is compulsory.

Parcels.—A parcel must be presented with a receipt ready prepared by the sender in the prescribed form, which may be obtained free at the Post Office. Prepayment is optional, but partial prepayment is not permitted. The postage, if paid, must be in cash, as also the charge for acknowledgment fee, if an acknowledgment is desired.

Insured articles.—Only registered letters and parcels may be insured. Prepayment of all charges is compulsory.

The article to be insured must be presented with a declaration (in the prescribed form, obtainable free at the Post Office) of its contents and their value; if currency notes are enclosed, the serial number, general number and value of *each* note should be mentioned thus :—B/8—No. 05636 for Rs. 100. An acknowledgment signed by the addressee will be returned free, to the sender; if this is not received in due time, complaint should be at once made to the Post Office.

Value-Payable articles.—Instructions for the posting of value-payable articles are separately given in section III.

14.—Newspapers.

Newspapers registered not exceeding 4 Tolas in weight may be posted with ¼ anna over-printed stamps affixed.

15.—Recall of articles once posted.

If the sender of an article which has been posted desires its return to him before delivery, he must pay a fee of Re. 1 and present a written application at the Post Office, stating his reasons for seeking the return of the articles. This application will be submitted for the orders of the chief postal authority in the Province, whose sanction must be obtained before the article can be returned. If delivery of the article is to be stopped by telegram, the sender must pay all telegraph charges.

16.—Delivery of articles.

Postmen are not permitted to demand any charge on delivering articles, except such amounts as may be marked by the Post Office for recovery on the articles themselves; any postman seeking to extort a gratuity from the addressee of an article is liable to severe punishment. Unpaid articles will not be delivered unless the postage due on them is immediately paid, and registered or insured articles and parcels will not be delivered unless the addressee signs a receipt for them.

Insured articles exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value and all value-payable articles (except value-payable unregistered book packets and value-payable articles on which the value to be recovered does not exceed Rs. 10) are delivered only at the Post Office window. If the addressee refuses to receive any article, he must immediately return it, unopened to the postman, and he is recommended to write the word "Refused" on the cover.

A person living outside the delivery beat of the postmen may send his own messenger regularly to the Post Office, to receive his correspondence, and, if he *authorises* the Postmaster to do so in writing, the Postmaster will also deliver to the messenger, on the latter's receipt, any registered and insured articles and parcels and the amounts of any money orders arriving for the addressee.

Accounts of postage will, if desired, be opened with persons living at a distance from the Post Office, such as planters, &c. Under this arrangement, a deposit of money must be lodged in advance with the Post Office to cover postage due on unpaid articles delivered to the addressees or their messengers. When the amount deposited is nearly expended, the addressee will be informed, so that a further deposit may be made.

17.—Re-directed Articles.

Postal articles will be re-directed without any extra charge on account of re-direction; thus, if an article was fully prepaid originally it will be delivered free, no matter how often it may be re-directed, but if any postage was originally due, this amount alone will be recovered on delivery.

Persons changing their residence, should communicate their new address to the Post Office, both at the place which they are leaving and at the place to which they are going.

If an article is to be re-directed, it must be returned to Post Office unopened, with particulars of the revised address, or it may be reposted unopened *within the local limits* of the Post-town where it was delivered; if it is a registered or insured article or a parcel, the receipt accompanying it must be returned unsigned, with the article, to the postman. Failing these conditions, the article will be considered as an unregistered article posted for the first time, and charged accordingly.

18.—Undelivered articles.

If an article is not delivered, owing to the addressee's whereabouts not being traceable, or owing to the addressee's having refused it, it is returned to the sender. If necessary, the article is sent first to the Dead Letter Office,

where it may be opened to ascertain the name and address of the sender. A refused article is returned at once to the sender; other articles are ordinarily kept in deposit in the Post Office for three weeks.

If there is any postage due on a refused article, the sender is bound by law to pay it; other undelivered articles are returned free.

If neither the addressee nor the sender can be traced, the article is retained in the Dead Letter Office and then destroyed as follows:—

1 Packets disposed of forthwith.	
2 Post-cards	1 month.
3 Newspapers and Pattern packets	3 months.
4 Parcels of no value	3 do.
,, containing valuable property	1 year.
5 Letters	6 months.

III.—VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES.

19.—Conditions and rates of commission.

The undermentioned classes of articles may be sent as "value-payable," that is, the sender may, at the time of posting specify a fixed sum not less than 4 annas and not more than Rs. 1,000, to be realized before delivery of the article; the Post Office will recover this amount from the addressee, and will remit it to the sender by means of a money order, deducting from the amount recovered the commission payable on the money order; in the case of *unregistered Book Packets,* however, the sender is required to *prepay* the money order commission by means of stamps at the time of posting. The commission to be paid is calculated at the ordinary inland money order rates which are given in clause 25.

The sum specified for recovery need not be the actual value of the contents, nor need the contents of a V. P. article possess any intrinsic value; for instance, a bill may be sent, the sum specified for recovery being the amount of the sender's claim against the addressee.

20.—Articles that may be sent by value-payable Post.

The following classes of articles may be sent under the value-payable system:—

Parcels.

Registered letters.

*Registered packets.

Unregistered book-packets (fully prepaid).

Railway receipts presented open at the Post Office or goods and parcels sent by Railway (see clause 23).

Anything on which money is to be collected can be sent under the value payable system, provided always that the sender *declares* that the article is sent in execution of a *bona fide* order. Legal documents, bonds, insurance policies, promissory notes, railway receipts, bills, invoices, &c., may be sent value-payable.

A value-payable parcel or registered letter may be also insured under the rules relating to insured articles. The value declared for insurance need not be the same as the amount specified for recovery from the addressee; thus if a watch were returned after repair to its owner by value-payable post, the amount to be recovered would be only the cost of repair, while the sum insured would be the value of the watch itself.

21.—Manner of posting value-payable articles.

A value-payable article must be presented by the sender at the Post Office, accompanied by the prescribed printed form (which may be obtained *free* at the Post Office). There is a special form to be used in sending V. P. unregistered book packets, and no receipt is given to the sender for these articles: on this form the sender must affix postage stamps representing the amount of money order commission payable. In all cases the sender must sign a declaration on the form which is to accompany a V. P. article, stating that the article is sent in execution of a *bona fide* order. The sender should write his name and address clearly on each article.

When a V. P. article is to be also insured, it should be presented at the Post Office, accompanied by the declaration of contents prescribed in clause 13, and also by the appropriate form referred to in the preceding paragraph.

The manner of despatching Railway Receipt Notes under the value-payable system is separately described in clause 23.

22.—Delivery of value-payable articles.

Value-payable parcels and registered articles upon which the value recoverable does not exceed Rs. 25 are delivered by the postman to the addressee's

residence: but when the sum recoverable exceeds Rs. 25 these articles are delivered only at the Post Office window; intimation of arrival of the article will be given to the addressee, with a receipt for the article to be signed by him on the reverse of the intimation; when this receipt duly signed, is presented at the Post Office, together with the value recoverable, and also any postage that may be due, the article will be delivered.

Value-payable unregistered book packets will be delivered by the postman at the addressee's residence on payment of the value recoverable; no receipt is required from the addressee.

After delivery, the value recovered will be remitted to the sender by means of a money order, commission being previously deducted at the rates mentioned in clause 19 except in the case of V. P. unregistered packets, for which the full amount recovered will be remitted to the sender.

23.—TRANSMISSION, UNDER VALUE-PAYABE SYSTEM, OF RAILWAY RECEIPT NOTES FOR GOODS AND PARCELS.

If a person sending goods or parcels by railway wishes to secure payment of their value from the addressee before delivery, he should adopt the following procedure:—

The consignment should be addressed, not to the person for whom it is intended but to the sender himself at the station where it is to be delivered. Thus if Gokul Chand of Delhi sends a package by railway to James Morgan at Dinapore he should address the package to—

GOKUL CHAND,

DINAPORE.

The package should then be booked at the railway station, and a railway receipt note will be granted by the booking clerk to Gokul Chand *in favour of Gokkul Chand.*

This receipt note should be endorsed by Gokul Chand to James Morgan of Dinapore.

The receipt note should then be presented open at the Post Office by Gokul Chand, accompanied by the form prescribed for value-payable parcels and registered packets, on which postage stamps to the value of 2 annas should be affixed in payment of postage. The Post Office will then transmit the receipt note to James Morgan and inform him of its arrival, but will not deliver the railway receipt note until he has paid the amount specified for recovery. Thus the addressee cannot obtain delivery of the consignment until he has obtained the receipt note from the Post Office: for the Railway Administration will not deliver the goods to him unless he produces the receipt note as evidence of his right to a consignment addressed not to him but to Gokul Chand.

NOTE 1.—For special rules applicable to certain State Railways and other Railways, see *the Indian Postal Guide.*

NOTE 2.—Nothing in these rules shall be held to prohibit the transmission of Railway receipt notes enclosed in value-payable registered letters or in value-payable registered or unregistered packets: but in such case the goods or parcels may be delivered up by the Railway without production of the corresponding receipt notes, and consequently without recovery from the consignee of the amount specified.

IV.—MONEY ORDERS.

24.—MANNER OF ISSUING AND PAYING INLAND MONEY ORDERS.

A person wishing to send a remittance by money order must fill in the necessary particulars on the prescribed form (obtainable free at the Post Office). These particulars, *viz.*, the payee's and his own name and address and the amount of the order must be written very clearly and the remitter should add his signature.

The value of each order may not exceed Rs. 600 and may not include a fraction of an anna.

The money order form contains a coupon, on which the remitter may write any communication to the payee; this coupon will be delivered free to the payee, and the remitter is recommended to write upon it his name and address and the amount of the remittance.

The money order form, together with the value of the order *plus* the commission (*see next clause*), must be presented at the Post Office window, and

a receipt will be granted to the remitter. This receipt should be carefully examined to see that it contains no errors or omission, and should be retained by the remitter.

The Post Office will undertake the transmission of the order to the payee and will pay it through the postman at the latter's residence if at a post town the postman will pay the amount on obtaining the payee's signature on the money order and on the acknowledgment.

The acknowledgment signed by the payee will be returned free of charge to the remitter. Delay in the receipt of the acknowledgment should at once be brought to the notice of the Post Office by the remitter.

Money orders may be re-directed to any place free of charge. If the payee cannot be found or refuses to take payment, the amount of the order will be at once returned to the remitter.

25.—Rates of Commission.

The commission charged on the issue of ordinary inland money orders is as follows :—

On any sum not exceeding Rs. 10 ... 2 annas.

On any sum exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25 ... 4 annas.

On any sum exceeding Rs. 25 ... 4 annas for every complete sum of Rs. 25, and 4 annas for the remainder: provided that if the remainder do not exceed Rs. 10 the charge for it is only 2 annas.

Thus, a money order for Rs. 75 would cost 12 annas; an order for Rs. 80 would cost 14 annas, and an order for Rs. 90 would cost 1 rupee.

26.—Telegraphic money orders.

A money order may be advised by telegraph instead of by post, in which case the following rates of commission (which include cost of telegram) will be charged :—

	Rs.	As.
On sums not exceeding Rs. 25	1	4
,, exceeding Rs. 25 but not exceeding Rs. 50 ...	1	8
,, ,, ,, 50 ,, ,, ,, 75 ...	1	12
,, ,, ,, 75 ,, ,, ,, 100 ...	2	0
,, ,, ,, 100 ,, ,, ,, 125 ...	2	4
,, ,, ,, 125 ,, ,, ,, 150 ...	2	8
,, ,, ,, 150 ,, ,, ,, 200 ...	3	0
,, ,, ,, 200 ,, ,, ,, 250 ...	3	8
,, ,, ,, 250 ,, ,, ,, 300 ...	4	0
,, ,, ,, 300 ,, ,, ,, 350 ...	4	8
,, ,, ,, 350 ,, ,, ,, 400 ...	5	0
,, ,, ,, 400 ,, ,, ,, 450 ...	5	8
,, ,, ,, 450 ,, ,, ,, 500 ...	6	0
,, ,, ,, 500 ,, ,, ,, 550 ...	6	8
,, ,, ,, 550 ,, ,, ,, 600 ...	7	0

Telegraph money orders may be presented at the Post Office window at any hour during the day (including Sundays and Post Office holidays) at which work is going on in the Post Office, even outside the ordinary hours at which the office is open to the public. Telegraphic money orders are paid immediately on receipt of the telegram advising the remittance.

The remitter of a telegraphic money order must fill up the ordinary inland money order form, and write the words "By Telegraph" across the form. Nothing should be written on the coupon, as that portion of the form is not forwarded to the payee. An acknowledgment, signed by the Postmaster of the office of payment, will be returned by Post to the remitter, the amount of the order being paid by the postman at the payee's residence.

The value of a single telegraphic money order may not exceed Rs. 600, and may not include any broken sum less than a rupee. A telegraphic money order may be obtained for any sum of rupees up to Rs. 150 but not a fraction of a rupee, but if the amount exceeds Rs. 150, the telegraphic money order must be for a sum which is a multiple of Rs. 10.

A telegraphic money order will be directed by telegraph free of charge; if the payee cannot be found or refuses to take payment, the remitter will be communicated with by telegraph through the Post Office of issue.

V.—POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

27.—General rules relating to the Post Office Savings Bank.

The object of Government in establishing Post Office Savings Bank is to provide a ready means for the deposit of savings, and so to encourage thrift. Any person, man, woman or child, may deposit money, which Government will repay with interest at the rate of one pie or 3 pies per month on every complete sum of six rupees. Parents and other relatives and guardians may also deposit money on behalf of minors (that is, persons who have not completed the age of 18 years), but such money will not be repaid during the minority of the minors to any one except their guardians.

No sum less than four annas can be deposited for a first deposit and not a fraction of an anna for the subsequent deposits; and no one is allowed to deposit more than Rs. 200 during a single year, nor may any one have at any time more than Rs. 2,000 at his credit.

Interest is calculated on the lowest balance at the credit of a depositor's account on any date from the close of the fourth day of the month to the end of the month. The amount of interest will be added to each account once a year, after the 15th June.

Money can be withdrawn once a week. A pass-book will be supplied, free of charge, to each depositor; in this book will be entered each deposit or withdrawal made, together with the balance at credit after each transaction. The pass-book must be carefully kept by depositor and must be presented at the Post Office whenever money is deposited or withdrawn.

Savings Bank accounts may be transferred from one Post Office to another without any charge.

The Post Office will, if desired, invest in Government securities the money deposited in the Savings Banks. Such securities may be purchased or sold on behalf of depositors, through the agency of the Post Office.

Further information as to the mode of depositing and withdrawing money at Post Office Savings Banks will be found in the "Rules for Depositors in Post Office Savings Banks," which can be seen at any Post Office.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

A. W. Foord.
Superintendent, Madras Division.
Head Quarters, Madras.

C. S Smith.
Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Cochin Sub-Division.
Head Quarters, Cochin.

Trivandrum, a second class Departmental Office—open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.

S. C. Moothooswamy Pillay, Telegraph Master.
J. Aseervadham, Signaller.
J. F. Gomez, Signaller.

Alleppey, a 2nd Class Postal Combined Office—open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.

In charge of Postmaster.

Quilon, a second class Postal Combined Office—open daily from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.

In charge of Postmaster.

Kayencolam, a second class Postal Combined Office—open daily from 10 A. M to 5 P. M. except on Sunday and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

Nagercoil, a third class Postal Combined Office—open daily from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

In charge of Postmaster.

Kottayam, a third class Postal Combined Office—open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

In charge of Postmaster.

Parur, a third class Postal Combined Office—open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

In charge of Postmaster.

Thackalay, a third class Postal Combined Office—open daily from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

In charge of Postmaster.

Martandam, a third class Postal Combined Office—open daily from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

In charge of Postmaster.

Colachel, a third Class Postal Combined Office—open daily from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

In charge of Postmaster.

Shencottah, a third Class Postal Combined Office—open daily from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

In charge of Postmaster.

Peermade, a third Class Postal Combined Office—open daily from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

In charge of Postmaster.

Changancherry, a third Class Postal Combined Office—open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M

In charge of Postmaster.

Neyyattingara, a third Class Postal Combined Office—open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

In charge of Postmaster.

SUMMARY OF CHARGES.

Inland (Private and State) Telegrams.

Class.	First eight words or groups of five figures.		Each additional word or group of five figures.	
	R.	a.	R.	a.
Urgent	2	0	0	4
Ordinary	1	0	0	2
Deferred	0	8	0	1

Additional charges :—	R.	a.
Reply-paid telegrams Sec. II, Rule 91—		
Minimum	0	8
Maximum	2	0
Advice of delivery (Sec. II, Rule 105) ...	1	0
Multiple telegrams (Sec. II, Rule 109), each 100 words or less	0	4
Collation (Sec. II, Rule 102)	One quarter of charge for telegram.	
Signalling by flag or semaphore to or from ships (Sec. II, Rule 126), per telegram	0	8
Boat-hire (see Sec. II, Rule 83 and Sec. XVII) ...	...	
Copies of telegrams, each 100 words or less (Sec. II, Rule 137)	0	4

For detailed Rules regarding Inland Telegrams, see Section II.

Foreign (Private and State) Telegrams.

To	Per word.			
	From India.		From Burma.	
	R.	a.	R.	a.
All countries in Europe (except Russia and Turkey)	3	0	3	2
Ceylon	0	3	0	4½

For details of rules and rates for Foreign Telegrams, see Sections III to XI. The division of India and Burma is between Ramoo and Maungdaw. Ramoo Office is in India Maungdaw Office is in Burma.

Inland Press Telegrams.

	First 32 words or groups of five figures.		Every four additional words or groups of five figures.	
	R.	a.	R.	a.
Urgent	2	0	0	4
Ordinary	1	0	0	2
Deferred	0	8	0	1

For detailed Rules, see Section II, Rules 127 to 138.

Foreign Press Telegrams.

To	From India.		From Burma.	
	R	a.	R.	a.
Aden and Perim—per word	0	12	0	12
Malacca, Penang and Singapore—per word	0	8	0	8
Siam *via* Maulmein—per word ...	0	4	0	4
Soukim—per word	1	0	1	0
United Kingdom and France—per word..	1	0	1	0
New South Wales, Victoria } per word ...	1	1	1	1
West Australia, South Australia } per word ...	1	0	1	0
Queensland—per word	1	2	1	2
New Zealand—per word	1	5	1	5
Tasmania—per word	1	8	1	8
Hong-Kong—per word	0	10	0	10
Shanghai—per word	0	15	0	15
Labuan	0	10	0	10
Ceylon:—				
First 32 words or groups of 5 figures...	1	8	2	4
Every four additional words or groups of 5 figures	0	3	0	4½
Offices on Mekrom coast including Jask...	0	2		

For detailed Rules, see Section III.

Table of charges for Inland Telegrams.

Words	Deferred		Ordinary		Urgent		Words	Deferred		Ordinary		Urgent	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
8 ...	0	8	1	0	2	0	21 ...	1	5	2	10	5	4
9 ...	0	9	1	2	2	4	22 ...	1	6	2	12	5	8
10 ...	0	10	1	4	2	8	23 ...	1	7	2	14	5	12
11 ...	0	11	1	6	2	12	24 ...	1	8	3	0	6	0
12 ...	0	12	1	8	3	0	25 ...	1	9	3	2	6	4
13 ...	0	13	1	10	3	4	26 ...	1	10	3	4	6	8
14 ...	0	14	1	12	3	8	27 ...	1	11	3	6	6	12
15 ...	0	15	1	14	3	12	28 ...	1	12	3	8	7	0
16 ...	1	0	2	0	4	0	29 ...	1	13	3	10	7	4
17 ...	1	1	2	2	4	4	30 ...	1	14	3	12	7	8
18 ...	1	2	2	4	4	8	31 ...	1	15	3	14	7	12
19 ...	1	3	2	6	4	12	32 ...	2	0	4	0	8	0
20 ...	1	4	2	8	5	0	33 ..	2	1	4	2	8	4

Table of Charges for Inland Telegrams.—(Continued.)

Words	Deferred		Ordinary		Urgent		Words	Deferred		Ordinary		Urgent.	
	Rs.	As	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
34 ...	2	2	4	4	8	8	68 ...	4	4	8	8	17	0
35 ...	2	3	4	6	8	12	69 ...	4	5	8	10	17	4
36 ...	2	4	4	8	9	0	70 ...	4	6	8	12	17	8
37 ...	2	5	4	10	9	4	71 ...	4	7	8	14	17	12
38 ...	2	6	4	12	9	8	72 ...	4	8	9	0	18	0
39 ...	2	7	4	14	9	12	73 ...	4	9	9	2	18	4
40 ...	2	8	5	0	10	0	74 ...	4	10	9	4	18	8
41 ...	2	9	5	2	10	4	75 ...	4	11	9	6	18	12
42 ...	2	10	5	4	10	8	76 ...	4	12	9	8	19	0
43 ...	2	11	5	6	10	12	77 ...	4	13	9	10	19	4
44 ...	2	12	5	8	11	0	78 ...	4	14	9	12	19	8
45 ...	2	13	5	10	11	4	79 ...	4	15	9	14	19	12
46 ...	2	14	5	12	11	8	80 ...	5	0	10	0	20	0
47 ...	2	15	5	14	11	12	81 ...	5	1	10	2	20	4
48 ...	3	0	6	0	12	0	82 ...	5	2	10	4	20	8
49 ...	3	1	6	2	12	4	83 ...	5	3	10	6	20	12
50 ...	3	2	6	4	12	8	84 ...	5	4	10	8	21	0
51 ...	3	3	6	6	12	12	85 ...	5	5	10	10	21	4
52 ...	3	4	6	8	13	0	86 ...	5	6	10	12	21	8
53 ...	3	5	6	10	13	4	87 ...	5	7	10	14	21	12
54 ...	3	6	6	12	13	8	88 ...	5	8	11	0	22	0
55 ...	3	7	6	14	13	12	89 ...	5	9	11	2	22	4
56 ...	3	8	7	0	14	0	90 ...	5	10	11	4	22	8
57 ...	3	9	7	2	14	4	91 ...	5	11	11	6	22	12
58 ...	3	10	7	4	14	8	92 ...	5	12	11	8	23	0
59 ...	3	11	7	6	14	12	93 ...	5	13	11	10	23	4
60 ...	3	12	7	8	15	0	94 ...	5	14	11	12	23	8
61 ...	3	13	7	10	15	4	95 ...	5	15	11	14	23	12
62 ...	3	14	7	12	15	8	96 ...	6	0	12	0	24	0
63 ...	3	15	7	14	15	12	97 ...	6	1	12	2	24	4
64 ...	4	0	8	0	16	0	98 ...	6	2	12	4	24	8
65 ...	4	1	8	2	16	4	99 ...	6	3	12	6	24	12
66 ...	4	2	8	4	16	8	100 ...	6	4	12	8	25	0
67 ...	4	3	8	6	16	12							

Rules for Telegrams sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council under Gazette Notification, P. W. D., No. 245, dated the 25th June 1897, with effect from 1st July 1897.

SECTION I.

GENERAL.

1. TELEGRAPH OFFICES IN INDIA are distinguished as follows:

(*a*) GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICES.—These include the Telegraph Departmental Offices and Postal Combined Offices.

(*b*) RAILWAY TELEGRAPH OFFICES.—These include State Railway Offices and Railway Offices not the property of the State, which are licensed for working under Section 4, Act XIII of 1885. Under this head are also included Telegraph Offices on Canals.

2. BUSINESS HOURS.—I. Telegrams are accepted at all Government Telegraph Offices during the hours they are open for business according to their classification notified in the List of Offices published in the *Telegraph Guide*.*

* See Section XII.

II. Telegraph Offices of the 1st class are open day and night.

III. Telegraph Offices of the 2nd class are open 14 hours daily, or from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. (local time†), except on Sundays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday, when they are open only from 7 to 9 A. M. and from 4 to 9 P. M. These hours are subject to modification to suit local requirements.

IV. Telegraph Offices of the 3rd class are open about seven hours daily, and usually from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. (local time†), except on Sundays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday, when they are open only from 7 to 9 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. These hours are subject to modification to suit local requirements.

V. Railway Telegraph Offices accept telegrams during the hours for which they are open for Railway business, but always subject to the necessities of Railway traffic.

3. TELEGRAM FORMS are supplied free at all Telegraph and Post Offices.

4. TRANSLATION OF TELEGRAMS.—At Telegraph Offices in places other than the Presidency towns and Rangoon, every assistance possible is to be afforded to natives in the translation of the telegrams into *English*, and of telegrams in *English* addressed to them into the vernacular.

5. COMPLAINTS.—All complaints should be addressed to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.*

SECTION II.

RULES FOR INLAND TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL.

1. INLAND TELEGRAMS are those which are sent to, or received from, places within Indian limits. Such telegrams are subject to the regulations laid down from time to time by the Government of India.

2. THE ACCURACY OF TELEGRAMS IS NOT GUARANTEED, and the Sender and Receiver must accept all risks arising from non-delivery, errors, or delays.

3. LEGIBILITY AND FORMS.—To secure accuracy and rapidity of transmission, senders of telegrams are advised to write them in a clear and unmistakable hand, and on the proper forms, which can be obtained free of charge at all Telegraph and Post Offices. Telegrams written on plain paper are, however, accepted at all Offices.

Note.—Books (price 4 annas each) containing 100 forms for Inland Telegrams, with counterfoils, can be purchased at the principal Government Telegraph Offices.

4. OFFICES WHERE INLAND TELEGRAMS ARE ACCEPTED.—Inland telegrams are accepted at all Telegraph Offices and Post Offices in India, except at some Branch Post Offices. They are also accepted under certain conditions at Military Field Telegraph Offices.

5. POSTAL COMBINED OFFICES are Postal Telegraph Offices in telegraph connection with other Telegraph Offices.

6. POSTAL RECEIVING OFFICES are Post Offices which are not in telegraph connection with Telegraph Offices, but which receive Inland telegrams and despatch them by post to a Telegraph Office. Such telegrams are sent Registered and postage-free by first post.

7. INLAND TELEGRAMS MAY BE ALSO POSTED BY THE SENDER TO THE NEAREST TELEGRAPH OFFICE, together with Telegraph or Postage stamps sufficient for their payment, and in this case a receipt for the amount will be returned post-free to the sender. In the case of

† In towns where Madras time, as used by Railways, is adopted for convenience as *local* time, that custom should be followed.

a telegram sent by post to a Telegraph Office, under the preceding or this rule, with an insufficient number of stamps, the deficiency will be recovered from the Addressee (see Rule 71).

8. RAILWAY OFFICES.—All paid Telegrams, except Press (see Rule 132), can be sent from any Government Telegraph Office to any Railway Telegraph Office, or *vice versâ*, without additional charge.

9. OBJECTIONABLE TELEGRAMS.—Telegraph Offices are required to refuse to transmit any telegram which may be of a decidedly objectionable or alarming character. Should the character of a telegram be open to doubt, the matter shall be referred to a Secretary to Government if the telegram be tendered at a seat of Government, or to the chief Civil or Military Officer if tendered at another place.

10. GENERAL DIVISION.—Inland telegrams are divided into three classes:—

(a) State (or Government) telegrams (Rules 37 to 44).
(b) Service telegrams (Rules 45 to 48).
(c) Private telegrams.

Note.—State telegrams have no priority over Private telegrams, and take their turn with the latter according to Class (Rules 62 and 63), in the order in which tendered.

MODE OF WRITING, etc.

11. CHARACTERS.—Inland telegrams must be written legibly in characters which have their equivalents in telegraphic signals. These characters or signals are the following:—

(a) Letters.

A, B, C, D, E, É, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

(b) Figures.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.

Note.—There are no telegraphic signals for Roman numerals, such as *I*, *II*, etc.

(c) Stops and other signs.

Full-stop (.), Comma (,), Semicolon (;), Colon (:), Note of interrogation (?), Note of exclamation (!), Apostrophe ('). Hyphen (-), Brackets or sign of a parenthesis ( ), Inverted commas (" "), Bar of division (/), Underline.

(d) *Special Instructions and Conventional Signs. (See Rules 15 to 17).*

Abbreviated form.	English meaning.
BPD	Boat paid (Rule 83).
BPLN ...	Boat paid double (Rule 83).
RP	Reply paid (Rule 91).
RP Rs.— ...	Reply paid—rupees or annas (Rule 91).
TC	Collation or repetition (Rule 101).
PC	Telegram with Telegraphic Advice of delivery (Rule 104).
Express ...	Express (Rules 113 and 114).
XP	Express paid (Rule 115).
XP Rs.— ...	Express paid—rupees or annas (Rule 115).
Post	Post (Rule 114).
PR	Post Registered (Rule 118).
RO	To be delivered open (Rule 80).
MP	To be delivered into the hands of the Addressee himself (Rule 79).
TR	To be kept at Telegraph Office till called for (Rule 81).

12. LANGUAGE, etc.—Subject to the above limitation, telegrams may be sent in *English* or in the vernaculars, or in any foreign language, or in Cipher if written in Arabic numerals. Fictitious words *i. e.*, words not recognised in any language (such as *Anglerlog, Brutaster*, etc.), and wrongly spelt words are inadmissible.

Note.—Groups of letters not forming words ("Letter cipher") cannot be transmitted in Private telegrams, unless they represent Trade or Commercial marks, or are among the abbreviations sanctioned by Rule 58.

13. ERASURES, etc.—Every interlineation, reference, erasure, or re-written word, must be authenticated by the sender or by his representative.

14 PARTS OF A TELEGRAM.—The different parts forming an Inland telegram should be written in the following order:—

(a) Special Instructions if any (Rules 15—17).
(b) The address (Rules 18—33).
(c) The Office of origin.
(d) The Sender's Name (Rule 34).
(e) The Text.

15. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.—The Sender should write upon the form, in the space marked *Official Instructions*, his Special Instructions (if any) regarding delivery at destination, prepayment of reply, advice of delivery, collation (or repetition), open delivery, or delivery only to the addressee himself, etc.

16. In the case of a Multiple telegram, the Special Instructions which concern each addressee should be written immediately before his name; however, if the Multiple telegram is also a collated (or repeated) one, it is sufficient if the Special Instruction for Collation precedes the first Address.

17. Special Instructions should be written in the abbreviated forms given in Rule 11 *(d)* and put between signs of parenthesis. They are not charged for.

Note.—For further particulars regarding the Sender's Instructions, see Rules 91, 100, 104, etc.

18. ADDRESS.—The address includes the Addressee's name and address, and the name of the Office to which the telegram is to go. Care should be taken that the latter is written as given in the List of Telegraph Offices published in the *Telegraph Guide*.*

19. The Address should contain all the particulars necessary to ensure the delivery of the telegram without search or enquiry.

20. In the case of large towns, the address ought to contain the name of the street and the number of the house, or, in the absence of these particulars, to specify the profession of the Addressee or give any other useful information.

21. Even for small towns, the name of the Addressee ought to be, as far as possible, accompanied by additional particulars to guide the Delivering Office in case of alteration of the proper name.

22. INSUFFICIENT ADDRESS.—Telegrams, the Address of which does not satisfy the conditions laid down in the preceding rules, are nevertheless accepted and transmitted at the Sender's risk.

23. In every case the Sender has to bear the consequences of an insufficient Address which, after the telegram has been despatched, can neither be completed nor altered, except by a paid Service Advice (Rule 46).

24. CODE OR ABBREVIATED ADDRESSES.—The addressee's name and address may be written in a Code or abbreviated form. However, the right of an Addressee to have a telegram thus addressed, delivered to him, is subject to an arrangement made between such Addressee and the Telegraph Office which has to deliver the telegram (see Rule 26).

* See Section XII.

25. When a telegram is addressed to the care of a person, who has registered an abbreviated Address, the word or words representing the Code address should be preceded by the words "care of," or their equivalent.

26. REGISTERED ADDRESSES.—Any firm or individual expecting to receive telegrams can register a Code or Abbreviated Address at the Government Telegraph Office from which such telegrams have to be delivered. The fee for registration of each such address is R. 10 per calendar year, payable in advance on the 1st January, or R. 50 for all time, with an additional fee of R. 5 for every change of the word or words selected.

27. A Code or Abbreviated Address may be registered on any date; thus, if on 1st November an address is registered, ten rupees are charged. and a second charge of ten rupees is made if the Address is renewed on 1st January following. The additional fee of five rupees is charged for every change of the word or words selected, or transfer to another Telegraph Office, but not for change of residence within the delivery limits of the registering Office, or for change of name or title of firm or person, so long as the identity is the same and it is not a case of transfer from one firm to another: if it is a case of transfer, a fee of ten rupees is charged.

28. Code or Abbreviated Addresses are considered confidental.

29. No Code or Abbreviated Address can be accepted which has already been registered locally by another firm or individual.

30. The Government Telegraph Department accepts no responsibility in respect of the delivery of any telegram having a Code or Abbreviated Address if such Address has not been registered, or for delay in delivering such telegram. Registration is essential in all cases of persons who frequently receive telegrams addressed to them by an abbreviated name, and Telegraph Officials can decline to deliver such telegrams if, after notice has been given, the address has not been registered.

31. For Code or Abbreviated Addresses only genuine words or real names may be registered. Combinations of Christian names and surnames, combinations of parts of two names, combinations of two separate words, misspelt abbreviation of one or more words, are all inadmissible.

32. The following are examples of inadmissible Code addresses:

Granotel for *Grand Hotel.*
Willsmith for *William Smith.*
Brooksons for *Brook and Sons.*
Macmeth for *Macdowell, Methven & Co.*

33. Persons wishing to register Code or Abbreviated Addresses are invited to choose uncommon words, not their own names, to avoid all risk of telegrams being misdelivered to other persons of the same name.

34. SENDER'S NAME.—This means the actual name or designation of the Sender. Name and designation cannot both be admitted free. If the Sender should desire his own designation or address to be telegraphed in addition to his name, it must be paid for. A telegram cannot be sent by several persons in their separate names; it must be in the name of only one individual or firm; it may, however, be sent by a party acting jointly having a recognised collective capacity, but the designation or style of such party must be used, not their several names. The Sender's name and address may, however, be transmitted free in a Code or Abbreviated form if registered under Rule 26.

35. TEXT.—No Private telegram or series of telegrams containing more than five hundred words can be sent at any one time by any individual or firm, and no subsequent telegram by the same individual

or firm till after the lapse of three hours, unless the telegraph lines be free of all other traffic.

Note.—Regarding the length of Press telegrams, see Rule 128, VIII.

36. SIGNATURE.—The true signature and address of the Sender must always be written at the foot of the telegram. The Sender of a Private telegram can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine.

STATE TELEGRAMS.

37. DEFINITION.—A State telegrem is a telegram sent by an official of the British Government on British Government business.

Note.—Municipal Commissioners and the officials and servants of a Municipality or of a Guaranteed or Private Railway are not entitled to send State telegrams, nor are the officials and servants of Native States.

38. PRINCIPLES TO BE OBSERVED.—The Government of India has laid down the following principles to be observed in the classifying, etc., of State telegrams. but their application rests with the Sender, not with the Telegraph Official.

(1) When it is not necessary that a reply (by post or wire) should be despatched within office hours of the same day, the message should be classed *Deferred.* (2) When it is considered essential that the reply should be sent the same day, the message should be classed *Ordinary* (3) Messages should only be classed *Urgent—(a)* in cases of real emergency; (*b*) in cases where the despatching Officer knows that the line is blocked, and considers his message sufficiently important to take precedence of ordinary traffic. (4) Telegrams should, except when extreme precision is important, be expressed in as few words as are consistent with clearly conveying the intended meaning; and mere auxiliary or connective words, which can obviously be filled in by the receiver, should be omitted.

39. CIPHER LANGUAGE.—The text of State telegrams written in Cipher language may be formed either of groups or series of figures, or of groups or series of letters, having a secret meaning; but a combination in the same telegram of figures and of letters, having a secret meaning, is not admitted.

40. COLLATION.—State telegrams, when they are written in figure or letter cipher, are always repeated in their entirety (Rule 103) by the receiving Office in the same manner as is done with "collated" telegrams (Rule 100). When partially written in cipher, the cipher portions only are repeated.

41. PAYMENT, ETC.—State telegrams must be marked *State* by the Sender, and, as a rule paid for in cash or stamps prior to despatch. The charges are the same for State as for Private telegrams. The rule regarding prepayment (Rule 64) will be relaxed in case of great emergency; but whenever an Urgent or Ordinary State telegram is tendered for transmission under this permission, the Sender must take the necessary steps to ascertain the charges on it, and pay them into the Telegraph Office within 24 hours. The rule cannot be relaxed in case of Deferred State telegrams.

42. AT RAILWAY OFFICES.—State telegrams are not accepted at Railway Offices at places where there is also a Government Office, except in cases of emergency, or when the Sender's Office or residence is much closer to a Railway Office than to a Government Office.

43. ABBREVIATED TITLES.—In Inland State telegrams abbreviations of the titles of Government Officials are used. A list of the abbreviations sanctioned is published in the *Telegraph Guide.**

* See Sections XXI (A) and XXI (B).

44. Clear Line Telegrams.—On emergent occasions of great importance, the public functionaries named below have power to "clear the line" within Indian limits, *i. e.*, to suspend the receipt and despatch of all telegrams until the one for which the line is cleared is passed on:

(1) The Governor-General of India.
(2) The Governors of Madras and Bombay.
(3) Commander-in-Chief in India.
(4) Lieutenant Generals Commanding the Forces, Punjab, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.
(5) Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, Burma, and the Punjab, Lieutenant-Governor of North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.
(6) Secretaries to the Government of India.
(7) Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Burma.
(8) Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam.
(9) Agents to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.
(10) Commissioners of Sind and Peshawar.
(11) The Residents at Hyderabad (Deccan) and Mysore.
(12) The Maharaja of Patiala (from the Patiala Office only).
(13) Director-General of Telegraphs.
(14) An officer commanding a force in the field: Provided that, if such officer shall not hold the rank of a General Officer, the power shall be limited to the case of messages for despatch to the head-quarters of the Local Government or Administration within the jurisdiction of which the force is operating.

The telegrams so sent are, however, to be paid for as other State (Urgent) telegrams. The words *Clear Line* should be written before the Text.

Service Telegrams.

45. Service telegrams are divided into Service telegrams properly so called, and Service Advices. The former classification includes—

(*a*) those on the service of the Government Telegraph and Postal Departments, which are sent free to and from any Telegraph Office;
(*b*) those sent free on the service of certain foreign Governments, regarding which the Government of India prescribes special instructions in each case.

Paid Service Advices are Service telegrams exchanged between Telegraph offices under Rules 46 and 47.

Paid Service Advices.

46. The Sender and Receiver of any telegram already transmitted or in course of transmission may, within an interval of seventy-two hours (not including Sundays) following the handing in or delivery of such telegram, as the case may be, cause enquiry to be made or instructions to be given respecting it by telegraph. They can also, in order to make or obtain corrections, cause a telegram, which they have sent or received, to be repeated entirely or in part, by the Office at destination, or by the Office of origin or any intermediate Office. In all such cases they have to deposit the following amounts:

(*a*) The cost of the telegram making the request.
(*b*) The cost of a telegram for the reply, if a reply by telegraph is wanted.

47. Rectifying, completing or cancelling telegrams, and all other communications relating to a telegram already despatched or in course of transmission, when they are addressed to a Tele-

graph Office, must be exchanged exclusively between the Offices under the form of paid Service Advices at the cost of the Sender or the Receiver making the demand.

48. The charges for Service Advices necessitated through errors of service are refunded under Rules 142 (*g*) and 144.

COUNTING OF WORDS.

49. CHARGEABLE WORDS.—All that the Sender writes in his telegram to be transmitted is included in calculating the charge, with the exception of the Special Instructions referred to in Rule 15, the address (as defined in Rule 18), the name of the Telegraph Office of origin, and the Sender's name or designation, all of which are transmitted free. No other words can be transmitted, unless paid for as part of the Text and Telegraph Officials are authorized to omit from the Address any words not essential for the correct delivery of the telegram.

50. STOPS, ETC.—With the exceptions provided for in Rules 54, 57 and 129 signs of punctuation, apostrophes, and hyphens are neither charged for nor singnalled.

51. PREAMBLE.—Words, numbers, and signs added by Telegraph Officials for official purposes are not charged for. The day, hour, and minute (Madras time) at which a telegram is booked, when tendered for despatch, are added by the Telegraph Office and transmitted free. Senders may date or time their telegrams if they desire, but in such case their dates or times will be charged for (see Rule 49).

52. COMBINATIONS OR ALTERATIONS OF WORDS contrary to the usage of the language are not admitted. However, the names of towns and countries, patronymics (family names) of one and the same person, the names of places, squares, boulevards, streets, etc., the names of vessels, integral and fractional numbers written in words, and compound words admitted as such in *English* or *French*, and which can, if a question arises, be justified by reference to a dictionary, may be respectively written as single words, without either apostrophe or hyphen.

The words *halfpenny*, *twopence*, *threepence*, etc., up to *elevenpence* may be written as single words.

53. The following are examples of combinations of words admissible and inadmissible as single words.

(*a*) Examples of combinations admissible as single words.

Cowhide.	Rapeseed.
Gingellyseed.	Sheepskin.

(*b*) Examples of combinations inadmissible as single words:

Tapestrypatterns.	Wheatcargo.
Counteroffer.	Beerboxes.
Bankaction.	Dischargingday.
Wireanswer.	Steamercargo.
Innerharbour.	Coastsailing.
Boursecredit.	Hullsteamer.
Sailinsurance.	Alright.
Steamcoals.	Allright.
Tuesdaymorning.	

54. The following are each counted as one word only:

(*a*) Every word of fifteen letters or less which fulfils the requirements of Rules 12, 52, 53. Words containing more than

fifteen letters are charged for as two words up to thirty letters, and so on by multiples of fifteen plus one word for any excess.

(*b*) Each isolated character, letter, or figure, including the initials of persons and of such abbreviations as *B. S. C.* or *R. A.*, which are treated as isolated letters, however written by the Sender.

(*c*) Each underline.

(*d*) The two signs constituting a parenthesis.

(*e*) Inverted commas, the two signs placed at the commencement and end of one and the same passage.

55. USE OF APOSTROPHES AND HYPHENS.—Words separated by an apostrophe and words joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words. The apostrophes or hyphens are not charged for or signalled.

56. FIGURES, LETTER CIPHER, COMMERCIAL MARKS, ETC.—Numbers written in figures are counted as one word for each five figures which they contain, *plus* one word for any excess. The same Rule applies to the calculation of groups of letters in State telegrams as well as to groups of figures and letters used either as Commercial marks or in Semaphoric telegrams.

NOTE I.—When Commercial marks form part of the text of a telegram, the Sender should certify them to be such at the foot of the form.

NOTE II.—To avoid error, Senders of telegrams are invited to write numbers in words rather than in figures.

57. SIGNS, ETC., USED WITH FIGURES OR LETTERS.—Decimal points, commas, dashes, and bars of division are each counted as a figure or a letter respectively in the group in which they occur. This also applies to letters added to figures to form Ordinal numbers.

58. ABBREVIATIONS.—Common titles, which in their full form are expressed by a single word, such as *Captain*, *Reverend*, and *Esquire*, may be written in their usual abbreviated forms, such as *Capt. Rev.*, and *Esq.*, each of which counts as one word. Similarly common abbreviations of single words, such as *Rs.* (for *Rupees*), *lbs.* (for *pounds*), are admissible and count each as one word. *F. O. B.*, *C. F. I.*, *A. M.*, and *P. M.*, when written as separate letters, are each counted as three and two words respectively; but these specified abbreviations when written *fob*, *cfi*, *am*, *pm*. are accepted each as one word. The abbreviations *B/L*, *C/O*, and % are also counted each as one word. No other abbreviations of compound words or expressions, except those specified in this rule, are accepted as one word.

59. EXAMPLES OF COUNTING.—The following examples show how the rules for counting words are to be interpreted:

	Number of Words.		Number f Words.
Leveson-Gower (*family name*)	2	A. Gower (*initial and family name*)...	2
Levesongower (*family name*).	1	Agower (*evasion: inadmissible*)...	—
John Henry (*Christian names*)	2	Bara Bazar	2
Johnhenry (*Christian names*).	2	Barabazar	1

	Number of Words.
Responsibility (14 *characters*)	1
Misrepresentation (17 *characters*)	2
Prince of Wales (*ship*) ..	3
Princeofwales(*ship*) ..	1
Readdressed	1
Re-addressed	2
Dont	1
Don't	2
Mother-in-law	3
Motherinlaw	1
All right	2
All-right	2
Allright	2
Alright (*misspelt : inadmissible*)	—
44½ (5 *figures and signs*) ...	1
444½ (6 *figures and signs*) ...	2
44·5 (5 *figures and signs*) ...	1
414·55 (6 *figures and signs*) ...	2
44/2 (4 *figures and signs*) ...	1
44/ (3 *figures and signs*) ...	1
2°/o (4 *figures and signs*) ...	1
17th	1
1529th...	2
10 Rs. 10 As.	4
10 Rs. 10	3
Rs. 10, 10 (or) Rs. 10/10 ...	2
11h 30	3
11, 30	1
Eight/10	2
5/twelfths	2
30^a (30 raised to the power of *a*)*	7
15×6 (15 multiplied by 6)* ..	4
Two hundred and thirty four.	5
Twohundredandthirtyfour (23 *characters*)	2
E.	1
E. M. (*Isolated letters, initials of names*)	2
B. S. C. / BSC / Bsc } (for *Bengal Staff Corps*) ...	3

	Number of Words.
R. A. / RA / Ra. } (for *Royal Artillery*) ...	2
Emvthf (6 *characters. Secret letters in State telegrams, or Commercial marks*) ...	2
Ch 23 (*Commercial mark*) ...	2
G. H. F. 45 (*Commercial mark*)	4
197a/199a (*Commercial mark*) ..	4
$\frac{A\ P}{M}$ (*Commercial mark*) ...	1
$\frac{3}{M}$ (*Commercial mark*) ...	2
The business is <u>very urgent</u> come <u>without delay</u> (8 *words and* 2 *underlines*) ...	10
Received news of you indirectly (very bad) telegraph immediately. (9 *words and* 1 *passage within parenthesis*) ...	10
Received letter from Pera reliable source which says "conversion business hindered by syndicate bankers" (*Text including a passage in inverted commas*)	15
V. P. P. (*for "Value payable parcel"*)	3
Vpp. (*for "Value payable parcel"*)	3
M O (*for "Money Order"*) ...	2
Mo (*for "Money Order"*) ...	2
As. (*for "annas"*) ...	1
Co. (*for "Company"*) ...	1
Etc. (*for "et cetera"*) ...	1
Mr. (*for "Mister"*) ...	1
Mrs. (*for "Mistress"*) ...	1
No. (*for "Number"*) ...	1
d. (*for "pence"*) ...	1
s. (*for "shillings"* ...	1
Cwt. (*for "hundredweight"*).	1

* The telegraph is not able to reproduce such expressions as 30^a, 15×6, etc., Senders of telegrams must, therefore, replace them by the full signification, thus:—*30 raised to the power of a, 15 multiplied by 6*, etc.

CHARGES.

60. CLASSES.—There are three Classes of telegrams—*Urgent, Ordinary*, and *Deferred*. These classes apply equally to State and Private telegrams. The corresponding charges between any two Offices in India or Burma are as follows :

	Urgent. Rs.	a.	Ordinary. Rs.	a.	Deferred. Rs.	a.
First 8 words or groups of 5 figures ...	2	0	1	0	0	8
Each additional word or group of 5 figures	0	4	0	2	0	1

No charge for the address and Sender's name (see Rules 18, 34, and 49).

61. URGENT TELEGRAMS receive instant transmission and have precedence over Ordinary telegrams and the right of special delivery at destination. In cases of life and death, or of extraordinary emergency, an Urgent telegram can be sent from any Office at any time.

62. ORDINARY TELEGRAMS are transmitted in their turn after Urgent telegrams, and are delivered by messengers between day-break and 9 P. M. (local time).

63. DEFERRED TELEGRAMS are not transmitted till the wires are clear of Urgent and Ordinary telegrams, but they are delivered by messengers between day-break and 9 P. M. (local time).

PAYMENT OF CHARGES.

64. CHARGES HOW PAID – With the exceptions provided for in Rules 41, 70, and 126, all charges on telegrams must be prepaid as follows:

I. If handed in—

(a) At Government Telegraph Departmental Offices, in cash or telegraph stamps.

(b) At Field Telegraph Offices, in cash, or in Telegraph or Postage stamps.

(c) At Postal Combined Offices, in cash, or in Telegraph or Postage stamps, at the option of the Sender.

(d) At Postal Receiving Offices, in cash, or in Telegraph or Postage stamps, at the option of the Sender.

(e) At Railway Telegraph Offices, in cash or Telegraph stamps, at the option of the Sender.

II. If sent by post to any Telegraph Office from a place where there is no Telegraph Office, in Telegraph or Postage stamps.

65. TELEGRAPH STAMPS ARE DOUBLE-HEADED.—The upper half is returned on the Receipt (whereby the Sender receives a guarantee that his telegram has not been suppressed for the sake of the stamps) and the lower half is affixed to the telegram as a voucher to Government that it has been prepaid. The following are the Telegraph stamps in use: one anna, two annas, four annas, eight annas, one rupee, R2½, R5, R10, R25, R50. They can be purchased at all Treasuries and Government Telegraph Departmental Offices.

66. AFFIXING STAMPS, etc —Telegraph stamps must be affixed on the spaces left blank for the purpose on the telegram form—the upper half on the Receipt, the lower half on the telegram,—and the Sender should see that the stamps are defaced with the Office-stamp which bears the name of the Office and the date When Telegraph stamps are used only in part payment of the cost of a telegram at a Government Office, as for instance, in the case of a telegram paid for partly by a Reply-Pass, (Rule 93), or at a Post Office in the case of a telegram paid for partly in Postage stamps, the entire stamps must be affixed lengthways on the telegram and no portion on the Receipt. In the case of Railway Telegraph Offices, if telegraph stamps are used either in part or in whole payment of the cost of a telegram, the entire stamp must be affixed to the telegram and no portion to the receipt.

67. DAMAGED STAMPS.—Telegraph stamps which have been cut in two before being sent into a Telegraph Office, or which are in any way defaced, discoloured, or damaged are not accepted.

68. The value of damaged Telegraph stamps will ordinarily be refunded on application to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta*, if such application be accompanied by a statement of the cause of damage, and if no doubt exists that the damaged stamps are genuine, and that the damage was not intentional.

69. RECEIPTS are given for telegrams at all Telegraph and Post Offices, but the upper halves of Telegraph stamps are not returned upon the receipts at Railway Offices in any case, or at other Offices in the cases named in the latter part of Rule 66. When Postage stamps are used no portion of the stamps appear on the receipt.

70. TELEGRAMS FROM SHIPS.—Telegrams arriving by mail steamers and other vessels, for onward transmission by telegraph, may be transmitted without prepayment; but no such telegram, whether prepaid or not, will be transmitted until the name of the vessel from which it is received is known at the Telegraph Office.

71. DELIVERY OF TELEGRAMS WITH EXCESS CHARGES.—In every case where charges have to be collected on arrival (see Rules 7, 70 and 126), the telegram is delivered to the Addressee only upon payment of the amount due.

72. UNDERCHARGES made in error, and charges and expenses not recovered from the Addressee in consequence of his refusal to pay them, or the impossibility of finding him, must be made good by the Sender.

73. OVERCHARGES made in error are returned to those entitled to them. No refund, however, is made of the value of the stamps in excess affixed by the Sender, unless he applies for it to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta,* and sends with his application the Receipt granted for the telegram (see Rules 142 *(h)* and 144).

INTERRUPTION OF TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION: TRANSMISSION IN DUPLICATE.

74. When, in the course of transmission of a telegram, an interruption takes place in the regular telegraph communications, the Office beyond which the interruption has taken place at once sends the telegram by post (registered) or by some more rapid means, such as, for instance, by an alternative telegraph Route.

75. As soon as communication is re-established, the telegram is transmitted afresh by telegraph, unless its receipt has been previously acknowledged, or unless, on account of an exceptional accumulation of traffic, this retransmission would be clearly injurious to the total traffic.

CANCELLATION.

76. If the Sender of an Inland telegram wishes to cancel it before transmission has begun, he can do so; but the charges upon it, if the stamps have been obliterated, can only be refunded on application being made to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta,* within one month of date of booking and payment of a fee of four annas. If the telegram is in course of transmission, or has already been despatched, it can be cancelled only by a paid Service Advice (Rule 46) addressed to the Terminal Office. In this case no refund is admissible. If, in addition, the Sender wishes to be informed by telegraph in what manner his request has been acted upon, he must deposit the cost of the return telegram; otherwise he is informed by post.

DELIVERY AT DESTINATION.

77. ACCORDING TO ADDRESS AND ORDER.—Telegrams are, according to their addresses, either delivered at the residences of the Addressees, or kept at the Telegraph Office till called for. They are, in all cases, delivered at, or sent to, their destinations in order of receipt and priority.

78. FREE DELIVERY LIMITS.—Telegrams are delivered free of charge within five miles of a Telegraph Office. Beyond this free

delivery limit telegrams are sent by post without charge, or by such other means as the Sender may arrange and pay for (Rules 113 to 118). For telegrams to be delivered by boat (see Rule 83).

79. PERSONS TO WHOM TELEGRAMS MAY BE DELIVERED.—A telegram taken to the Addressee's place of residence may be delivered either to the Addressee, or to any adult member of his family, or to any of his employés, lodgers or guests, or to the porter of the hotel or house, unless the Addressee has named in writing a special person, or the Sender has requested by writing on the form, in the space marked *Official Instructions*, the Special Instruction *(MP)*—see Rule 11*(d)*,—that the telegram may be delivered only into the hands of the Addressee himself. In this case the Office at destination writes the request in full upon the envelope and gives the necessary instructions to the messenger.

80. OPEN DELIVERY.—The Sender may also request that the telegram may be delivered open by writing on the form in the space marked *Official Instructions*, the Special Instruction (*RO*)—see Rule 11 (*d*). This request is reproduced on the copy handed to the Addressee, which is delivered without an envelope, simply folded with the Address written on the back.

81. TELEGRAMS TO BE KEPT TILL CALLED FOR.—When the telegram bears the Special Instruction *to be kept at the Telegraph Office till called for* (TR), it is delivered only to the Addressee himself or to a person duly appointed by him.

82. DELIVERY ON SHIPS.—Telegrams addressed to passengers of a vessel arriving at a port are delivered, if possible, before disembarkation.

83. DELIVERY BY BOAT.—When an Inland telegram has to be delivered on board a ship which cannot be reached without a boat (*i. e.*, when the ship is not alongside a wharf, pier or jetty) or at a place which cannot be reached without a boat, the Sender must prepay boat-hire, otherwise the telegram will be handed to the Post Office, by the terminal Telegraph Office, for delivery at the Sender's risk. The indication *Boat-hire paid (B P D)*, or *Boat-hire paid double (B P D N)*—if the Sender wishes the telegram sent on board at night—should be entered on the form, in the space marked *Official Instructions*. Boat-hire prepaid, but not expended, will be refunded (see Rules 142 *(f)* and 144*)*.

A list of fixed express charges for boat-hire for certain places in India is published in the *Telegraph Guide*.*

84. REPLY GIVEN TO MESSENGER.—Save in the case of delivery by the ordinary post beyond the free delivery limit, the messenger who delivers a telegram may be entrusted with the reply, provided he be not detained for this purpose more than five minutes. The fact of the Reply having been given to the messenger, and the amount paid to him, should be mentioned on the receipt given for the original telegram.

85. RE-ADDRESSING.—Should the addressee of a telegram have left the place to which it is addressed, it will, if returned unopened with definite instructions as to the new Address, be retransmitted without extra charge. Similarly, it will be retransmitted immediately on receipt to any new destination, if the Addressee has left written instructions at the Telegraph Office, or if his new Address is known.

Note.—Inland telegrams are also retransmitted to Ceylon, if the Addressee has left for that country, but in that case the full charge for the telegram from India to Ceylon is collected from the Addressee.

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* See Section XVII.

86. UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.—When a telegram cannot be delivered, the Office at destination sends a Service telegram to that effect and the Sender is informed.

87. When in consequence of an inexact or insufficient Address or of the Addressee's absence or refusal, Bearing charges have not been paid at destination, the amount of these charges is mentioned in the Service telegram and the Sender is bound to make them good

88. If the messenger finds no one at the Address given, who will consent to receive a telegram for the Addressee, a notice is left at the house, and the telegram is brought back to the Office to be delivered to the Addressee, when he claims it.

89. UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.—Telegrams unclaimed or not delivered are not kept after six weeks by the Office of destination.

90. DIRECTIONS ABOUT DELIVERY.—All directions, which persons leave at Telegraph Offices, regarding the delivery or re transmission of their telegrams, should be renewed at intervals of at most six months.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(A) *Prepaid Replies.*

91. The Sender of a Private telegram, or of a State telegram addressed to a person other than a British Government Official, can prepay a reply, but the payment must be not less than eight annas or more than two rupees, and must not contain any fraction of an anna. The sender of a Reply-paid telegram should write the Special Instruction (*RP*) followed by the amount paid, thus: *RPR*— on the form, in the space marked *Official Instruction* [see Rule 11 *(d)*]. These words are not charged for.

92. At destination the Telegraph Office delivers to the Addressee an Order or Pass, which entitles him to send free of charge from any Telegraph or Receiving Office in India, and within the value of the amount prepaid, a telegram to any destination in India. The telegram, if sent, must be accompanied by the Pass.

Note.—A Pass issued for a Reply to an Inland telegram cannot be used to frank a Foreign telegram or *vice versâ*. Two or more Inland Passes may be used to frank one Inland telegram, but one Pass may not be used to frank two or more telegrams. A Pass cannot be used to frank a telegram on which Advice of delivery (Rule 104) or cost of a Reply is prepaid; nor can Passes be used in payment of Express or other Delivery charges, which must always be paid in cash or stamps.

93. When the charge for a telegram paid for by a Pass exceeds the value of the Pass, the difference must be paid in cash or stamps (Rule 66). If, on the other hand, the value of the Pass exceeds that of the Reply, no refund of the difference will, under any circumstances, be given.

94. The Pass is only available for thirty days (date of issue included) after which it lapses. When the Addressee does not use the Pass, its value will be refunded (see Rules 142 (*d*) and 144).

95. If the Addressee refuses the telegram or the Pass, the Office of destination at once sends a telegram to that effect and the Sender is informed. This telegram takes the place of the Reply paid for.

96. Should it be impossible, from causes other than refusal (Rule 95), to effect delivery of a Reply-paid telegram, the Terminal Office sends a telegram to that effect to the Sender, and the amount deposited will be refunded on application (see Rules 142 (*e*) and 144).

97. When a telegram to which a reply is prepaid is addressed to a place where there is no Telegraph Office, the telegram and Pass are forwarded to destination from the nearest Telegraph Office by ordinary post free of charge.

98. It is not compulsory on the Addressee to send a reply. The duty of the Terminal Office consists simply in the delivery of the Pass for the amount prepaid, and the Addressee is at liberty to do what he pleases with it.

99. The Sender of a State telegram addressed to a Government Official cannot prepay a reply. In the case of a State telegram addressed to other than a Government Official, any sum deposited by the Sender under Rule 91 must be intended for no other purpose than to cover the cost of a return telegram.

(B) *Collated (or Repeated) telegrams.*

100. *Collation* consists in the entire telegram being repeated back immediately on its receipt by each office concerned in its transmission.

101. The Sender of any telegram can require it to be *collated* to insure correctness. In this case he must write the Instruction (*TC*), see Rule 11 (*d*), in the space marked *Official Instructions.* This Instruction is not charged for.

102. The charge for collation is equal to one-fourth the charge for the telegram. In calculating this charge, fractions of an anna are disregarded.

103. State telegrams written in figure or letter cipher are invariably collated free of charge (see Rule 40.)

(C) *Advice of delivery.*

104. The Sender of a telegram can require that a notice of the date and time at which his telegram is delivered to the Addressee shall be notified to him as soon as possible after its delivery. He should write on the form in the space marked *Official Instructions* the abbreviation (P C)—see Rule 11 (*d*). When the telegram is forwarded to its final destination by post, this notice mentions the date and time of its delivery to the Postal Service. This Advice of Delivery may be addressed to him at any place he may name.

105. The charge for an Advice of Delivery by telegraph is one rupee.

106. A telegraphic Advice of Delivery ranks for transmission as an *Ordinary* Private telegram.

107. In the case of non-delivery, provided for in Rule 86, the Advice of Delivery is preceded by the Service Advice required by that Rule. The Advice of Delivery is sent later on, either after delivery of the telegram, if that has become possible, or after the lapse of 24 hours, if delivery has not been effected, and in the latter case it again intimates the cause of non-delivery.

108. An Advice of Delivery, when it reaches the Office of origin of the telegram, is notified to the Sender.

(D) *Multiple telegrams.*

109. Addressed to one Telegraph Office.—Except as provided for in Rule 119, a telegram addressed, with or without transmission by post,* to several persons in one locality, or to the same person at several places of residence in one locality, is charged for as a single telegram; but a copying fee of four annas per 100 words, plus four annas for the excess, is charged for each destination after the first.

110. Addressed to more than one Telegraph Office.—A telegram addressed to several persons, or to the same person, in localities where delivery is to be effected by different offices, is charged for as so many separate telegrams.

111. If the Sender wishes each copy of the telegram to bear only the Address of the person to whom it is to be delivered, he should write in the space marked *Official Instructions* the words—*Addresses.* If, on the other hand, he desires that each Addressee shall be made

* Copies of a multiple telegram will only be delivered by post from the Terminal Telegraph Office when addressed to places beyond the telegraph lines. Such copies cannot be posted to places where there is a Telegraph Office.—See Rule 110.

aware to what other persons the telegram has been addressed, he should write the words *Communicate all Addresses*. In the absence of such Special Instructions, it will be assumed that he wishes only one Address to appear on each copy. In either case these Instructions are not charged for.

112. Replies cannot be prepaid on multiple telegrams.

(E) *Telegrams for places where there are no Telegraph Offices.*

113. Post or Express.—Telegrams addressd to places where there are no Telegraph Offices may be delivered at destination according to the request of the Sender either by Post or by Express

114. The Address of telegrams to be conveyed beyond the telegraph lines should be written as follows:

(*a*) John Doe, Esq., Sherghotty, *Post* Gya.
(*b*) John Doe, Esq., Nynan, *Express* Hooghly Point.

The name of the terminal Telegraph Office is always entered last, as in the examples above.

115. Express charges must be prepaid by the Sender. If the charges are notified in the *Telegraph Guide*, the telegram bears before the Address the Instruction *Express paid* (*XP*) only. If not, the Sender must pay such sum as he thinks sufficient, and the telegram must bear the special Instruction *Express R* —, (*XP—R*). If the sum deposited is found to be insufficient at the Terminal Office, the telegram is posted.

116. Postage.—No charge is made for postage on a telegram addressed to a place in India where there is no Telegraph Office, or to a place out of India to which Indian Inland Postal rates apply, but on a telegram to be posted to a place beyond the limits of the Indian Inland Postal Tariff; five annas must be paid as an additional charge to cover postage and registration.

117. Inland telegrams posted from Negapatam, etc., for places in Ceylon.—Inland telegrams can be telegraphed to Negapatam, from which place they are despatched by post to Point Calimere, whence a daily mail boat goes to Ceylon.

Example—

Address :—

J. Young, Oriental Hotel, Colombo, Post Negapatam.

Text—*Start by first steamer.* From *W. Collins.*

The charge for the above telegram is the usual Inland rate according to Class (Deferred, Ordinary, or Urgent, at Sender's choice), and nothing extra is charged for postage.

Note.—Telegrams for places in Ceylon can also be addressed to, and posted from, Tuticorin, Pondicherry, Madras, and Bombay, to be despatched respectively by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Co. (From Tuticorn), of the Messageries Maritimes (from Pondichery), and of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Co. (from Madras and Bombay). In the case of Tuticorin there is no extra charge for postage; in the case of Pondicherry, Madras, and Bombay, there is an extra charge of five annas for postage and registration.

118. Inland telegrams posted from Indian Ports.—Under Rule 116, Inland telegrams can be telegraphed to any Indian ports to be posted to places beyond Indian limits.

Example—

Address :—

Mrs. Johnson, 20, Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, London, Post Registered Bombay.

From *W. Johnson.*

Text—*Afraid my letter missed mail. Am quite well.*

The charge for the above telegram is the usual Inland rate, according to the Class (Deferred, Ordinary, or Urgent, at Sender's choice), *plus* five annas for postage, registration, etc.

Note.—At the request, and for the convenience, of the Sender, to avoid delays in despatch or delivery, these telegrams may be sent by post *unregistered*, but the full fee of five annas is payable in all cases.

Telegrams to be forwarded by post registered are received at the General Post Office, Bombay, up to within three hours of the time of sailing of the Homeward Mail.

119. Telegrams as in the preceding Rule may also be Multiple (see Rule 109), but in such case the Sender must pay the copying fee for each additional Address, and also an additional postage and registration fee (five annas) for each. But such telegrams cannot be addressed partly to persons beyond the sea, and partly to persons at the port itself. If the Sender wants the telegram also delivered to a person at the port itself, he must send it as a separate telegram.

120. EMPLOYMENT OF POST.—In case of telegrams for destinations over five miles distant from the terminal Telegraph Office, that Office has the right to post such telegrams—

(*a*) in the absence of directions in the telegram as to the means of delivery to be employed, or

(*b*) when there is an unpaid claim against the Addressee for delivery charges on a previous telegram, which he has refused to pay.

Telegrams for destinations over five miles distant from the terminal Telegraph Office must be posted by that Office—

(*a*) when such has been the request expressly made by the Sender (Rule 113) or the Addressee (Rule 85), or

(*b*) when the Office has no more rapid means of delivery at disposal.

(*F*) *Semaphoric Telegrams.*

121. SEMAPHORIC TELEGRAMS are telegrams exchanged with ships by means of semaphores established on shore.

122. SEMAPHORE STATIONS.—The following are the Government Telegraph Offices, which are Semaphore stations:—

Achipur.	Elephant Point.
Amherst.	False Point Light-house.
Budge-Budge.	Hooghly Point.
Diamond Harbour.	Mud Point.
Diamond Island.	Saugor Island.

123. LANGUAGE.—Semaphoric telegrams must be written in *English* or in the signals of the *Universal Commercial Code.* In the latter case they are considered as Cipher telegrams.

124. ADDRESS.—When a semaphoric telegram is for a ship at sea, the Address must contain, in addition to the ordinary direction, the name or official number of the vessel for which it is intended and its nationality.

125. PREAMBLE.—The word *Semaphoric* should be written in the space marked *Official Instructions* on a telegram to be so signalled to a ship.

126. CHARGES, etc.—The charge for Semaphoric telegrams is the usual charge, *plus* a fixed fee of eight annas. In case of Semaphoric telegrams addressed to ships, the charges must be paid by the Sender; in case of such telegrams received from ships, the charges must be paid by the Addressee before delivery.

Press Telegrams.

127. Rates.—The following are the rates charged for Press telegrams:

	First 32 words or groups of five figures.		Every four additional words or groups of five figures.		Remarks.
	R.	as.	R.	as.	
Urgent	2	0	0	4	Between any two Government Telegraph Offices in India and Burma.
Ordinary	1	0	0	2	
Deferred	0	8	0	1	
No charge for the Address and Sender's name.					

128. Conditions.—A Press telegram to be accepted at Press rates must fulfil the following conditions:

I.—It must be addressed to a newspaper, the name of which has been registered by the Director-General of Telegraphs. A list of such registered newspapers is published in the *Telegraph Guide*.* Applications for the registration of newspapers should be made on forms to be obtained at Government Telegraph Department Offices.

II.—It must be addressed to the newspaper in accordance with its registered title, and to the town at which the newspaper is registered as being printed and published.

III.—It must, except as provided hereafter in Condition V, contain only intelligence which is clearly intended for publication in the strict sense of the term and must not contain commercial news of any kind.

IV.—It must be written in plain *English* so as to be intelligible to the transmitting Offices, and must contain nothing of concealed meaning either in Code language or Cipher.

V.—It may also be a telegram sent from or to the newspaper by its registered title (but not in the name of the editor, publisher, manager, or any other person), to or from its correspondents or employès on the subject of a telegram published or to be published, or to an Official † of the Government Telegraph Department on matters of Press business.

VI.—If a Press telegram be addressed to the editor, publisher, manager, or any other person connected with the newspaper by name or designation, it is chargeable at the full Inland rates (see Condition II).

VII.—Whenever demanded, a copy of every newspaper in which a Press telegram is published must be furnished to the Telegraph Office from which that Press telegram was delivered.

VIII.—A single Press telegram must not exceed 256 words (8 units of charge). Long news messages must be broken up into separate telegrams, all of which must be numbered and each of which, except the last, must contain the words *More to follow*. These words and the numbers should be written by the Sender in the space left in the telegram for *Official Instructions*, and they will not be charged for.

* See Section XX.

† Such telegrams should invariably be addressed to the *Director, Traffic Branch*.

Example.—A long news message of 1,000 words would require at least four telegrams numbered, in the space set apart for *Official Instructions*, 1, 2, 3, and 4, and Nos. 1, 2, and 3 would also bear the words *More to follow* in the *Official Instructions*.

129. STOPS.—In Press telegrams, where the sense so often depends upon the punctuation, especially in the case of long messages, full-stops will be signalled free of charge, but this privilege will not be extended to other signs of punctuation.

130. The Press telegram rates apply only to telegrams which satisfy all the conditions of Rule 128, and any subsequent claim made by the Government Telegraph Department for the difference between Press and full Inland rates must be satisfied immediately on demand.

131. BEARING PRESS TELEGRAMS.—Press telegrams may be accepted Bearing from correspondents, provided that any newspaper, which may desire the facility, obtains previous special sanction from the Director-General of Telegraphs.*

132. RAILWAY OFFICE.—Except in the case of such Railway Administrations as may be willing to accept Press messages for transmission within the limits of their respective Railways when the wires are not occupied by telegrams on the business of the Railways, the Press Telegram Rules do not apply to Railway Telegraph Offices. Press messages cannot be transferred from one telegraph system to another (see Rule 8).

133. DELIVERY.—Press telegrams of all classes, Urgent, Ordinary or Deferred, are sent out for delivery as soon as received, by day or by night.

RECORDS.

134. PERIOD OF PRESERVATION.—The originals and copies of telegrams are kept for three days only in Government Telegraph Offices, after which time they are sent to the *Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta*, where they are preserved for four months from the month following that in which the telegram was deposited, and then destroyed.

135. SECRECY.—The originals of copies of telegrams can only be communicated to the Sender or to the Addressee after proof of identity, or to the authorised representative of either of them.

136. COPIES.—The Sender or the Addressee of a telegram, or the authorised representative of either, or any or all of them have a right to be furnished with a certified copy of the original telegram or of the copy delivered at destination, on application to the Telegraph Office within three days, or to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta*, within the period of preservation (see Rule 134). This right lapses after the expiration of the time fixed for preserving the records.

137. A fixed charge of four annas is made for every copy delivered in conformity with Rule 136, if the telegram does not exceed 100 words. Over 100 words, this charge is increased by four annas for each 100, or fraction of 100, words.

138. Copies cannot be supplied unless the Senders, the Addressees, or their authorised representatives furnish the necessary information to enable the telegrams, to which their requests refer, to be found.

139. EXTENDED PRESERVATION.—On the ground of pending or contemplated judicial proceedings, application may be made by an interested party, to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government*

* Applications for such sanction should invariably be addressed to the *Director, Traffic Branch*.

Telegraph Department, Calcutta, for the preservation of specified telegrams exchanged between other persons. Such application must be made within the period of preservation, and such telegrams will then be preserved for a period of four months beyond the ordinary date for destruction under Rule 134; at the expiration of this further period, they will, in default of a renewed application, be destroyed. It must be understood that the duty of the Telegraph Department in the matter is confined to making the search and preserving the telegrams, if found. No information as to the result of the search will be furnished, and any telegrams answering the description given, which may be found, will be produced only on the order of a competent Court of law or other competent Authority.

140. Fees for searching for telegrams.—Should the particulars furnished be insufficient to enable the Check Office at once to trace the telegrams applied for under either Rule 136 or Rule 139, the cost of searching for them must be deposited by the applicant. A fee of one rupee is charged for searching through the telegrams of any Telegraph Office for one day: thus, if it be required to examine the telegrams of two Telegraph Offices over a period of five days, the searching fee will be ten rupees.

Refunds.

141. State telegrams.—No refunds will, under any circumstances, be made for a State telegram of any class, except in the case of over-charge provided for in Rule 145.

142. Private telegrams.—Refunds of the following charges on Private telegrams are made, on application, to those who originally paid them:

(*a*) The full cost of every telegram which, through the fault of the Telegraph service, has failed to reach its destination.

(*b*) The full cost of every *Urgent* or *Ordinary* telegram which has been subjected to serious delay through the fault of the Telegraph service.

(*c*) The full cost of every Collated telegram (Rule 101) which, owing to errors made in transmission, has manifestly faild to accomplish its object, unless the errors have been rectified by paid Service Advices under Rule 46.

Note.—No refund is granted for errors made in the transmission of uncollated telegrams.

(*d*) The full amount of every sum deposited in advance with the object of obtaining a reply (Rule 91) when the Addressee has not made use of the Pass (Rule 94). This refund may be made to the holder of the Pass.

(*e*) The full amount of the sum deposited for a reply to a telegram which, from causes other than refusal, has not been delivered (Rule 96). The Sender should forward with his application for refund—see Rule 144—the receipt granted for the original telegram, and the report of non-delivery received by him.

(*f*) Express charges and Boat-hire prepaid, but not expended.

(*g*) The full cost of all paid Service Advices sent under Rules 46 and 47, if the repetition shows that the word or words repeated were transmitted incorrectly at first.

When the word or words of which the repetition is requested are written in a doubtful manner by the Sender, the Office of origin adds to the repetition a note "*writing doubtful.*" In this case no refund is made.

(*h*) The value of excess stamps affixed by the Sender (Rule 73).

(*i*) The value of the stamps affixed to a telegram cancelled before transmission, less fee of four annas (Rule 76).

143. No refund is made for the telegram which has given occasion to a request for correction, nor are any refunds made for rectifying or completing telegrams exchanged direct between the Sender and Addressee (see Rule 47).

144. Applications for refunds, as also all complaints respecting telegrams, should be addressed to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.* Such claims for refund must be made within one month from the date of the telegram; but this period is extended to two months in the case of a Collated telegram (Rule 101), or of a telegram on which the cost of a Reply (Rule 91) or an Advice of Delivery (Rule 104) has been prepaid.

145. STATE AND PRIVATE.—When no doubt exists as to an overcharge having been made on an Inland State or Private telegram by the mistake of an official at any Telegraph Office, the overcharge is to be at once refunded by such Office (Rule 73).

SECTION III.

RULES FOR FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

FOUNDED ON THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH CONVENTION.

Note.—The Articles and Regulations quoted in the margin denote the corresponding Rules in the International Telegraph Convention. Points not specifically provided for in these Rules are dealt with in the manner prescribed in the Convention.

GENERAL.

1. FOREIGN TELEGRAMS are those which are sent to, or received from, places beyond Indian limits. Such telegrams are subject to the regulations laid down by the *International Telegraph Convention,* to which the Government of India is a party. None of the parties to the Convention accept any responsibility on account of Foreign telegrams. (For tariffs and rates, see Rules 80 to 82).

2. LEGIBILITY AND FORMS.—To secure accuracy and rapidity of transmission, Senders of telegrams are advised to write them in a clear and unmistakable hand, and on the proper forms, which can be obtained free of charge at all Telegraph Offices. Telegrams written on plain paper are, however, accepted at all Offices.

Note.—Books (price 4 annas each) containing 100 forms for Foreign telegrams, with counterfoils, can be purchased at the principal Government Telegraph Offices.

3. OFFICES WHERE FOREIGN TELEGRAMS ARE ACCEPTED.—Telegrams for Ceylon are accepted at all Telegraph Offices in India, also at a few Postal Receiving Offices. Telegrams for other countries are accepted at all Offices of the Government Telegraph Department, also at a certain number of Postal Combined Offices and Railway Telegraph Offices.*

Note I.—Foreign telegrams are only accepted at Field Telegraph Offices when fully prepaid either in postage or telegraph stamps, and then at the Sender's risk.

Note II.—Foreign telegrams, except for Ceylon, cannot be accepted at any Railway Telegraph Office at places where there is also a Government Telegraph Office.

Art. 7 and Reg. XLVI, 1 and 2. 4. OBJECTIONABLE TELEGRAMS.—The parties to the Convention reserve to themselves the right of stopping the transmission of every Private telegram which may appear dangerous to the security

* In Section XII, the letter *f* is placed before all Telegraph Offices authorised to accept Foreign Telegrams.

of the State, or contrary to the laws of the country, to public order, or to decency. The Terminal or any Intermediate Office may exercise this control on condition of immediately advising the Office of origin.

5. Telegraph Offices in India are required to refuse to transmit any telegram which appears to be of the above character. Should the character of a telegram be open to doubt, the matter will be referred to a Secretary to Government, if the telegram be tendered at a seat of Government, or to the chief Civil or Military Officer if tendered at another place.

6. Each of the Contracting Governments reserves to itself the right to suspend the service of International telegraphy for an indefinite period, if it deem necessary, either generally, or only upon certain lines and for certain classes of correspondence. Art. 8.

7. General Division.—Telegrams are divided into three classes: Art. 5 and Reg. XXXIII, 1.
(a) State (or Government) telegrams (Rule 49).
(b) Service telegrams (Rule 59).
(c) Private telegrams.

In transmission, State telegrams take precedence of other telegrams, and Service telegrams take precedence of Private telegrams.

WRITING AND ACCEPTANCE OF PRIVATE TELEGRAMS.

8. Private telegrams may be written in plain language or in Secret language unless addressed to a country in which the use of Secret language in telegrams is prohibited, or partly in one and partly in the another. Secret language is sub-divided into Code and Cipher language. Art. 6.

9. Plain Language is that which offers an intelligible sense in one or several of the languages authorised for International telegraphic correspondence. Reg. VII, 1.

Note—The following are the languages ‡ authorised for Foreign telegrams in Plain language, subject to the conditions of rule 17:

Arabic.	Greek.	Roumanian.
Armenian.	Hebrew.	Russian.
Bohemian.	Hungarian.	Ruthenian.
Bulgarian.	Illyrian.	Servian.
Croatian.	Italian.	Siamese.
Danish.	Latin.	Slavonic.
Dutch.	Malay.	Spanish.
English.	Norwegian.	Swedish.
Flemish.	Persian.	Turkish.
French.	Polish.	
German.	Portuguese.	

Telegrams from India to Ceylon and *vice versa* may be in the Vernacular languages of India or Ceylon or in any of the above languages. These Vernaculars are inadmissible in Foreign telegrams except in the case of Ceylon.

10. By "Telegrams in Plain language" is understood those which are written entirely in Plain language. The presence of Commercial marks does not, however, alter the character of a telegram in Plain language. Reg. VII, 2.

11. Code language is that which is composed of words each having an intrinsic sense, but which do not form intelligible phrases in one or more of the languages authorised for telegraphic correspondence in Plain language. Reg. VIII, 1.

12. Words in Code language must not contain more than ten characters according to the Morse alphabet (Rules 17 and 18); they must be taken from one or more of the following languages: *German, English, Spanish, French, Dutch, Italian, Portuguese, and Latin.* Reg. VIII, 2.

Note.—In Indo-Ceylon telegrams, the use of Vernacular words is admissible as Code.

‡ To the list add Annamite and Japanese.

Reg. VIII, 3. 13. PROPER NAMES may only appear in telegrams written wholly or partly in Code language so long as they are used with their meaning in Plain language.* Proper names however, which appear in the *Official Vocabulary* (or list of words published by the International Telegraph Office at Berne) may be admitted with a Code meaning.

Reg. VIII, 4. 14. PRODUCTION OF CODE BOOK.—The Telegraph Office at which a telegram in Code language is presented for transmission may demand of the Sender the production of his Code in order to ascertain whether the above Rules 11 to 13 have been strictly observed.

Note.—Senders of telegrams are warned against the use of Vocabularies or Code Books containing proper names or words not recognised in the eight languages named in Rule 12. Among such books are certain editions of *Linde's Latin Combination Code; Verini's Code;* the *Nonpariel Code;* the *ABC Code;* and the *Exchange Telegraph Code,* which, amid admissible words, contain combinations of letters which, though they have the semblance of words, are not recognized words of the eight languages.

Reg. IX, 1. 15. CIPHER LANGUAGE is that which is formed of groups or of series of figures having a secret meaning.

Reg. IX, 2. 16. CIPHER LANGUAGE must, in Private telegrams, be composed exclusively of Arabic figures. The employment of letters or groups of letters having a secret meaning is prohibited. Letters employed as Commercial marks, and the letters representing the signals of the *Universal Commercial Code* and employed in Semaphoric telegrams, are not considered as letters having a secret meaning.

Reg. X, 1. 17. CHARACTERS.—The telegram to be transmitted must be legibly written in characters which have their equivalents in the official table of Morse telegraph signals, and which are in use in the country where the telegram is presented.

Reg. X, 2. 18. The following are the characters in use in India:

(a) Letters.

A, B, C, D, E, É, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R,
S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

(b) Figures.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.

Note.—There are no Telegraphic signals for Roman numerals, such as *I, II,* etc.

(c) Signs of punctuation, etc.

Full stop (.), Comma (,), Semicolon (;), Colon (:), Note of interrogation (?), Note of exclamation (!), Apostrophe ('), Hyphen (-), Brackets or signs of a parenthesis ( ), Inverted commas (" "), Bar of division (/), Underline.

Note.—With the exceptions given in Rules 69, 77, and 182, the above stops and other signs are not counted or transmitted in Foreign telegrams.

Reg. XIX, 1. *Note.*—The two letters "ch" when coming together in a *bona fide* word used either as Code or Plain language are counted as one, so also are the twin letters "æ" "œ" and "ue" commonly used to represent the German modified vowels ä, ö and ü.

* In such cases the Sender should explain in writing on the telegram below his signature what they represent. The explanations are neither transmitted nor charged for.

Example:—

[Text of telegram.] *Comilla Critical Marseilles Ecliptic Duration Robinson.*

[Signature.]

Comilla (vessel): Marseilles (port): Robinson (consignee).

(d) Special Instructons and Conventional Signs.

French.	Abbreviated form.	English meaning.
Réponse Payées	RP	Reply paid (Rule 121).
Réponse payée *x* mots ...	RP *x*.	Reply paid *x* words (Rule 121).
Collationnement	TC.	Collation or repetition (Rule 129).
Télégramme avec accuse de réception telegraphique ...	PC.	Telegram with Telegraphic advice of delivery (Rule 134).
Télégramme avec accuse de réception postal	PCP.	Telegram with Postal Advice of delivery (Rule 134).
Télégramme à faire suivre ...	FS.	Telegram to follow Addressee (Rule 138).
Exprès	Exprès	Express (Rule 152).
Exprès payé	XP.	Express paid (Rule 158).
Exprès payé *x* francs	XP fr. *x*	Express paid *x* francs (Rule 155).
Exprès payé télégraphe ...	XPT.	Express paid, Telegraph (Rules 156 and 157).
Expres paye lettre	XPP.	Express paid, Post (Rules 156 and 157).
Poste	Poste.	Post (Rule 152).
Poste recommandee	PR.	Post Registered (Rule 163).
Remettre ouvert	RO.	To be delivered open (Rule 101).
Remettre en mains propres ...	MP	To be delivered into the hands of the Addressee himself (Rule 109).
Telegraphe restant	TR.	To be kept at Telegraph Office till called for (Rules 102 and 117).
Poste restante	PG.	To be kept at Post Office till called for (Rules 102 and 117).
Poste restante recommandee ..	PGR.	To be Registered and kept at Post Office till called for (Rule 106).
x Adresses	TM *x*.	*x* Addresses (Rule 147).
Communiquer toutes adresses ...	...	Communicate all addresses (Rule 150).

19. ERASURES, ETC.—Every interlineation, reference, erasure, or re-written word must be authenticated by the Sender or by his authorised representative. Reg. X, 3.

20. PARTS OF A TELEGRAM.—The different parts forming a Foreign telegram should be written in the following order: Reg. XI.

(*a*) Special Instructions (Rules 21—23).
(*b*) The Address (Rules 24—44).
(*c*) The Sender's name (Rules 45 and 57).
(*d*) The Text (Rules 46 and 57).

21. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.—The Sender should write upon the form, immediately before the Address, his Special Instructions, if any, regarding delivery at destination, prepayment of reply, advice of delivery, collation (or repetition), or regarding the telegram being one "to follow," to be delivered open or only to the Addressee himself, etc. Reg. XII, 1.

22. In the case of a Multiple telegram, the Special Instructions which concern each Addressee should be written immediately before his name; however, if the Multiple telegram is also a Collated (or repeated) one, it is sufficient if the Special Instruction for Collation (Rule 129) precedes the first Address. Reg. XII, 2.

Reg. XII, 3. 23. Special Instructions may be written in the abbreviated forms allowed in Rule 18 *(d)*. In this case they must be put between signs of parenthesis, which are neither charged for nor signalled, and so written they are counted each as one word only [Rule 69 (7)]. When they are written in full, they should be in *French.*

Note.—For further particulars regarding the Sender's Instructions, see Rules 109, 110, 120, 129 and 133.

Reg. XIII, 1. 24. ADDRESS.—Every Address must contain at least two words, the first designating the Receiver, the second indicating the name of the Telegraph Office of destination. The latter should be spelt as in the *Official List of Offices* (*Nomenclature des bureaux te'le'graphiques* —see Rule 69.)

Reg. XIII, 2 25. The Address should contain all the particulars necessary to ensure the delivery of the telegram. These particulars, with the exception of names of persons, should be written in *French*, or in the language of the country to which the telegram is addressed.

Reg. XIII, 3. 26. The Address of Private telegrams should be such that delivery can be effected without search or enquiry.

Reg. XIII, 4. 27. In the case of large towns, the Address ought to contain the name of the street and the number of the house, or, in the absence of these particulars, to specify the profession of the Addressee or give any other useful information.

Reg. XIII, 5. 28. Even for small towns, the name of the Addressee ought to be, as far as possible, accompanied by additional particulars to guide the Delivering Office in case of alteration of the proper name.

Reg. XIII, 6. 29. The name of the country, or of the territorial subdivision of destination is essential whenever there is room for doubt as to the direction in which the telegram is to go, especially in cases where there are two or more Offices of the same name.

Reg. XIII, 7. 30. The last word in the Address should, as a rule, be the name of the Telegraph Office of destination. This name can be followed only by that of the country or of the territorial subdivision, or by both of these. In the latter case the name of the territorial subdivision should follow immediately after that of the Telegraph Office of destination.

Reg. XIII, 7. 31. When the name of the Office of destination has not yet been published in the Official *Nomenclature*, the name of the country of destination is compulsory.

32. TELEGRAPH OFFICES IN NEIGHBOURHOOD OF LONDON.—In telegrams addressed to the following Telegraph Offices, all of which are in the neighbourhood of London, it is not necessary to add the word *London* in the Address:

Acton.	Edmonton.	Leytonstone.
Anerley.	Finchley.	Mortlake.
Balham.	Hampstead.	Southgate.
Blackheath.	Hanwell.	Tooting.
Catford.	Hendon.	Walthamstow.
Chingford.	Hornsey.	Whetstone.
Chiswick.	Lewisham.	
Ealing.	Leyton.	

Telegrams for places in London itself, the names of which do not appear in the Official *Nomenclature* (Rule 24), cannot be accepted unless addressed *London* as the name of the Terminal Office. For instance, a telegram for Paddington in London must be addressed to London as the Terminal Office, otherwise it will be missent to Paddington in Australia, an Office of the same name given in th Official *Nomenclature*.

33. INSUFFICIENT ADDRESS.—Telegrams, the Address of which does not satisfy the conditions laid down in the preceding rules, are nevertheless accepted and transmitted at the Sender's risk. Reg. XIII, 8.

34. In every case the Sender has to bear the consequences of an insufficient Address. Reg. XIII, 10.

35. CODE OR ABBREVIATED ADDRESSES.—The Address may be written in Code or in an Abbreviated form. But the right of an Addressee to have a telegram thus addressed delivered to him is subject to an arrangement made between such Addressee and the Telegraph Office which has to deliver the telegram (see Rule 40). Reg. XIII, 9.

Note.—Senders of Foreign telegrams to England under Code or Abbreviated Addresses are warned that unless such Addresses are registered, not only with the Indo-European and Eastern Telegraph Companies, but also with the British Post Office, there is a risk of non-delivery, especially in the event of interruptions on one Route requiring telegrams to be diverted to another. Registration at the Eastern or Indo-European Companies' Offices is not recognised by the British Post Office. Telegrams should not be sent *via* Turkey to Code or Abbreviated Addresses in England unless such Addresses have been registered by the British Post Office. Claims for refunds on telegrams are rejected by the authorities in England when Addresses have not been duly registered.

36. REGISTERED ADDRESSES.—Any firm or individual expecting to receive telegrams can register a Code or Abbreviated Address at the Government Telegraph Office from which such telegrams have to be delivered. The fee for registration of each such Address is Rs. 10 per calendar year, payable in advance on the 1st January, or Rs. 50 for all time, with an additional fee of Rs. 5 for every change of the word or words selected.

37. A Code or Abbreviated Address may be registered on any date; thus if on 1st November an Address is registered, ten rupees are charged, and a second charge of ten rupees is made if the Address is renewed on 1st January following. The additional fee of five rupees is charged for every change of the word or words selected, or transfer to another Telegraph Office, but not for change of residence within the delivery limits of the registering Office, or for change of name or title of firm or person, so long as the identity is the same, and it is not a case of transfer from one firm to another: if it is a case of transfer, a fee of ten rupees is charged.

38. Code or Abbreviated Addresses are considered confidential.

39. No Code or Abbreviated Address can be accepted which has already been registered locally by another firm or individual.

40. The Government Telegraph Department accepts no responsibility in respect of the delivery of any telegram having a Code or Abbreviated Address, if such Address has not been registered, or for delay in delivering such telegram. Registration is essential in all cases of persons who frequently receive telegrams addressed to them by an abbreviated name, and Telegraph Officials can decline to deliver such telegrams if, after notice has been given, the Address has not been registered.

41.* For Code or Abbreviated Addresses only genuine words of the eight languages specified in Rule 12, or real names may be registered. Combinations of Christian names and surnames, combinations of parts of two names, combinations of two separate words, mis-spelt abbreviations of one or more words are all inadmissible (see Rule 67).

* Rules 41 and 42 apply only to Addresses registered in India. A similar rule is in force in England. Telegrams, the Code Addresses of which infringe the above condition, will, however, be accepted and forwarded at the Sender's risk. In this case the Code Address will be charged for under Rule 70, the Sender being liable for any subsequent claim from the Office of destination on account of undercharge under Rules 68 and 78.

42.* The following are examples of inadmissible compounds:—

Granotel for *Grand Hotel.*
Willsmith for *William Smith.*
Brooksons for *Brook and Sons.*
Macmeth for *Macdowell, Methven & Co.*
Fitzpatric for *Fitzpatrick.*

43. Persons wishing to register Code or Abbreviated Addresses are invited to choose uncommon words, not their own names, to avoid all risk of telegrams being mis-delivered to other persons of the same name.

Reg. XIII, 9. 44. When a telegram is addressed to the care of a person who has registered an Abbreviated Address, the word or words representing the Code Address should be preceded by the words "care of," "*chez*," or their equivalent.

Reg. XV, 1. 45. THE SENDER'S NAME may be in an abbreviated form or be omitted.

Reg. XIV. 46. TEXT.—The text of a telegram may be omitted.

47. SIGNATURE.—Every telegram must be authenticated by the signature of the Sender, which is not charged for or transmitted.

Reg. XV, 2. 48. The Sender of a Private telegram is bound to prove his identity if requested to do so by the Telegraph Department.

STATE TELEGRAMS.

Art, 5, 1. 49. DEFINITION.—State (or Government) telegrams are generally defined in the Convention to be those which emanate from the Chief of the State, Ministers, Commanders-in-Chief of Land or Sea Forces, and Diplomatic or Consular Agents of the Contracting Governments; also the replies to such telegrams.

50. FROM BRITISH OFFICIALS.—The only British Government Officials in India who are allowed to send Foreign State telegrams are those who have been specially authorized to do so by the Government of India. A complete list of these Officials will be published in the *Telegraph Guide.*† Foreign telegrams classed State, tendered by Officials not named in that list, will be treated as Private telegrams. State Telegrams to Ceylon will, however, be accepted from all British Government Officials.

Reg. XVI, 2. 51. REPLIES TO STATE TELEGRAMS.—The right to send a reply as a State telegram is established by the production of the original State telegram.

Reg. XVI, 3. 52. FROM CONSULAR AGENTS.—Telegrams from Consular Agents engaged in Commerce are only considered as State telegrams when they are addressed to State Officials and are connected with the business of the State.

Reg. XVI, 4. 53. LANGUAGE.—The text of State telegrams may, under all circumstances, be written in Plain language or in Secret language (Code or Cipher). These languages may be employed in combination in one and the same telegram, with the exception mentioned in Rule 56.

Reg. XVI, 5. 54. PLAIN LANGUAGE.—The provisions of Rules 9 and 10 are applicable to State telegrams written in Plain language, but see Rule 72 for telegrams partly in Plain language and partly in Secret language.

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* Rules 41 and 42 apply only to Addresses registered in India. A similar rule is in force in England. Telegrams, the Code Addresses of which infringe the above condition, will, however, be accepted and forwarded at the Sender's risk. In this case the Code Address will be charged for under Rule 70, the Sender being liable for any subsequent claim from the Office of destination on account of undercharge under Rules 68 and 78.

† See Section XXII.

55. CODE LANGUAGE.—The text of State telegrams in Code language may be formed of words having a maximum of ten characters, and taken from one or more of the following languages: *German, English, Spanish, French, Dutch, Italian, Portuguese* or *Latin.* Reg. XVI, 6.

56. CIPHER LANGUAGE.—The text of State telegrams written in Cipher language may be formed either of groups or series of figures, or of groups or series of letters, having a secret meaning; but a combination in the same telegram, of figures and of letters having a secret meaning, is not admitted. Reg. XVI, 7.

57. SENDER'S NAME AND TEXT.—State telegrams without Sender's name or text are accepted. Reg. XVI, 9.

58. State telegrams, when they are written in Secret language (Code or Figure or Letter Cipher), must be repeated in their entirety by the Receiving Office in the same manner as is done with Collated telegrams (Rules 130 and 131). Reg. XVI, 11.

SERVICE TELEGRAMS.

59. SERVICE TELEGRAMS are those which emanate from the Telegraph Administrations of the Contracting States, and which relate either to the service of the International Telegraphs or to objects of public interest agreed upon between the said Administrations. Service telegrams are divided into Service telegrams properly so called, and Service Advices. All Service telegrams are transmitted free, except in the cases specified in Rules 60 and 61. Art, 5, 2.

PAID SERVICE ADVICES.

60. The Sender or Receiver of any telegram already transmitted or in course of transmission may, within an interval of 72 hours (not including Sundays) following the handing in or delivery of such telegram, as the case may be, cause enquiry to be made, or instructions to be given respecting it, by telegraph. Reg. XVIII,

They may also, in order to make or obtain corrections, cause a telegram which they have sent or received, to be repeated, entirely or in part, by the Office of destinations or by the office of orgin or any intermediate Office. In all such cases they have to deposit the following amounts:—

(a) the cost of the telegram making the request;
(b) the cost of a telegram for the reply if a reply by telegraph is wanted.

61. Rectifying, completing or cancelling telegrams, and all other communications relating to a telegram already despatched or in course of transmission, when they are addressed to a Telegraph Office, must be exchanged exclusively between the Offices under the form of Paid Service Advices at the cost of the Sender or the Receiver making the demand. Reg. XVIII, 2.

62. The charges for the above-mentioned Service Advices are refunded when the Advice is necessitated by errors of the telegraph service [see Rule 190 (*f*) (*j*)]. Applications for such refunds should be addressed to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta,* and should be supported by receipts granted. Reg. XVIII, 5.

63. When the words of which the repetition is requested are written in a doubtful manner, the Office of origin adds to the repetition a note: "Writing doubtful." In this case no refund can be made. Reg. XVIII, 6.

COUNTING OF WORDS.

64. WHAT IS COUNTED.—All that the Sender writes upon the form, to be transmitted to his correspondent, is charged for and consequently included in the number of words. However, signs of punctuation, apostrophes and hyphens are neither charged for nor signalled. (For exception, see Rule 182.) Reg. XIX,

Reg. XIX, 2. 65. PREAMBLE.—The name of the Office of origin, the date, and time of booking,* the instructions as to the Route, and the words, numbers or signs, which constitute the preambles and are added by the Telegraph Office for official purposes, are not charged for; such of these particulars as reach the Office of destination appear on the Addressee's copy.

Reg. XIX, 3. 66. The Sender may insert particulars referred to in Rule 65 wholly or in part in the *text* of his telegram, but in that case they will be charged for.

Reg. XIX, 4. 67. COMBINATIONS OR ALTERATIONS OF WORDS contrary to the usage of the language are not admitted. However, the names of towns and countries, patronymics (family names) of one and the same person, the names of places, squares, boulevards, streets, etc., the names of vessels, integral and fractional numbers written in words, and compound words admitted as such in *English* or *French*, and which can, if a question arises, be justified by reference to a dictionary, may be respectively written as single words without either apostrophe or hyphen (see Rule 75).

Reg. XIX, 5. 68. COUNTING BY OFFICE OF ORIGIN DECISIVE.—The counting of words by the Office of origin is decisive. When, however, a telegram contains combinations or alterations of words contrary to the usage of the language of the country of destination, the Office of destination is empowered to recover from the Addressee the amount of the under-charge. In this case the telegram is not delivered to the Addressee until he has paid the additional charge. If the Addressee should decline to pay the additional sum demanded, a Service Advice is sent to the office of origin, explaining the cause of non-delivery and mentioning the amount of the under-charge due. Should the sender, duly notified of the reason for non-delivery, agree to pay the under-charge, a Service Advice is sent to the Office of destination, which then delivers the telegram.

NOTE.—In applying this Rule in India the language of the county is considered to be *English*. The rule applies also to the Vernaculars in case of telegrams from Ceylon (Rules 9 and 12).

Reg. XX, 1. 69. In all languages the following are each counted as one word only:

1. In the Address:
   - (a) The name of the Telegraph Office of destination when written as given in the first column of the *Nomenclature des bureaux télégraphiques* (Rule 24) even when the name is followed by that of the country or of the territorial subdivision in which the Office is situated.
   - (b) The names of countries or of territorial subdivisions if they are written as given in the said *Nomenclature.*
2. Each word in Code language which fulfils all the requirements of Rules 12 and 55.
3. Each isolated character, letter or figure.
4. Each underline.
5. The two signs constituting a parenthesis.
6. Inverted commas, *i. e.,* the two signs placed at the commencement and end of one and the same passage.
7. Special Instructions written in the abridged form authorised in Rule 18 (*d*).

Reg. XX, 3. 70. PLAIN LANGUAGE.—In telegrams written entirely in Plain language, each single word, and each combination of words autho-

* In India all telegrams are booked by Madras time, which is 5 hours 21 minutes in advance of Greenwich time.

rised in Rule 67 is counted respectively for as many words as the number of times it contain 15 characters according to the Morse alphabet, plus one word for the excess, if any.

71. CODE LANGUAGE.—In Code language, the maximum length of a word is fixed at ten characters. Reg. XX, 4.

72. MIXED TELEGRAMS.—Words in Plain language inserted in the text of a mixed telegram, *i. e.*, composed of words in Plain language and words in Code language are each counted as one word up to ten characters, any excess being counted as a word by indivisible series of ten characters. Reg. XX, 4.

NOTE.—This Rule applies also to Proper Names used without secret meaning in the *text* of telegrams in Code language.

73. If the mixed telegram contains in addition Cipher language, the passages in Cipher are counted according to the stipulations of Rule 76. Reg. XX, 4.

74. If the mixed telegram is composed only of Plain language and of Cipher language, the passages in Plain language are counted according to the stipulations of Rule 70, and the passages in Cipher language according to those of Rule 76. Reg. XX, 4.

75. USE OF APOSTROPHES AND HYPHENS.—Words separated by an apostrophe or joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words. The apostrophes or hyphens are not charged for or signalled (Rule 64). Reg. XX, 5.

76. FIGURES, LETTER CIPER AND COMMERCIAL MARKS.—Numbers written in figures are counted as one word for each five figures which they contain, plus one word for any excess. The same Rule applies to the calculation of groups of letters in State telegrams as well as Commercial marks or in Semaphoric telegrams (See Rule 168.) Reg. XX, 6.

NOTE.—When Commercial marks form part of the text of a telegram the Sender should certify them to be such at the foot of the form.

77. SIGNS USED WITH FIGURES.—Decimal points, commas, dashes and bars of division are each counted as a figure or a letter in the group in which they occur. This also applies to letters added to groups of figures to form ordinal numbers. Reg. XX, 6.

78. INADMISSIBLE GROUPS OR WORDS.—When the Office of origin discovers, after the transmission of a telegram, the presence in such telegram of unauthorised groups of letters, (see Rules 9, 12, 55, and 67), or when the Office of destination notifies to the Office of origin the existence of such groups or words, the latter Office, for the calculation of the short charge to be recovered from the Sender, counts the groups or words above-mentioned in conformity with Rule 76, that is, at five characters to the word. Reg. XX, 7.

79. EXAMPLES OF COUNTING.—The following examples show how the rules for counting words are to be interpreted : Reg. XXI.

	No. of words.	
	In address.	In Text.
New-York	1	2
Newyork	1	1
Frankfurt am Main	1	3
Frankfurt a/M	1	2
Frankfurtmain	1	1
Sanct Poelten	1	2
Sanctpoelten	1	1
Emmingen, Hannover*	1	2
Emmingen, Württemberg*	1	2
New South Wales	1	3
Newsouthwales	1	1
XP. fr. 2·50. (*Special Instruction*)	1	...

* *Hannover* and *Wurttemburg* following *Emmingen* serve to complete the designation of two Offices of the same name in one and the same State, and are so printed in the first column of the official *Nomenclature* (Rules 24 and 69).

	Number of words.
Van de Brande	3
Vandebrande (*name of person*)	1
Du Bois	2
Dubois (*name of person*) ...	1
Belg rave Square... ...	2
Belgravesquare (*contrary to the usage of the language*)...	2
Hyde Park	2
Hydepark (*contrary to the usage of the language*)...	2
Hydepark Square † ...	2
Hydeparksquare (*contrary to the usage of the language*)...	2
St James Street	3
Saintjames Street ...	2
Rue de la Paix	4
Rue delapaix	2
Responsabilité (14 *characters*)	1
Kriegsgeschichten (15 *characters*)...	1

	Number of words.
Inconstitutionnalité (20 *characters*)..	2
A-t-il	3
C'est-à-dire	4
Aujourd'hui	2
Aujourdhui	1
Porte-monnaie	2
Portemonnaie	1
Prince of Wales (*ship*) ...	3
Princeofwales (*ship*) ...	1
44½ (5 *characters*)	1
444½ (6 *characters*)... ...	2
444·5 (5 *characters*) ...	1
444·55 (6 *characters*) ...	2
44/2 (4 *characters*)... ...	1
44/ (3 *characters*)	1
2°/o (4 *characters*)	1
E	1
E. M. (*Isolated letters, initials of names*)...	2

† In this case the expression *Hydepark*, written as one word, counts as only one word because the word *park* forms part of the name of the Square.

	Number of Words.
Emvthf (6 *characters, Secret letters in State telegrams or Commercial marks*) ...	2
Ch 23 (*Commercial mark*) ...	2
G. H. F. 45 (*Commercial mark*)...	4
197a/199a (*Commercial mark*).	4
$\frac{A\ P}{M}$ (*Commercial mark*) ...	1
$\frac{3}{M}$ (*Commercial mark*) ...	2
2 P°/o	3
54-58 (5 *characters*) ...	1
17me (4 *characters*) ...	1
17th (4 *characters*) ...	1
Le 1529me (1 *word and* 1 *group of* 6 *characters*)...	3
The 1529th (1 *word and* 1 *group of* 6 *characters*)...	3
10 francs 50 centimes (or) 10 fr. 50 c...	4
10 shillings 10 pence (or) 10*s*. 10*d*...	4
10Rs. 10 As.	4
10 fr. 10	3
10s. 10	3
10Rs. 10	3
fr. 10. 50	2
s. 10. 10	2
Rs. 10. 10 (or) Rs. 10/10 ...	2
11h 30	3
11.30	1

	Number of Words.
Eight/10	2
Huit/10	2
5/douzièmes	2
5/twelfths	2
5bis	2
30^a (30 exposant a)* ...	3
30^a (30 raised to the power of a)*...	7
15×6 (15 multiplié par 6)* ...	4
15×6 (15 multiplied by 6)* ...	4
Two hundred and thirty four...	5
Twohundredandthirtyfour (23 *characters*)...	2
Troisdeuxtiers	1
Unneufdixiémes	1
Deux mille cent quatre vingt quatorze...	6
Deuxmillecentquatrevingt-quatorze (32 *characters*)...	3
The business is very urgent; come without delay (8 *words and* 2 *underlines*)...	10
Received news of you indirectly (very bad) telegraph immediately. (9 *words and* 1 *passage within parenthesis*).	10
Received letter from Pera reliable source which says "conversion business hindered by syndicate bankers." (*Text including a passage in inverted commas*) ...	15

* The telegraph is not able to reproduce such expressions as 30^a, 15×6, etc. Senders of telegrams must, therefore, replace them by the full signification, thus :— 30 *raised to the power of a*, 15 *multiplied by* 6, etc.

Note.—The abbreviations *fob, cfi, cif, B/L, C/o*, and o/o are also counted each as one word.

TARIFFS AND CHARGES.

80. CHANGES IN TARIFFS.—The franc is the monetary unit employed in Foreign Tariffs, and as all accounts with Foreign Administrations have to be settled in gold, the charges in India are subject to alteration in accordance with changes in the rate of exchange. The Tariffs for telegrams are made up of the shares of the different Administrations concerned, which may alter them from time to time. The Tariffs vary also according to the Route employed (Rules 91 to 93). Art. 10 and Reg. XXVIII, 5. Reg. XXIII Reg. XLII, 1.

81. CHARGE BY THE WORD.—The charge for a telegram is by the word pure and simple, and the minimum charge is for a telegram of two words. (Rules 24, 45, and 46). Reg. XXIV.

Note.—Tables showing the rates per word to Foreign countries will be published in the *Telegraphic Guide**

82. TARIFF AREAS.—For Tariff purposes India is divided into two areas, namely, India Proper and Burma. When in the course of transmission a Foreign telegram has to traverse both of these areas, the charge per word is always two annas higher than when it has to traverse only one.

83. FRONTIER OFFICES.—The Frontier Offices, or Offices which directly exchange telegrams with Foreign Administrations, are as follow:

(a) Bombay, Karachi, and Madras in the Indian area, which exchange telegrams with the Eastern Telegraph Company, the Indo-European Telegraph Department, and the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company, respectively. Madras is also ordinarily the Frontier Office for Ceylon.

(b) Moulmein in the Burma area, which exchanges telegrams with the Siamese Administration.

(c) Bhamo in the Burma area, which exchanges telegrams with the Chinese Administration.

All Foreign telegrams originating in India or Burma have to pass through one or other of these Frontier Offices.

84. THE CHARGES FOR TELEGRAMS MUST BE PREPAID, with the exception of the additional charges on telegrams to follow (Rule 144 Express charges (Rule 154), Semaphoric telegrams received from ships (Rule 171), and extra charges for alterations or illegal combinations of words discovered by the Office of destination (Rule 68), all of which are recovered from the Addressee. Reg. XXX, 1.

85. RECEIPTS.—The sender of a Telegram can claim a receipt showing the amount paid. Reg. XXX,

86. In every case where charges have to be collected on arrival, the telegram is delivered to the Addressee only upon payment of the amount due. Reg. XXX, 4.

87. STATE TELEGRAMS.—The Rule about prepayment is relaxed in case of telegrams of great emergency from British Government Officials, who have been duly authorised (Rule 50) to send Foreign State telegrams. Whenever a telegram is sent without prepayment under this Rule, the Sender must take the necessary steps to ascertain the charges on it, and pay them into the Telegraph Office within twenty-four hours.

88. CASH OR STAMPS.—At Offices authorised to accept Foreign telegrams, the charges must be paid in cash or stamps. (For particulars—see Rules for Inland telegrams.)

NOTE.—In all cases in which postage stamps are used for payment of Foreign telegrams, sufficient additional stamps must be affixed to cover the postal discount of ¼ anna in the rupee.

* See Sections IV to XI.

Reg. XXXI, 1. 89. UNDER-CHARGES made in error, and charges and expenses not recovered from the addressee in consequence of his refusal to pay them, or the impossibility of finding him, must be made good by the Sender.

Reg. XXXI, 2. 90. OVER-CHARGES made in error are returned to those entitled to them. No refund, however, is made of the value of the stamps in excess affixed by the Sender, unless he applies for it to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta,* and sends with his application the Receipt granted for the telegram.

ROUTE.

Reg. XLII, 1. 91. The Different Routes to be given to telegrams are indicated by concise directions in the Tariff Tables published in the *Telegraph Guide.** The Sender, who wishes to prescribe the Route, should write the corresponding direction on the telegram. The Sender Reg. XLII, 2. may specify the actual Route to be followed or mark the telegram *Best Route* or *Cheapest Route*. Indications as to Route are transmitted free (Rule 65).

Reg. XLII, 3. 92. When the Sender has prescribed the Route to be followed, the Telegraph Offices concerned are bound to carry out his wishes, unless the Route named be interrupted, or transmission by it seems likely to involve serious delay, in which cases the Sender cannot raise any objection to the employment of another Route.

Reg. XLII, 4. 93. If, on the contrary, the Sender specifies no Route, the telegram is sent by the best working route for which sufficient charges have been received. Where the charges are the same the Offices where Routes diverge will decide by which to forward the telegram.

Reg. XLII, 5. 94. When the Sender requests that his telegram be transmitted by telegraph to a particular Office which he specifies, and thence by post to destination, the Offices must carry out his instructions.

INTERRUPTION OF TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION. TRANSMISSION IN DUPLICATE.

Reg. XLIII, 1. 95. When, in the course of transmission of a telegram, an interruption takes place in the regular telegraph communications, the Office beyond which the interruption has taken place at once sends the telegram by post (registered) or by some more rapid means, such as for instance by an alternative telegraph Route.

Reg. XLIII, 2. 96. As soon as communication is re-established, the telegram is transmitted afresh by telegraph, unless its receipt has been previously acknowledged, or unless, on account of an exceptional accumulation of traffic, this retransmission would be clearly injurious to the total traffic.

Reg. XLIII, 3. 97. Telegrams cannot be diverted to a more expensive Route until the Sender has paid the additional cost.

STOPPAGE OF TRANSMISSION. CONTROL.

Reg. XLV, 1. 98. BEFORE TRANSMISSION.—The Sender of a telegram, on proving his identity, can stop its transmission, if in time.

Reg. XLV, 2. 99. When he withdraws or stops it before transmission has begun, the charges are returned, less a fee of four annas.

100. If the stamps have already been defaced, the refund can be made only by the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta,* to whom the Receipt should be sent with an application.

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* See Sections IV to XI.

101. AFTER TRANSMISSION.—If the telegram has been transmitted by the original Office, the Sender's only means of requesting its cancellation is by a paid Service Advice, forwarded in accordance with Rule 60. So far as is practicable, this Service Advice is transmitted in succession to the different Offices to which the original telegram was transmitted, until it overtakes the latter. If the Sender has also paid for a reply by telegraph, the Office which cancels the telegram advises the Office of origin of the fact. If no reply has been paid for, the cancelling Office communicates the information to the Office of origin by an unpaid letter. The Office of origin returns to the Sender the charges for his first telegram, for the cancelling Service Advice, and for the telegraphic reply, in respect of the distance not traversed, after deducting the Postal charges, if any. Reg. XLV, 3.

DELIVERY AT DESTINATION.

102. ACCORDING TO ADDRESS.—Telegrams are delivered, according to their addresses, either at residence or *Poste restante* or *Télégraphe restant* (see also Rules 106 and 117). Reg. XLVII, 1.

103. ORDER.—Telegrams are, in all cases, delivered at or sent to their destinations in the order of their receipt and priority. Reg. XLVII, 2.

104. FREE DELIVERY LIMITS.—Telegrams addressed to places of residence within the delivery limits of the Telegraph Office are at once taken to their addresses. Reg. XLVII, 3.

Note.—In India telegrams are delivered free of charge within five miles of a Telegraph Office. Beyond that limit, the post is employed without charge, unless a special means of delivery has been paid for by the Sender.

105. REPLY GIVEN TO MESSENGER.—In India the telegraph messenger who delivers a telegram may be entrusted with the Reply, provided he be not detained for this purpose more than five minutes. The fact of the reply having been given to the messenger and the amount paid to him should be mentioned on the Receipt given for the telegram.

106. DELIVERY BY POST.—Telegrams which have to be deposited *Poste restante* are remitted immediately to the Post Office by the Terminal Telegraph Office. If telegrams bear the instruction *Poste* they are posted as prepaid letters, without charge to Sender or Addressee. If they bear the instruction *Poste recommandée* or (PR) they are posted as registered letters. (See Rules 163 and 164.) Reg. XLVII, 4.

Note.—In India all Foreign telegrams which have to be posted to destination are posted as registered letters.

107. DELIVERY ON SHIPS.—Telegrams addressed to passengers of a vessel arriving at a port are delivered, if possible before disembarkation. Reg. XLVII, 5.

108. When a telegram in India has to be delivered on board a ship, which cannot be reached without a boat (*i.e.*, when not alongside a wharf, pier or jetty), the cost of boat hire must be paid by the Addressee (Rule 154.)

Note.—On telegrams to Ceylon addressed to persons on board ships in Ceylon ports, the Sender must prepay twelve annas for boat hire. He should write the abbreviation *XP* (which is counted and charged as one word) before the Address to indicate that boat hire has been prepaid. (See Rule 158.)

109. PERSONS TO WHOM TELEGRAMS ARE DELIVERED.—A telegram taken to the Addressee's place of residence may be delivered either to the Addressee, or to any adult member of his family, or to any of his employés, lodgers or guests, or to the porter of the hotel or house, unless the Addressee has named in writing a special person, or the Sender has requested, by writing before the Address, the in- Reg. XLVIII, 1, 2.

structions *Remettre en mains propres* or *(MP)* (Rule 18 *d)* that the telegram be delivered only into the hands of the Addressee himself. In this case the Delivery Office writes the request upon the envelope and gives the necessary instructions to the messenger.

Reg. XLVIII, 1, 2. 110. OPEN DELIVERY.—The Sender may also request that the telegram be delivered open, by writing before the Address, the instructions (Rule 18 *(d))* *Remettre ouvert* or *(RO)*. This request is reproduced on the copy handed to the Addressee, which is delivered in India without an envelope, simply folded with the address written on the back.

Reg. LXI, 1a. 111. TELEGRAMS TO OFFICES NOT INCLUDED IN THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM.—Telegrams arriving in India and addressed to places served by Postal Combined, or Railway Telegraph Offices not authorised to accept Foreign telegrams (Rule 3) are posted to destination as registered letters from the nearest Office so authorised. (This *restriction does not apply to telegrams from Ceylon.)*

Reg. XLVIII, 3. 112. UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.—When a telegram cannot be delivered, the Office of destination, after a brief delay, sends a Service Advice to the Office of origin, stating the cause of non-delivery and repeating the Address exactly as received. If necessary this Advice is completed by stating the reason for refusal (see Rule 68) or by indicating the charges to be claimed from the Sender [see Rules 141 and 153.]

Reg. XLVIII, 4. 113. The Office of origin verifies the correctness of the Address, and, if it has been erroneously transmitted, rectifies it immediately by a Service Advice.

Reg. XLVIII, 5. 114. If the Address has not been mutilated, the Office of origin communicates, if practicable, the Advice to the Sender. The latter can only complete, rectify or confirm the Address by a paid telegram in the form of a paid Service Advice (Rule 60).

Reg. XLVIII, 6. 115. If it becomes possible to deliver a telegram after transmitting Advice of non-delivery without having received one of the rectifying Advices referred to in Rules 113 and 114, the terminal Office sends a second Service Advice to the Office of origin. This information is communicated to the Sender if he has received notice of non-delivery.

Reg. XLVIII, 7. 116. If the messenger finds no person who will consent to receive the telegram for the Addressee, a notice is left at the residence indicated and the telegram is taken back to the Telegraph Office to be delivered to the Addressee, or any person authorised by him to take delivery of it, upon application from either.

Reg. XLVIII, 8. 117. POSTE RESTANTE. TÉLÉGRAPHE RESTANT.—When a telegram is addressed *Poste restante* or *Télégraphe restant*, it is delivered only to the Addressee or a person duly appointed by him.

Reg. XLVIII, 9. 118. Any telegram which cannot be delivered by the end of six weeks is, subject to the provisions of Rule 174, not kept by the Office of destination.

119. DIRECTIONS ABOUT DELIVERY.—All directions, which persons leave at Telegraph Offices regarding the delivery or retransmission of their telegrams, should be renewed at intervals of at most six months.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(A) Prepaid Replies.

Reg. L, 1. 120. The Sender of a telegram can prepay the reply which he requests his correspondent to forward; but the prepayment cannot exceed the cost of a telegram of 30 words to the same destination by the same Route, unless it be to obtain, in conformity with the terms of Rule 60, the repetition of a telegram previously transmitted.

121. When the Sender prepays a reply, he should write on the form. before the Address, the Special Instruction *Réponse payée*, or *(R P)*, adding the number of words to be prepaid for the reply, and pay the corresponding amount, within the limits authorised by the last foregoing rule. If he does not state the number of words, the amount to be collected is the charge for a telegram of ten words by the same Route. Reg. L, 2.

Note.—A reply of less than two words cannot be prepaid. See Rules 24, 45, and 46.

122. At the place of destination the Delivery Office remits to the Addressee an Order or Pass, which entitles him to send, free of charge, and within the limits of the amount prepaid, a telegram to any destination whatever from any Telegraph Office of the Administration granting the Pass. Reg. LI, 1.

Note.—A Pass issued for a Reply to an Inland telegram cannot be used to frank a Foreign telegram and *vice versa*. Two or more Foreign Passes may be used to frank one Foreign telegram, but one Pass may not be used to frank more than one telegram.

123. When the charge for a telegram, paid for by a Pass, exceeds the value of the Pass, the difference must be paid in cash or stamps. If, on the other hand, the value of the Pass exceeds that of the Reply the difference is refunded by the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta,* to the Sender of the original telegram if he apply for it. This refund is only made on the authority of the Administration which delivered the original telegram. Reg. LI, 2.

Note.—In the case when the telegram with the deposit for reply originated in India the refund of the unused portion is made by the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.*

124. The Pass may be used in payment for a telegram only during a period of six weeks from the date of issue. Reg. LI, 3.

125. When the Addressee does not use the Pass, the money deposited for the Reply can be refunded to the Sender under the conditions of Rule 190 *(g)*. Reg. LI, 4.

Note.—In case of a Pass delivered in India, the Addressee should, before the expiration of three months from the date of issue, send the Pass to the Check Office as above, accompanied by a claim for refund in favour of the Sender.

126. If the Addressee refuses the telegram or only the Pass for the Reply, the Delivery Office immediately informs the Sender by a paid Service Advice which is transmitted as a Private telegram paid for by the Pass. Reg. LI, 5 and 6.

127. When a Reply-paid telegram cannot be delivered immediately on arrival from any cause *other than refusal*, a Non-delivery Rpeort is sent as a Service Advice as prescribed by Rule 112. Reg. LI, 7.

128. If there is no rectification and if the endeavours made to find the Addressee remain fruitless, the Pass remains attached to the telegram during the period of retention fixed by Rule 118. At the end of this period the amount of the Pass may be refunded to the Sender under the conditions given in Rule 190 *(g)*. Reg. LI, 8.

(B) Collated (or Repeated) Telegrams.

129. The Sender of a telegram can require it to be collated (or repeated). In this case he should write before the address the Special Instruction for collation, *viz.*, *(T C)*, which is charged for as one word (Rule 69 *(7)*). Reg. LIII, 1.

130. State telegrams written in secret language are invariably collated free of charge. Reg. LIII, 2.

131. Collation consists in the entire telegram being repeated back immediately on its receipt by each Office concerned in its transmission. Reg. LIII, 3.

Reg. LII, 4. 132. The charge for collation is equal to one-fourth of that of a telegram of the same length by the same Route.

Note.—In calculating the charge for collation fractions of an anna are disregarded

(C) Advice of Delivery.

Reg. LIV, 1. 133. The Sender of a telegram can require that a notice of the date and time at which his telegram is delivered to the Addressee shall be notified to him as soon as possible after its delivery. When the telegram is forwarded to its final destination by post this notice mentions the date and time of its being posted.

Reg. LIV, 2. 134. The notice is sent by telegraph if the Sender writes before the Address the Special Instruction *Accusé de réception* or *(PC)*, which are charged for as in Rule 69 *(7)*, and pays a charge equal to that of a telegram of ten words for the same destination by the same Route. It is sent by post if the Sender writes before the Address the Special Instruction *Accusé de réception postal* or *(PCP)* and pays a charge of five annas for postage.

Reg. LV, 3. 135. In the case of non-delivery provided for in Rule 112, the Advice of Delivery is preceded by the Service Advice required by that Rule. The Advice of Delivery is sent later on, either after delivery of the telegram, if that has become possible, or after the lapse of 24 hours if delivery has not been effected, and in the latter case it intimates the cause of non-delivery.

Reg. LV, 4. 136. A postal Advice of Delivery contains the same information as a Telegraphic Advice of Delivery. It is sent under a prepaid registered cover by the officer in charge of the Delivery Office to the officer in charge of the Office of origin.

Reg. LV, 5. 137. The Advice of Delivery, telegraphic or postal, when it reaches the Office of origin of the telegram, is notified to the Sender.

(D) Telegrams to follow.

Reg. LVI, 1. 138. The Sender can require, by writing before the Address the Special Instruction *Faire Suivre* or *(F S)*, that the Office of destination shall cause his telegram to follow the Addressee.

Reg. LVI, 2. 139. The Sender of a telegram *Faire Suivre* cannot in any case prepay either a Reply or an Advice of Delivery for such telegram.

Reg. LVI. 3. 140. When a telegram bears the Special Instruction *Faire Suivre* or *(F S)* without further instructions, the Office of destination writes after the Address transmitted, the new address, if any, supplied at the residence of the Addressee, and sends the telegram forward to its new destination. The same course is followed until the telegram is delivered or no new address is furnished.

Reg. LVI, 4. 141. If delivery cannot be effected, and if no new Address is furnished, the telegram is kept in deposit and its non-delivery reported as in Rule 112. The Service Advice of Non-delivery must show the amount of the charges to be claimed from the Sender.

Reg. LVI, 5. 142. If the Special Instruction *Faire Suivre* or *(F S)* is accompanied by successive Addresses, the telegram is transmitted to each of the destinations mentioned until the last, if necessary. In case of non-delivery the last Office treats it in accordance with the provisions of Rule 141.

Reg. LVI, 6. 143. The original contents of a telegram *Faire Suivre* are transmitted in full to the successive Offices of destination, and reproduced in the copy delivered to the Addressee.

144. The charge to be collected from the Sender for a telegram *Faire suivre* is simply the charge up to the first destination, all the Addresses being counted in the number of words charged for. The supplementary charges are collected from the Addressee. Reg. LVI, 7.

145. TELEGRAMS RE-ADDRESSED IN INDIA.—The rules for telegrams "to follow" do not apply to telegrams received for delivery in India. Should, however, the Addressee of a Foreign telegram received in India have left the place to which it is addressed, it will, if returned unopened with definite instructions as to the new Address, be re-transmitted within India limits. It will also (subject to the conditions laid down in Rules 104 and 111) be transmitted immediately to any new Address, without being sent out for delivery at the first Address, if the Addressee has left written instructions at the Office, or if his new Address is known. The charge for such re-addressing is the ordinary rate for Inland telegrams (*i. e.*, one rupee for the first eight words, and two annas for each additional word; Address and Sender's name free), and it must be paid by the Addressee before the telegram is delivered. Reg. LVI, 9, 11, & LVII, 9.

146. TELEGRAMS RE-ADDRESSED TO CEYLON.—Foreign telegrams arriving in India can also be re-addressed to Ceylon, if the addressee has left for that country. In such case the re-addressing charge recovered from the Addressee is the usual charge between India and Ceylon.

Note.—No Foreign telegram arriving in India can be re-addressed to any Foreign country, except Ceylon.

(*E*) *Multiple Telegrams.**

147. A MULTIPLE TELEGRAM may be addressed, either to several persons in the same locality or in different localities served by the same Telegraph Office, or to the same person at several Addresses in the same locality, with or without re-forwarding by post or express, if the Special Instruction *x Adresses* or (*T M x*), [Rule 18 (*d*)], which enters into the number of words charged for, be written before the Address. (Rule 22.) Reg. LVIII, 1.

148. If the Address of a Multiple telegram contains any Supplementary Instructions, it is written in accordance with Rule 22. Reg. LVIII,

149. A Multiple telegram is charged for as a single telegram; but a copying fee of five annas per telegram not exceeding one hundred words, is charged for each Address after the first. Above one hundred words, an additional fee of five annas is charged for every additional, or fraction of, hundred words. In calculating this fee the total number of words in the text, Sender's Name and Address are counted, the charge for each copy being reckoned separately. Reg. LVIII, 3.

150. In the first case specified in Rule 147 each copy of the telegram delivered will bear its own particular Address only, unless the Sender has requested the contrary. The latter request must be included in the number of words charged for and entered before the Address as follow:—*Communiquer toutes adresses.* Reg. LVIII, 4.

(*F*) *Telegrams for places where there are no International Telegraph Offices.*

151. POST OR EXPRESS.—Telegrams addressed to places where there are no International Telegraph Offices may be delivered at destination, according to the request of the Sender, either by Post or by Express (Rules 157 and 158), but delivery by Express cannot be demanded, except for those States which have organised a sys- Reg. LIX, 1.

* Multiple telegrams cannot be sent, *vide* the Northern Atlantic Cables.

tem of transport more rapid than the post and have notified to the other States the arrangements provided for such service (Rule 159).

Reg. LIX, 2. 152. THE ADDRESS of telegrams to be conveyed beyond the telegraph lines should be written as follows:—*Poste (or Exprès) M. Muller, Johannisthal, Berlin,* the name of the Terminal Telegraph Office being entered last (see Rule 30).

Reg. LIX, 3. 153. When a telegram which bears the instruction *Express* and has involved expense is not delivered, the Office of destination enters in the Advice of non-delivery referred to in Rule 112 the amount to be recovered from the Sender on this account.

Reg. LX, 1. 154. Charges for transport beyond the delivery limits of Telegraph Offices by quicker means than the post, in States where such service is organised, or, as a rule, collected from the Addressee, (For exceptions—see Rules 155, 156, and 158.).

Reg. LX, 2. 155. When the Sender desires to prepay the cost of transport, and if he can himself fix the amount to be collected under this head by the Telegraph Office of origin, the telegram must bear the Special Instruction (charged for) *Exprès payè francès*—or *(XP francès—.)* If the sum deposited is found to be insufficient, the difference is claimed from the Addressee, but, if it exceeds the actual cost, the difference is not refunded.

Reg. LX, 3. 156. A Sender who does not know the amount of the transport charges can relieve the Addressee from the payment of any charge whatever, either by paying the charge of a telegram of five words to the same destination by the same route, or by paying a fee of five annas for postage, and by depositing in addition, by way of security, a sum to be fixed by the Office of origin with a view to subsequent settlement. The telegram bears the instruction *Exprès payè tèlègraphe* or (*XPT*) or else, *Exprès payè lettre, (XPP).* This instruction is written before the Address and is charged for.

Reg. LX, 4. 157. The Telegraph Office which receives for delivery a telegram with the instruction *Exprés payé tèlègraphe* or (*XPT*) notifies to the Office of origin by a paid Service Advice the charge to be collected for transport. This information is given by prepaid and registered letter in cases where the Special Instruction is *Exprés paye lettre,* or (*XPP.*) On receipt of this information the Office of origin settles with the Sender.

Reg. LX, 5. 158. When the Administration of destination has previously fixed and notified the charge for transport, payment by the Sender is obligatory. In this case the telegram must bear before the Address the instruction *Exprés payé* or *(XP)*, which is included in the number of words charged for (Rule 23), and there is no necessity for the Office of destination to report to the Office of origin the actual cost of delivery.

159. All fixed Express transport charges notified by other Administrations are shown in the Tariff Tables published in the *Telegraph Guide.**

Reg. LXI, 1. 160. EMPLOYMENT OF POST.—The Terminal Telegraph Office is entitled to employ the post—

(*a*) in the absence of directions in the telegram as to the means of porterage to be employed;

(*b*) when the means indicated differ from the mode adopted and notified by the Terminal Administration (Rules 158 and 159), or

(*c*) when it is a question of transport by Express to be paid for by an Addressee who has previously refused to pay such charges.

Reg. LXI, 2. 161. The employment of the post is obligatory upon the Terminal Telegraph Office—

* See Sections IV to XI.

(a) when a request to this effect has been expressly made by the Sender (Rule 151), or

(b) when the Terminal Office has no more rapid means at its disposal.

162. Telegrams of every kind, which have to be sent to their destination by post, are handed to the Post Office by the Terminal Telegraph Office without any charge being made to the Sender or Addressee, except in the cases provided for under Rules 163 and 164. Reg. LXI, 3.

163. Post registered.—Telegrams to be posted as registered letters are subject to a fee of five annas. The Special Instruction *Poste recommandée* or (PR) charged respectively as two and one word (Rule 23) must be written before the Address (Rule 21). Reg. LXI, 4.

Note I.—All Foreign telegrams, which have to be posted to destination in India, are sent by post registered (Rule 106).

Note II.—Foreign telegrams delivered by His Highness the Nizam's State are delivered in duplicate. The first copy is posted unregistered by the Terminal Telegraph Office, and then that Office telegraphs the second copy, marked *Duplicate*, to Hyderabad (Deccan), where it is posted registered through the British Post Office.

164. Telegrams to be sent by post to a country other than that of their telegraphic destination are subject to a fee of five annas. Reg. LXI, 5.

165. Telegrams too late to be posted registered.—When a telegram, to be forwarded as a registered letter, cannot immediately be registered, it is, in order to take advantage of a postal departure, first posted as an ordinary letter, a duplicate being sent as a registered letter as soon as possible. Reg. LXI, 6.

Note.—This applies to all Foreign telegrams posted in India. The second copy will always be marked *Duplicate.*

(G) *Semaphoric Telegrams.*

166. Semaphoric telegrams are telegrams exchanged with ships at sea by means of Semaphores established on the coasts of any of the Contracting States. Reg. LXII, 1.

167. Semaphore Stations.—The following Telegraph Offices in India are Semaphore stations:—

Achipur.	Elephant Point.
Amherst.	False Point Light-house.
Budge-Budge.	Hooghly Point.
Diamond Harbour.	Mud Point.
Diamond Island.	Saugor Island.

168. Language.—Semaphoric telegrams must be written, either in the language of the country in which the Semaphore station which has to signal them is situated, or in signals of the *Universal Commercial Code.* In the latter case they are considered as Cipher telegrams. Reg. LXII, 2.

169. Address.—When they are for ships at sea, the Address must contain, in addition to the ordinary direction, the name or official number of the vessel for which they are intended, and its nationality. Reg. LXII, 3.

170. Preamble.—In every Semaphoric telegram the word *Sémaphorique* is signalled free in the Preamble. Reg. LXII, 5.

171. The charge for telegrams exchanged with ships at sea by means of Semaphores is fixed at ten annas per telegram. This charge is added to the cost of its transmission by the electric telegraph, calculated according to the ordinary rules. The total is collected from the Sender, for telegrams addressed to ships at sea, and from the Addressee, for telegrams signalled from ships at sea (Rule 84). Reg. LXII, 6.

Reg. LXIII, 1. 172. TRANSMISSION.—Telegrams from a ship at sea are transmitted to their destination in signals of the *Universal Commercial Code* when the sending ship requests it.

Reg. LXIII, 2. 173. When such request has not been made, they are translated into ordinary language by the Official of the Semaphore station and transmitted to destination.

Reg. LXIII, 3. 174. NON-DELIVERY.—In case the ship to which a Semaphoric telegram is addressed does not arrive within the term of twenty-eight days, the Semaphore station forwards a Service Advice to the Sender on the morning of the 29th day. The Sender has the power, on paying the ordinary cost of a telegram of ten words to the Semaphore station, to request that the Semaphore continue to present his telegram for another period of thirty days, and so on. If this request is not made, the telegram is destroyed on the thirtieth day, excluding the day of deposit.

(H) Combination of Special Telegrams.

Reg. LXIV. 175. In applying Rules 120 to 174, the facilities given to the public for prepaid replies, collated telegrams, advice of delivery, telegrams "to follow," multiple telegrams, and telegrams to places where there are no international Telegraph Offices, can be combined, the instructions in Rules 21 to 23 being duly observed.

Exception.—The Sender of a telegram "to follow" cannot in any case prepay a Reply or an "Advice of Delivery" (Rule 139).

FOREIGN PRESS TELEGRAMS AT REDUCED RATES.

See Reg. LXXIX.

176. UNITED KINGDOM.—Telegrams in plain *English* containing news or intelligence for publication in newspapers are transmitted *viâ* Teheran or *viâ* Suez from the United Kingdom to India and Burma, and from Government Telegraph Offices in India and Burma to the United Kingdom, at reduced rates* subject to the following conditions:—

I.—The newspapers, their correspondents or agents, are required to address their telegrams to a registered newspaper,† and such newspaper is prohibited from selling, distributing or communicating such telegrams to clubs, exchanges or news-rooms, or disposing of them for any purpose whatsoever, either directly or indirectly, other than for publication in registered newspapers.

II.—Telegrams at the reduced rate shall not be allowed to interfere with the transmission of telegrams at full rates, and in order to ensure this, the transmission of such News telegrams may be deferred or suspended, or interrupted until any State or Private telegram, or any Press telegram at full rates, which may be on hand, shall have beentransmitted and completed. On the lines of the Indian Telegraph Department such telegrams will take precedence with Ordinary Inland telegrams.

III.—No telegrams shall be transmitted at the reduced rate except for publication in a newspaper, and they must be written in plain *English* so as to be intelligible to the transmitting Offices. Telegrams containing news or information not for publication, or containing Code words or words of concealed meaning, or groups of figures or ciphers, shall be paid for at the full tariff rates.

IV.—The news transmitted in such telegrams at the reduced rates must be duly published in the newspapers to which they may be addressed, or satisfactory reasons be given for non-publication, in the absence of which full tariff rates will be chargeable,

* For reduced rates see "Summary of charges."
† A list of Newspapers registered in India is given in Section XX.

V.—All Press telegrams at the reduced rate must be prepaid, except under special arrangements made by an authorized newspaper for a specially nominated correspondent.

VI.—The reduced rate for Press telegrams applies only when all the above conditions have been satisfied, and any subsequent claim made for the difference between the reduced and full rates must be satisfied immediately on demand.

177. CANNOT BE MULTIPLE.—A Press telegram sent as above at reduced rates cannot be Multiple; in other words it must be addressed to only one newspaper.

178. HOW MARKED, ETC.—Press telegrams must be marked *Press* by the Senders, and the benefit of Press rates must be claimed by them at the time the telegrams are tendered for despatch.

179. OTHER PLACES.—On exactly the same conditions* Press telegrams can be sent to or from—

(a) Aden *viâ* Bombay;
(b) Penang and Singapore *viâ* Madras;
(c) Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand *viâ* Madras;
(d) Souakim *viâ* Aden or *viâ* Suez;
(e) France, *viâ* Suez (Telegrams to French newspapers must be in *French*);
(f) Siam *viâ* Moulmein;
(g) Hongkong and Shanghi *viâ* Madras.

180. Except as provided in the four last foregoing Rules, Press telegrams to and from the abovenamed places at reduced rates come under the general rules for Private Foreign telegrams.

181. PRESS TELEGRAMS FOR CEYLON are accepted at reduced rates* under the same general rules and conditions as Inland Press telegrams (see Rules for Inland telegrams). In other respects Press telegrams for Ceylon come under the general rules for private Foreign telegrams.

182. STOPS.—In Press telegrams, where the sense so often depends upon the punctuation, especially in the case of long messages, full-stops will be signalled free of charge, but this privilege will not be extended to any other signs of punctuation. (Rule 64.)

RECORDS.

183. TIME KEPT.—The originals and copies of telegrams are kept for three days only in Government Telegraph Offices, after which time they are sent to the *Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta,* where they are preserved for twelve months from the month following that in which the telegram was deposited and then destroyed. Reg. LXVIII, 1, 2.

184. SECRECY.—The originals or copies of telegrams can only be communicated to the Sender or to the Addressee, after proof of identity, or to the authorised representative of either of them. Reg. LXIX, 1.

185. COPIES.—The Sender or the Addressee of a telegram or the authorised representative of either, has a right to be furnished with a certified copy of such telegram or of the copy delivered at destination, if the latter has been preserved by the delivery Administration. This right lapses after the expiration of the time fixed for preserving the records. Reg. LXIX, 2.

* For reduced rates see "Summary of charges."

Reg. LXIX, 3. 186. A fixed charge of four annas is made for every copy delivered in conformity with Rule 185, if the telegram does not exceed 100 words. Over 100 words, this charge is increased by four annas for each 100, or fraction of 100, words.

Reg. LXIX, 4. 187. Telegraph Administrations are not obliged to produce or give copies of the telegrams above-mentioned, unless the Senders, the Addressees, or their authorized representatives, furnish the necessary information to enable the telegrams, to which their requests refer, to be found.

188. Preservation.—On the ground of pending or contemplated judicial proceedings, application may be made by an interested party to the Government Telegraph Check Office for the preservation of specified telegrams exchanged between other persons. Such application must be made within twelve months of the dates of the telegrams, and such telegrams will then be preserved for a period of four months beyond the ordinary date fixed for destruction under Rule 183, at the expiration of this further period they will, in default of a renewed application, be destroyed. It must be understood that the duty of the Telegraph Department in the matter is confined to making the search and preserving the telegrams, if found. No information as to the result of the search will be furnished, and any telegrams answering the description given which may be found, will only be produced on the order of a competent Court of law or other competent authority.

189. Fees for searching for telegrams.—Should the particulars furnished be insufficient to enable the Check Office at once to trace the telegrams applied for under either Rule 185 or 188, the cost of searching for them must be deposited by the applicant. A fee of one rupee is charged for searching through the telegrams of any Telegraph Office for one day: thus: if it be required to examine the telegrams of two Telegraph Offices over a period of five days, the searching fee will be ten rupees.

Note.—Applications for the originals or for copies of telegrams may be addressed to the Telegraph Office within three days of the date of deposit or receipt of such telegrams, or to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta*, within twelve months (Rule 183)

Refunds.

Reg. LXX, 1. 190. Refunds of following charges are made, on application, to those who have paid them:

(*a*) The full cost of every telegram which, through the fault of the Telegraph service, has failed to reach its destination.

(*b*) The full cost of every telegram of which the Sender has requested cancellation owing to an interruption of the specified route.

(*c*) The full cost of every telegram which, through the fault of the Telegraph service, has either suffered a greater delay than it would have if sent by post, or which has not been delivered within 144 hours.

(*d*) The full cost of every *Collated* telegram which, owing to errors made in transmission, has manifestly failed to accomplish its object, unless the errors have been rectified by paid Service Advices under Rule 60.

Note.—No refund is given for errors made in the transmission of uncollated telegrams.

(*e*) The charges pertaining to any special service which has not been performed.

(*f*) The full cost of every paid Service Advice sent under Rule 60 necessitated by an error of the telegraph service.

Note.—Except in the cases provided for in clause (j) below.

(*g*) The full amount of every sum deposited in advance with the object of obtaining a reply, when the Addressee has not made use of the Pass, and when before the expiration of *three* months from the date of issue this Pass is in the possession of, or has been returned to, the Telegraph Administration which granted it.

(*h*) The charges in respect of the telegraph section not traversed when, owing to an interruption of the telegraph route, the telegram in question has been forwarded to its destination by post or by some other means of transit. The charges incurred in replacing the original telegraphic route by any other means of transport are, however, deducted from the amount to be refunded.

(*i*) The cost of every word omitted in the transmission of a telegram unless the error has been rectified by means of a paid Service Advice under Rule 60.

(*j*) The sums deposited on account of paid Service Advices (Rule 60) and for their respective replies, if the repetition does not agree with the first transmission, but under the condition that in any case where certain words have been correctly and others incorrectly reproduced in the original telegram, the charge for the words which, in the request for repetition and in the reply, refer exclusively to the words correctly transmitted the first time, will not be refunded.

(*k*) The excess, if any, in the value of a pass for a telegraphic reply, over the actual cost of the telegram paid for by means of the Pass. Regs. LXX 1, and LXXIII, 1

(*l*) The cost of every telegram stopped under Rules 4 and 6.

191. In the case of a partial refund of the cost of a Multiple telegram, the quotient obtained by dividing the total charge collected by the number of copies determines the cost of each copy, the telegram counting, for this purpose, as one copy. Reg. LXX, 2.

192. In the cases provided for in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*h*) and (*i*) of Rule 190, the refund applies only to the charges of the actual telegrams lost, cancelled, delayed or mutilated, including the supplementary charges not expended, but not to telegrams which may have been either necessitated or rendered useless by such non-delivery, delay or mutilation. Reg. LXX, 3.

193. When the errors due to the Telegraph service have been rectified by means of paid Service Advices under Rules 60 and 61, the refund applies only to the cost of these paid Service Advices. No refund is due for the telegrams to which the Service Advices refer. Reg. LXX, 4.

194. No refund is made on account of rectifying telegrams which, instead of being exchanged between Telegraph Offices in the form of paid Service Advices, are exchanged direct between the Sender and Addressee. Reg. LXX. 5.

195. Rules 190 to 194 are not applicable to telegrams traversing the lines of non-adhering Administrations which refuse to accept the obligation of Refunds. Reg. LXX, 6.

196. Every claim for refund should be made, under penalty of rejection, within six months of the date of the telegram. Reg. LXXI, 1

197. Every claim should be made by the Sender to the Telegraph Administration under which the telegram originated and should be accompanied by documentary evidence, namely:—in case of non- Reg. LXXI, 2.

delivery or of delay, by a written statement from the Terminal Office or from the Addressee; and in case of alteration or omission, by the copy of the telegram delivered to the Addressee. In case of telegrams sent from India, the claim should be accompanied by the Receipt (Rule 85). The claim can, however, be presented by the Addressee to the Administration of destination, which decides whether it must deal with it, or whether it must be forwarded to the Sending Administration.

Note.—In India all claims for refunds should be addressed to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.*

Reg. LXXI, 4. 198. When a claim is admitted to be well founded by the Administrations concerned, the refund is made to the applicant by the Telegraph Administration under which the telegram originated.

Reg. LXXI, 5. 199. If the Sender does not reside in the country where he deposited his telegram for transmission, he can have his claim forwarded to the original Telegraph Administration through the medium of another Administration. In this case the latter is deputed to make the refund, if need be.

200. No claim is admitted when a telegram is in question, which, not being in accordance with the conditions prescribed for observance by the public with regard to composition, language, legible writing, address, instructions for transport beyond the telegraph lines, etc., has been accepted for transmission at the Sender's risk.

Table of Charges for Foreign Telegrams from INDIA to EUROPE (excepting Russia and Turkey) *via* Suez or Teheran.

Words.	Charge. Rs.	As.	Words	Charge. Rs.	As.	Words	Charge. Rs.	As.	Words	Charge. Rs.	As.
1	3	...	26	78	...	51	153	...	76	228	...
2	6	...	27	81	...	52	156	...	77	231	...
3	9	...	28	84	...	53	159	...	78	234	...
4	12	...	29	87	...	54	162	...	79	237	...
5	15	...	30	90	...	55	165	...	80	240	...
6	18	...	31	93	...	56	168	...	81	243	...
7	21	...	32	96	...	57	171	...	82	246	...
8	24	...	33	99	...	58	174	...	83	249	...
9	27	...	34	102	...	59	177	...	84	252	...
10	30	...	35	105	...	60	180	...	85	255	...
11	33	...	36	108	...	61	183	...	86	258	...
12	36	...	37	111	...	62	186	...	87	261	...
13	39	...	38	114	...	63	189	...	88	264	...
14	42	...	39	117	...	64	192	...	89	267	...
15	45	...	40	120	...	65	195	...	90	270	...
16	48	...	41	123	...	66	198	...	91	273	...
17	51	...	42	126	...	67	201	...	92	276	...
18	54	...	43	129	...	68	204	...	93	279	...
19	57	...	44	132	...	69	207	...	94	282	...
20	60	...	45	135	...	70	210	...	95	285	...
21	63	...	46	138	...	71	213	...	96	288	...
22	66	...	47	141	...	72	216	...	97	291	...
23	69	...	48	144	...	73	219	...	98	294	...
24	72	...	49	147	...	74	222	...	99	297	...
25	75	...	50	150	...	75	225	...	100	300	...

Table of Charges for Foreign Telegrams from BURMA to EUROPE (excepting Russia and Turkey) *via* Suez or Teheran.

Words.	Charge.		Words	Charge.		Words	Charge.		Words	Charge.	
	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.
1	3	2	26	81	4	51	159	6	76	237	8
2	6	4	27	84	6	52	162	8	77	240	10
3	9	6	28	87	8	53	165	10	78	243	12
4	12	8	29	90	10	54	168	12	79	246	14
5	15	10	30	93	12	55	171	14	80	250	...
6	18	12	31	96	14	56	175	...	81	253	2
7	21	14	32	100	...	57	178	2	82	256	4
8	25	...	33	103	2	58	181	4	83	259	6
9	28	2	34	106	4	59	184	6	84	262	8
10	31	4	35	109	6	60	187	8	85	265	10
11	34	6	36	112	8	61	190	10	86	268	12
12	37	8	37	115	10	62	193	12	87	271	14
13	40	10	38	118	12	63	196	14	88	275	...
14	43	12	39	121	14	64	200	...	89	278	2
15	46	14	40	125	...	65	203	2	90	281	4
16	50	...	41	128	2	66	206	4	91	284	6
17	53	2	42	131	4	67	209	6	92	287	8
18	56	4	43	134	6	68	212	8	93	290	10
19	59	6	44	137	8	69	215	10	94	293	12
20	62	8	45	140	10	70	218	12	95	296	14
21	65	10	46	143	12	71	221	14	96	300	...
22	68	12	47	146	14	72	225	...	97	303	2
23	71	14	48	150	...	73	228	2	98	306	4
24	75	...	49	153	2	74	231	4	99	309	6
25	78	2	50	156	4	75	234	6	100	312	8

LAND AND SEA CUSTOMS CHOWKEYS.

	Chowkeys.
ARAMBOLY SUPT.'S RANGE.	Aramboly. Punnakulam. Alavakara. Unjegrammum.
INSPECTOR, SOUTHERN RANGE.	Manakudi. Colachel. Pattanam.
CUSTOMS AND BANKSHALL SUPT.'S RANGE, TRIVANDRUM DIVISION.	Puvar. Vizhinjam. Poonthoray. Anjengo.
SUPERINTENDENT, NORTHERN RANGE.	Arukutti. Kattur. Veluttulli. Kandanad. Mukkum.

Supt's Ranges	*Chowkeys.*
NORTHERN...	Antakarazhi. Chathanaad. Verapoly. Munampam or Palliport. Bhagavatikotta. Ramesvaramkotta. Edapully. Mamalay. Udayamperur. Puttanchunkam. Vallam. Vettikal. Paravoor Thottumukum. Alwaye Thottumnkum.
ARIENKAVOO...	Achankovil. Kulattupuzha. Aryankavu.

Besides these, there is the Alleppey Chowkey under the direct control of the Commercial Agent, the Chowkeys of Quilon and Paroor which are under the control of the Quilon Peishcar, the Chowkeys of Cumbum, Marayoor and Godaloor, which are under the control of the Superintendent and Magistrate of the Cardamom Hills, and one at Natoocawni under the control of the Padmanabhapuram Peishcar.

No. P. D. 204.

Notification.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified for general information that the annexed Import Tariff will supersede that now in force at the Chowkeys in Travancore from this date and no customs duty shall be levied except in accordance therewith.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
18th Februay 1896.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

TRAVANCORE IMPORT TARIFF.

No customs duties will be levied on goods imported by land, sea or backwater into Travancore being the produce or manufacture of British India or of the territories of the Cochin State excepting on the following articles which will be treated as articles under numbers in the 1st Column of the Import Tariff which are given opposite to each article hereunder.

Tabacco, raw and manufactured	as per	No. 6	in the 1st Column of the Import Tariff.
Salt	Do.	No. 3	Do.
Spirits	Do..	No. 1	Do.

2. Imported goods other than those which are the produce or manufacture of British India or the territories of the Cochin State which shall have already paid duty to British India or the Cochin State will be exempted from duty.

3. The Sircar will not tax Coimbatore or other British Indian produce passing through the Travancore backwater to British Cochin or to the Cochin State nor tax the produce of the territories of the Cochin Sirkar directly proceeding through Travancore to British Cochin or to some other part of the territories of the Cochin State itself. *Vide* Notification No. 265 dated 14th Vycausy 1040 / 26th May 1865 published at page 125 of the Travancore Gazette dated 1st Aunny 1040. / 13th June 1865.

4. No Opium can be imported except by the Government Contractor and after payment of duty to the British Indian Government. *Vide* Proclamation dated 13th August 1884 / 30th Karkadagom 1059 published at page 844 of the Travancore Gazette dated 26th August 1884. / 12th Auvany 1060.

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES,

including also any articles, other than those included in Nos. 1 to 12 of this Schedule, which are "arms" within the meaning of the Travancore Arms Regulation III of 1061, and any articles which the Dewan may, by notification in the Gazette, declare to be "ammunition" or "military stores."

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Duty. Rs.	As.
1. Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air guns and rifles, for each	50	0
2. Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each ...	30	0
3. Pistols, for each	15	0
4. Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each ...	10	0
5. Springs used for firearms, including gas and air guns and rifles, for each	8	0
6. Gunstocks, sights, blocks and rollers, for each	5	0
7. Revolver-breeches, for each cartridge they will carry ...	2	8
8. Extractors, nippers, heel-plates, pins, screws, tangs, bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, trigger-guards, hammers, pistons, plates and all other parts of a firearm (including a gas and air gun or rifle) not herein otherwise provided for, and all tools used for cleaning or, putting together or loading the same, for each	1	8
9. Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges, for each ...	10	0
10. Machines for capping cartridges, for each	2	8

Exception I.—Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th head of the foregoing list, when they appertain to a firearm falling under the 1st or 3rd head, and are fitted in to the same case with such firearm, are free.

Exception II.—The following are also free, namely :—

(*a*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, or police uniform ;

(*b*) a sword, a revolver, or a pair of pistols, when accompanying an officer of Her Majesty's Regular Forces, or a commissioned officer of a Volunteer corps, or certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving, to be imported by the officer for the purposes of his equipment;

(*c*) swords and revolvers which are certified by an Inspector-General of Police to be part of the ordinary equipment of members of the Police force under his charge;

(*d*) swords forming part of the equipment of native commissoned officers of her Majesty's Army;

(*e*) swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes;

(*f*) arms, ammunition and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a Native State in India which may be maintained and organised for Imperial Service;

(*g*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition when imported by officers commanding British and Native regiments or volunteer corps, for the instruction of their men.

Proviso 1.—No duty in excess of ten per cent *ad valorem* shall be levied upon any of the articles numbered 1 to 10 in the foregoing list when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use, by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same.

Proviso 2.—When any articles which have been otherwise imported and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under numbers 1 to 10, are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Dewan for a refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of 10 per cent *ad valorem*; and if the Dewan is satisfied as to the identity of the articles, and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.

		Tariff valuation. Rs. As.	Rate of duty.
11.	Gunpowder, all sorts	*ad valorem*	10 per cent.
12.	All other sorts of arms, ammunition, and military stores	„	

LIQUORS, OPIUM, SALT, SALTED FISH, AND TOBACCO.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Rate of duty.		
			Rs.	As.	
1	Liquors—				
	Ale, beer and porter ... ... Cider and other fermented liquors	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	0	1	
	Liquors	,, ,, ...	6	0	
	Spirit which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption	*Ad valorem*			Five per cent.
	Spirit when used in drugs, medicines, or chemicals in a proportion of less than twenty per cent of spirit of the strength of London proof...				
	Spirit when so used in a proportion of twenty per cent and upwards	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	6	0	and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
	Spirit, perfumed, in wood or in bottles	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	8	0	
	Spirit, other sorts	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	6	0	and the duty to be increased or reduced in proprotion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
	Wines—				
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	2	8	
	All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit ...	,, ,, ...	1	0	
	Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to spirit, other sorts ...				

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.			Rate of duty.	
					Rs.	As.
2	OPIUM, NOT TO BE IMPORTED EXCEPT BY GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR—					
3	SALT—					
	N. B. Ordinary salt cannot be imported except on account of Government ...					
4	INDOOPU	Indian maund of 3,200 tolas.			2	8
5	SALTED FISH, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82 and two-seventh lbs. avoirdupois weight.			Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding 12 annas as the Dewan may, by notification in the Gazette, from time to time prescribe.	
		Tariff valuation.	Rs.	As.		
6	TOBACCO†—					
	Snuff...	Bottle of 54 tolas	2	2	8 per cent.	
	English Tobacco used for smoking	lb.	3	8		
	Cigars...	,,	3	8		
	Cigarettes	*Ad valorem*				
	Goodak	lb.	0	8		
	Unmanufactured...	... ...			As hitherto.	

† Raw and confected—dutiable under the bonding system governed by separate rules.

GENERAL DUTIES.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	ANIMALS, LIVING.		*Rs. As.*	
1	HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and all other living animals of all kinds	... ...	...	Free.
	ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.			
2	COFFEE	cwt.	50 0*	Five per cent.
3	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, except fresh fruits and vegetables, not separately enumerated, which are free—			
	Almonds without shell	,,	50 0*	,,
	,, in the shell	,,	14 0*	,,
	Cashew or cajoo kernals	,,	14 0*	,,
	Cocoanuts	Thousand.	35 0	,,
	,, kernal (kohpra)	cwt.	12 0*	,,
	Currants, European in cases	,,	14 0*	,,
	,, ,, in cans	,,	25 0*	,,
	,, Persian	,,	14 0	,,
	Dates, dry, in bags	,,	5 8	,,
	,, wet ,, ...	,,	4 0	,,
	,, ,, in pots and boxes	,,	8 8	,,
	Figs, Persian, dried	,,	8 0	,,
	Garlic	,,	5 0	,,
	Hops	...	...	Free.
	Pistachio nuts	cwt.	35 0*	Five per cent.
	Prunes, Bussora (alu-Bokhara)	,,	25 0*	,,
	Raisins, black	,,	12 0*	,,
	,, kishmish, Persian Gulf and Red Sea	,,	12 8*	,,
	,, Munakka ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	8 0*	,,
	,, other sorts...	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Walnuts	cwt.	8 0*	,,
	All other sorts of fruits and vegetables	...	*ad valorem*	,,
4	GRAIN AND PULSE, including broken grain and pulse, but not including flour ...	...	...	Free.

* Vide Notification No. P. D. 674 dated 13th June 1898.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.		Duty.
	ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK—*concld.*		*Rs.*	*As.*	
5	MINERAL AND ÆRATED WATERS, and all unfermented and non-alcoholic beverages ...	...	*ad valorem*		Five per cent.
6	PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES AND GROCERIES—				
	Bacon in canvas and cans, jowls and cheeks	lb.	0	14	,,
	Beef and Pork	tierce of 3 cwt.	100	0	,,
		barrel of 2 cwt.	75	0	,,
	Biche de mer	cwt.	50	0	,,
	Butter	lb.	1	0	,,
	Cheese	,,	0	12*	,,
	China preserves	box of 6 jars.	5	8	,,
	,, fruit preserves, dry candied	lb.	0	5	,,
	Cocum	cwt.	5	0	,,
	Fish-maws	,,	100	0	,,
	Flour	barrel or sack of 200 lb.	15	0*	,,
	Ghi	cwt.	40	0	,,
	Groceries not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*		,,
	Pork hams	lb.	0	12*	,,
	Sago	cwt.	8	8	,,
	Shark-fins	,,	40	0	,,
	Singally and sozille	,,	25	0	,,
	Tapioca	,,	9	8	,,
	Vinegar, European, in wood	Imperial gallon	1	0	,,
	,, Persian	,,	1	8	,,
	,, country	,,	0	6	,,
	All other sorts of provisions, oilman's stores, and groceries	...	*ad valorem*		,,
7	SPICES—				
	Betelnuts—Goa	cwt.	12	8*	,,
	,, —in the husk	thousand.	2	0	,,
	,, —all other sorts	...	*ad valorem*		,,
	Cardamoms, Ceylon	cwt.	225	0*	,,
	Chillies, dry	,,	13	0*	,,

	Cloves	,,	28 0†	,,
	,, stems and heads	,,	4 0	,,
	,, in seeds, narlavang	,,	5 0*	,,
	Ginger, dry	,,	12 0*	,,
	Mace	lb.	1 8	,,
	Nutmegs	,,	0 12*	,,
	,, in shell	,,	0 8	,,
	Pepper, black	cwt.	25 0†	,,
	,, long	,,	20 0*	,,
	,, white	,,	34 0*	,,
	all other sorts of spices	...	*ad valorem*	,,
8	SUGAR, CHINA, candy	cwt.	20 0	,,
	,, loaf	,,	15 0*	,,
	,, crystallised, beet	,,	11 0*	,,
	,, ,, and soft, from China	,,	12 0*	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, Mauritius	,,	11 0	,,
	,, soft or raw, other than from Mauritius or China	,,	10 0	,,
	,, all other sorts, including saccharine produce of all kinds and confectionery ...	...	*ad valorem*	,,
9	TEA, black	lb.	0 8	,,
	,, green	,,	0 10*	,,
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS, AND DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS.		Rs. As. P.	
10	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS—			
	Acid, sulphuric	,,	0 1 6*	,,
	Alkali, country (sajji-khar)	cwt.	1 8 0	,,
	Alum	,,	4 10 0*	,,
	Arsenic	,,	21 8 0	,,
	,, China mansil	,,	17 0 0	,,
	Bicarbonate of soda	,,	7 0 0	,,
	Copperas, green	,,	3 0 0	,,
	Explosives, namely, blasting gelatine, dynamite, roburite, tonite, and all other descriptions, and including detonators and blasting fuse	...	*ad valorem*	,,

* Vide Notification No. P. D. 674 dated 13th June 1898.

† ,, ,, No. P. D. 971 dated 18th August 1898.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS, AND DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—*concld.*		*Rs. As. P.*	
10	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS—*contd.*			
	Sal ammoniac	cwt.	26 0*	Five per cent.
	Sulphate of copper	,,	17 8*	,,
	Sulphur (brimstone), flour	,,	6 0	,,
	Sulphur (,,), roll	,,	5 12	,,
	,, (,,), rough	,,	4 8	,,
	All other sorts of chemical products and preparations, including saltpetre and borax	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Note.—Nitrate of Soda, Muriate of Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Sulphate of Potash and Kainit salts are exempt fromd uty as per Notification No. P. D. 960 dated 12th August 1898.			
11	DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS—			
	Aloes, black	cwt.	15 0*	,,
	,, Socotra	,,	30 0	,,
	Aloe-wood	lb.	6 0	,,
	Asofœtida (hing)	cwt.	65 0	,,
	,, coarse (hingra)	,,	25 0*	,,
	Atary, Persian	,,	15 0	,,
	Bansløchan (bamboo camphor)	lb.	0 4	,,
	Brimstone (amalsara)	cwt.	35 0*	,,
	Calumba or Colombo root	,,	7 0	,,
	Camphor, Bhimsaini (baras)	lb.	70 0	,,
	,, refined, cake	,,	1 2*	,,
	,, crude, in powder	,,	0 12	,,
	Cassia lignea	cwt.	28 0*	,,
	China root (chobchini), rough	,,	8 0	,,
	,, (,,), scraped	,,	17 8	,,
	Cubebs	,,	15 0*	,,

			Rs.	a.	p.	
	Galangal, China ...	cwt.	7	0		,,
	Pillitory (akalkara)	,,	30	0*		,,
	Peppermint crystals, from China and Japan	lb.	7	0*		,,
	Quinine and other alkaloids of chinchona	...	...	...		Free.
	Salep ...	cwt.	80	0		Five per cent.
	Senna leaves	,,	5	0*		,,
	Storax, liquid (rose melloes)	,,	40	0*		,,
	All other sorts of drugs, medicines, and norcotics, except opium (for which see page 2 No. 2) ...	...	*ad valorem.*			,,
12	DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—					
	Alizarine dye, dry, 40 per cent	lb.	1	5*		,,
	,, ,, ,, 50 ,,	,,	1	8*		,,
	,, ,, ,, 60 ,,	,,	1	12*		,,
	,, ,, ,, 70 ,,	,,	2	0*		,,
	,, ,, ,, 80 ,,	,,	2	4*		,,
	,, ,, ,, 100 ,,	,,	2	10*		,,
	,, ,, liquid, 10 ,,	,,		4	6*	,,
	,, ,, ,, 16 ,,	,,		6	6*	,,
	,, ,, ,, 20 ,,	,,		8	6*	,,
	Aniline ,, ,, indigo blue	,,		8*		,,
	,, ,, dry ...	,,	1	8		,,
	Avar bark ...	cwt.	3	8*		,,
	Buzgand (gulpista)	,,	34	0*		,,
	Cochineal ...	lb.	1	2		,,
	Galnuts (myrabolams)	cwt.	3	0*		,,
	,, Persian	,,	35	0		,,
	Madder or manjit	,,	11	0*		,,
	Orchilla weed ...	,,	4	0*		,,
	Sappan wood and root	,,	5	8		,,
	All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials ...	...	*ad valorem.*			,,

* Vide Notification No. P. D. 674 dated 13th June 1898.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS.			
13	HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, including iron-mongery and plated-ware, and also including machines, tools, and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour and (1) (card cans) except water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, and any other machines and parts of machines ordinarily used in processes of husbandry, or for the preparation for use or for sale of the products of husbandry which the Dewan may, by notification in the Gazette exempt, all of which are free ...	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
14	MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers, and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof (2) (including Fuel Economisers) also including locomotive and portable engines, Bobbins, steam-rollers, fire engines and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts. MACHINERY (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire, or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and which are intended for— (*a*) the preparing, ginning, pressing, spinning, weaving, sewing, knitting, bleaching, and dyeing of cotton, jute, hemp, silk, wool, or other fibres and any other process intervening between the raw material and the finished product as packed ready for the market; (*b*) the smelting and milling of iron and other metallic ores and the manufacture of iron, steel, and other metals; (*c*) the manufacture of leather (3) (and articles made of leather), sugar, indigo, silk, paper, soap, gas, oil, flour, cordage, rope, and twine; (*d*) the milling (4) (and cleaning) of rice. (*e*) the manufacture of tea in all its stages, from the drying of the leaf to its packing for the market inclusive; (*f*) the pulping of coffee; (*g*) printing presses; (*h*) founderies and workshops of iron and other metals;			Free.

	(*i*) railway workshops;			
	(*j*) the refining of petroleum, and the manufacture of vegetable oils;			
	* *Note.*—Cast iron still bottoms imported by an oil company for use in their petroleum refinery are component parts of a machinery and are exempted from duty as per Notification P. D. No. 557 of 30th May 1896.			
	(*k*) the crushing of bones and bricks; (5).			
	(*l*) the manufacture of lac, [tiles and bricks;]			
	(*m*) matches; (6).			
	(*n*) potteries;			
	(*o*) saw mills;			
	(*p*) agriculture mining, navigation, dredging and pumping;			
	(*q*) the manufacture of paint and composition for application to leather, wood and metals. (7).			
	(*r*) machinery for electric lighting: (8).			
	(*s*) the treatment of tobacco; (9)			
	(*t*) the manufacture of paraffin candles (10).			
	Such other manufactures and industries as the Dewan may from time to time specify; Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.			
	Note.—Machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal are included in this entry.			
	MACHINERY and component parts thereof not included in the foregoing exemptions ...	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—			,,
	Brass, beads, ghungri, China	thousand	0 12	,,
	,, foil or dankapana, white 10½ × in. 4½ in.	hundred leaves	1 2*	,,
	,, ,, ,, coloured, 10½ in. × 4½ in.	,,	1 8*	,,
	,, old	cwt.	26 0	,,
	,, sheets flat or in rolls, very thin	,,	100 0	,,
	,, wire	lb.	0 7	,,
	,, all other sorts	...	*ad valorem.*	,,

(1) Vide Notification No. P. D. 1049 of 27th October 1898.
(2) Vide Notification P. D. No. 282 dated 10th March 1898.
(3) Vide Notification P. D. No. 944 dated 23rd September 1896.
(4) Vide Notification P. D. No. 961 of 14th October 1897.
(5) Vide Notification No. P. D. 176 of 23rd February 1897.
(6) Do. Do. P. D. No. 293 of 29th March 1897.
(7) Vide Notification P. D. No. 918 of 3rd October 1897.
(8) Do. Do. P. D. No. 690 of 12th June 1896.
(9) Vide Notification P. D. No. 1197 of 9th December 1896.
(10) Vide Notification P. D. No. 207 of 19th July 1898.
(11) Vide Notification P. D. No. 576 of 19th May 1898.
* Vide Notification P. D. No. 674 dated 13th June 1898.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.			Duty.
	METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS—*contd.*					
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—*contd.*		*Rs.*	*As.*	P.	Five per cent.
	‡ Copper:—					
	,, bolt	cwt.	50	0		,,
	,, brazier's and sheets...	,,	45	0		,,
	,, China cash	,,	30	0		,,
	,, nails and composition nails	,,	50	0		,,
	,, old	,,	33	0		,,
	,, pigs and slabs	,,	38	0		,,
	,, sheathing, plate, and raised bottoms	,,	50	0*		,,
	,, tiles, ingots, cakes and bricks	,,	40	0		,,
	,, China, white copper-ware	lb.	1	2		,,
	,, foil or dankpana, white, 10½ in. × 4½ in.	hundred leaves	1	14*		,,
	,, foil or dankpana, coloured, 10½in × 4½ in.	,,	2	8*		,,
	,, wire, including wire of phosphor-bronze	lb.	0	8*	6	,,
	,, all other sorts, unmanufactured and manufactured, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free...	...	*ad valorem.*			,,
	Gold bullion and coin	...	...			Free.
	Gold leaf, European	hundred leaves	3	0*		Five per cent.
	Iron, anchors and cables	...	*ad valorem.*			One per cent.
	,, angle, T, and channel	ton.	115	0*		,,
	,, ,, and T (if galvanised)	,,	170	0*		,,
	,, ,, and T (if tinned)	,,	*ad valorem.*			,,
	,, bar, plate, and sheet, Lowmoor	,,	375	0*		,,
	,, bar, of any kind not specified in this number	...	*ad valorem.*			,,
	,, beams joists, pillars, girders, bridge work, and other descriptions of iron imported exclusively for building purposes	...	,,			,,
	,, flat, square, and bolt, including Scotch	ton.	94	0		,,
	,, flat, square, and bolt, including Scotch (if galvanised)	,,	150	0		,,
	,, flat, square, and bolt, (if tinned) including Scotch	...	*ad valorem.*			,,

Iron, hoop, plate and sheet, other than Swedish	ton.	122 0	,,
,, nails, rose, wire, and flat-headed	cwt.	9 0*	,,
,, nails, clasp	,,	17 0	,,
,, nails, other sorts, including galvanised	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
,, nail-rod	ton.	104 0	,,
,, nuts and bolts	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
,, old	cwt.	2 8	,,
,, pig	ton.	50 0*	,,
,, pipes and tubes, including fitting therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like	...	*ad valorem.*	,, ,,
,, plate (if galvanised)	ton.	200 0	,,
,, plates, tinned	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
,, rails, chairs, and fish-plates other than those described in No. 93, also spikes (commonly known as dogspikes)	...	,,	,, ,,
,, rice bowls	set of ten.	6 0	,,
,, ,, ...	set of six.	3 0	,,
,, ,, not in sets	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
,, rivets and washers	cwt.	10 0	,,
,, ,, ,, (if galvanised)	,,	15 0	,,
,, ,, ,, (if tinned)	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
,, rod, round, other than Swedish, under half an inch in diameter ...	ton.	105 0	,,
,, sheets and ridging, galvanised	cwt.	8 0*	,,
,, ,, ,, ,, tinned...	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
,, Swedish, flat, square, and bolt	ton.	152 0*	,,
,, ,, nail-rod...	,,	142 0	,,
,, ,, round rod, under half an inch in diameter	,,	152 0*	,,
,, wire, including fencing-wire and wire-rope, but excluding wire netting ...	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
,, all oter sorts, including wire-netting	...	,,	Five per cent.
Lametta	...	,,	,,
Lead, ore, galena	cwt.	12 0	,,
,, pig	,,	10 0	,,
,, pipes...	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
,, sheets	cwt.	12 0	,,
,, ,, for tea chests	...	...	Free.
Orsidue and brass leaves, European	lb.	0 14*	Five per cent.

‡ "Australian and Japan" eliminated Vide Notification P. D. No. 78 of 26th January 1897.

* Vide Notification P. D. No. 674 of 13 June 1898.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.		Duty.
	METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS—*contd.*				
			Rs.	*As.*	
	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and Articles made of metals—*contd.*				
15	Orsidue and brass leaves, European	lb.	0	14	Five per cent.
	,, ,, China	,,	0	12	,,
	Patent or yellow metal, sheathing sheets, and bolts..	cwt.	40	0	,,
	Patent or yellow metal, sheathing sheets, and bolts, old	,,	27	0	,,
	Quicksilver	lb.	1	8	,,
	Shot, bird	cwt.	16	0	,,
	Silver bullion or coin, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free...	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	Steel, angle, channel and spring	...	,,		One per cent.
	,, bar and blooms	...	,,		,,
	,, basic all sorts (other than galvanised or tinned basic steel sheets)	ton.	105	0*	,,
	,, basic, sheets (if galvanised)	,,	210	0	,,
	,, ,, ,, (if tinned)	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	,, beams, joists, pillars, girders, bridgeworks and other descriptions of steel imported exclusively for building purposes	...	,,		,,
	,, cast and blistered of any kind not specified in this No	...	,,		,,
	,, hoops	ton.	145	0	,,
	,, nails	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	,, nuts and bolts and nail-rods	...	,,		,,
	,, old	ton.	120	0*	,,
	,, pipes and tubes	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	,, plates and sheets	ton.	130	0	,,
	,, plates and sheets, other than basic (if galvanised)	,,	200	0*	,,
	,, plates and sheets, other than basic (if tinned)	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	,, rails, chairs, and fish-plates other than those described in No. 93, also spikes (commonly known as dogspikes)...	...	,,		,,
	Steel rivets and washers	ton.	210	0*	,,
	,, ,, ,, (if galvanised)	,,	310	0*	,,
	,, ,, ,, (if tinned)	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	,, T-bars	ton.	120	0*	,,

No.	Description	Unit	Tariff value (Rs. a.)	Duty
	,, ,, (if galvanised)	,,	180 0	,,
	,, ,, (if tinned)	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	,, wire, excluding wire-netting	...	,,	,,
	,, wire-rope	...	,,	,,
	,, all other sorts, including wire-netting	...	,,	Five per cent.
	Tin, block	cwt.	53 0*	,,
	,, foil, China	lb.	0 12	,,
	,, other sorts	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Zinc or spelter, nails	cwt.	20 0	,,
	,, ,, plates and other shapes, soft	,,	18 0	,,
	,, ,, plates and other shapes, hard	,,	13 0	,,
	,, ,, sheet or sheathing	,,	19 0	,,
	,, ,, all other sorts	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	All other sorts of metals	...	,,	,,
	OILS.			
16	OILS—			
	Cajeputi	quart.	2 0*	,,
	Cassia	lb.	3 12*	,,
	Cocoanut	cwt.	16 0	,,
	Earthnut	,,	18 0*	,,
	Grass	lb.	1 8*	,,
	Jinjili or till	cwt.	18 0*	,,
	Linseed, European...	Imperial gallon	2 0	,,
	Otto of sorts	ounce.	15 0	,,
	Petroleum, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat, or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum...	Imperial gallon.	...	One anna.
	,, which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs-officer to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre or for lubricating purposes	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.

* Vide Notification No. P. D. 674 dated 13th June 1898.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	METALS AND MANUFACTURE OF METALS—*contd.*		*Rs. As.*	*Rs. As.*
	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—*contd.*			
	Sandalwood	lb.	6 0*	Five per cent.
	Whale (except spermaceti) and fish	cwt.	15 0	,,
	Wood	,,	25 0	,,
	All other sorts of oil, including paraffin wax	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	OTHER ARTICLES UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED.			
17	AMBER, AND ARTICLES MADE OF AMBER, including imitation amber	...	,,	,,
18	APPAREL, including drapery, haberdashery, and millinery, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements; but excluding cotton-hosiery (for which see No. 44) and boots and shoes (for† which see No. 70) and excluding also uniform, and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use, which are free	...	,,	,,
	† NOTE.—Boots and spurs imported by Military officers with their uniform or when it is claimed as being part of a uniform and of the pattern prescribed for such and not suitable for ordinary use are treated as part of the uniform and exempted from duty; So also war medals and other decorations imported by a public servant for his personal use			
19	ART, WORKS OF, except statuary and pictures intended to be put up in a public place, which are free	...	,,	,,
20	ASBESTOS, AND ARTICLES MADE OF ASBESTOS, not otherwise described	...	,,	,,
21	BAGS, CASKS, BOXES, and other packages, empty, of all kinds	...	,,	,,
22	BAMBOOS, common, grass, hay, rushes, straw, and leaves	...	...	Free.
23	BEADS, of all materials except glass, for which see No. 58, and brass, for which see No. 15			
	Beeds, China, Ankdana	133⅓ lb.	32 0*	Five per cent.
	,, ,, Dagri	,,	28 0*	,,
	,, ,, Gadgadia	,,	24 0	,,

	,, ,, Kamrakhi	,,	30 0*	,,
	,, ,, Lalri	,,	40 0*	,,
	,, ,, Naksi	,,	38 0	,,
	,, ,, Pakhavaji	,,	28 0*	,,
	,, ,, Sulemani	,,	30 0*	,,
	All other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	,,
24	Belting of cotton, leather, or other material, for driving machinery*	...	...	Free.
25	Bone, including Whalebone, articles made of...	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
26	Books, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music, and manuscripts	...	...	Free.
27	Bristles and Fibre for brushes and brooms	...	...	,,
28	Brushes and Brooms, all sorts	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
29	Building and Engineering Materials, namely asphalt, bricks and tiles, cement of all kinds, fire-clay, earthenware piping, lime, and other kinds not otherwise described	...	,,	,,
30	Cabinet-ware and Furniture	...	,,	,,
31	Candles, paraffin	lb.	0 6	,,
	,, spermaceti	,,	0 7	,,
	,, wax	,,	1 0	,,
	,, all other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	,,
32	Canes and Rattans, articles made of Cane or Rattan, and Basket Work—			
	Canes, Malacca	dozen.	7 0*	,,
	Rattans	cwt.	10 0	,,
	All other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	,,
33	Carriages and Carts, including bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, Bath chairs, Perambulators, trucks, wheel-barrows, and all other sorts of conveyances and component parts thereof	...	,,	,,
34	Cases (empty) for spectacles, opera-glasses, jewellery, and other articles ...	...	,,	,,
35	Celluloid, articles made of, not otherwise described	...	,,	,,
36	Chalk, common	...	,,	,,
	,, French, knife and plate powder, bath bricks, emery powder, and writing ...	...	,,	,,
37	Chinese and Japanese-ware, including lacquered-ware, excluding earthen-ware, china and porcelain (for which see No.) 47—,	...	,,	,,
38	Clocks, Watches, and other time-keepers, and parts thereof...	...	,,	,,

† Vide Notification No. P. D. 506 dated 1st June 1896 and also No. P. D. 876 dated 22nd September 1897.

* Vide Notification No. P. D. 674 dated 13th June 1898.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	OTHER ARTICLES UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED—*contd.*		*Rs. As.*	
39	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL	...	...	Free.
40	COIR AND ARTICLES MADE OF COIR, EXCEPT CABLES AND ROPE (for which see No. 42)—			
	Yarn of all kinds	cwt.	6 8	Five per cent.
	All other sorts...	...	*ad valorem*	,,
41	CORAL, real	...	,,	,,
42	CORDAGE, ROPE and twine made of any vegetable fibre—			
	Coir, cables, tarred	cwt.	17 0	,,
	,, rope	,,	10 0	,,
	Cordage, hemp, European	,,	25 0	,,
	,, ,, Manila	,,	28 0	,,
	Twine, sail, European	lb.	0 9	,,
	All other sorts of cordage, rope and twine	...	*ad valorem*	,,
43	CORK AND ARTICLES MADE OF CORK—			
	Bottle-corks	gross.	1 8	,,
	Vial corks	,,	0 8	,,
	All other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	,,
44	COTTON AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON—			
	,, raw	...	...	Free.
	,, twist and yarn	...	...	,,
	,, sewing thread	...	...	,,
	,, Piece-goods, hosiery and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	*Three and one-half per cent.*
45	DISINFECTING AND DEODORISING FLUID AND POWDER	...	,,	Five per cent.
46	EARTH, COMMON CLAY AND SAND	...	...	Free.
47	EARTHENWARE (except earthenware piping, for which see No. 29), china, china clay, porcelain, and imitation or false coral	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
48	EGGS, ostrich and other, not mounted	...	,,	,,

49	EMERY PAPER AND CLOTH, AND SAND-PAPER	...	,,		,,
50	FANS OF ALL KINDS, except common palm-leaf fans, which are free	...	,,		,,
51	FEATHERS, including bird-skins	...	,,		,,
52	FIREWORKS, all sorts, including fulminating-powder	...	,,		,,
53	FLAX, AND ARTICLES MADE OF FLAX, including linen-thread...	...	,,		,,
54	FLOWERS, ARTIFICIAL, not otherwise described	...	,,		,,
55	FURNITURE, TACKLE AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels	...	,,		,,
56	FUR AND ARTICLES MADE OF FUR, not otherwise described	..	,,		,,
57	GELATINE	...	,,		,,
58	GLASS, GLASS-WARE AND FALSE PEARLS—				
	Glass, China, all colours	133⅓ lb.	38	0*	,,
	Glass, crown, coloured	100 superficial feet.	11	0*	,,
	,, ,, of sizes	,,	5	0*	,,
	Pearls, false, bajria	lakh.	3	0	,,
	,, ,, boria	thousand.	0	10	,,
	,, ,, jauria	lakh.	6	0	,,
	,, ,, lolakh	thousand.	0	8	,,
	,, ,, nathia	,,	0	3	,,
	,, ,, tachia	,,	0	8	,,
	,, ,, wattanah	lakh.	10	0	,,
	All other sorts of glass and manufactures of glass, including false pearls and glass beads	...	*ad valorem*		,,
59	GUMS, GUM-RESINS, and articles made of gum or gum-resin—				
	Copal	cwt.	70	0	,,
	Cutch and gambier	,,	15	0*	,,
	Gamboge	lb.	1	4	,,
	Gum Ammoniac	cwt.	15	0	,,
	,, Arabic	,,	22	0*	,,
	,, Bdellium (common gum)	,,	8	0	,,
	,, Benjamin	,,	40	0	,,
	,, Bysabol (course myrrh)	,,	20	0*	,,
	,, Olibanum or frankincense	...	...		Free.†
	,, Persian (false)	cwt.	9	0*	Five per cent.
	,, Kino	,,	10	0	,,

* Vide Notification P. D. No. 674 dated 13th June 1898.
† Vide Notification P. D. No. 533 dated 22nd May 1896.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED—*contd.*		*Rs. As.*	
59	GUMS, GUM-RESINS, and articles made of gum or gum-resin—*contd.*			
	Myrrh	cwt.	33 0	Five percent
	Rosin	,,	5 0*	,,
	All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin, including caoutchouc and gutta-percha	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
60	HAIR of all kinds, and articles made of hair	...	,,	,,
61	HEMP, including Manila hemp, and articles made therefrom (except cordage, rope and twine, for which see No. 42)	...	,,	,,
62	HIDES AND SKINS (except raw or salted hides and skins, which are free)—			
	Hides, border	each.	33 0	,,
	,, buffalo	score.	70 0	,,
	,, cow	,,	60 0	,,
	Skins, including parchment and vellum, gold-beaters' skins, and all other descriptions of hides or skins	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
63	HORN	...	...	Free.
	,, articles made of, not otherwise described	...	*ad volorem.*	Five per cent.
64	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, and parts thereof—			
	Computing, Dental, Distilling, Diving, Drawing, Educational, Electric, Electric lighting, Galvanic, Measuring, Musical, Optical, Philosophical, Phonographic, Photographic, (including materials for Photography), Scientific, Surgical, Surveying, Telegraphic, Telephonic, Type-writers, and all other sorts, except Telegraphic, instruments and apparatus when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, which are free	...	,,	,,
	†NOTE—Instruments, Apparatus and appliances when imported by a passenger as part of his personal luggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling will be treated as personal effects, and exempted from import duty.			
65	IVORY AND IVORY-WARE—			
	Unmanufactured—			

	Elephants' grinders	cwt.	350 0	,,
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres and points) each exceeding 20 lb. in weight, and hollows, centres and points each weighing 10 lb. and over ...	,,	750 0*	,,
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres and points) not less than 10 lb. and not exceeding 20 lb. each, and hollows, centres and points each weighing less than 10 lb.	,,	650 0*	,,
	Elephants' tusks each less than 10 lb., (other than hollows, centres and points,)	,,	500 0*	,,
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4 lb....	,,	200 0	,,
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 3 lb. and under 4 lb.	,,	185 0	,,
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each less than 3 lb.	,,	135 0	,,
	All other sorts, manufactured and unmanufactured	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
66	JET, ARTICLES MADE OF	...	,,	,,
67	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS, including plate and other manufactures of gold and silver—			
	Silverware, plain... ... ... } *Other than European* ... ... {	tola.	1 0	,,
	,, embossed or chased ... }	,,	1 4	,,
	All other sorts, except precious stones and pearls, unset, which are free ...	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
68	JUTE, raw...	...	...	Free.
	,, articles made of, except second hand or used gunny bags, which are free ...	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
69	LAC, all sorts, and articles made of lac	...	,,	,,
70	LEATHER, (leather lacing‡ used for the connection of leather belting) and articles made of leather, including boots and shoes, harness and saddlery	...	,,	,,
	§ *Note*—Saddlery of a military pattern imported by an officer of Her Majesty's Regular Forces and forming part of the equipment with which he is required to supply himself under army Regulation is exempt	...	,,	,,
71	MANURES of all kinds, including animal bones	...	...	Free.
72	MARINE AND NAVAL STORES, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
73	MATCHES, all sorts...	...	,,	,,
74	MATS AND MATTING—			
	Floor-matting, China and Singapore, of all sorts	hundred.	60 0	,,
	All other sorts, except coir-matting (for which see No. 40)	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
75	MICA AND TALIC, and articles made therefrom	...	,,	,,
76	MINERALS NOT OTHERWISE DESCRIBED	...	,,	,,
77	MODELS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS	...	,,	,,

* Vide Notification P. D. No. 674 of 13th June 1898. † Vide Notification P. D. No. 522 of 10th May 1896.
§ Do. Do. P. D. No. 231 of 28th February 1898. ‡ Do. Do. P. D. No. 808 of 17th August 1896.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED—*contd*		*Rs. As.*	
78	MOULDERS' BLACKING AND SAND	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
79	OILCAKE, also bran, fodder, and cattle-food of all kinds	...	...	Free.
80	OIL-CLOTH AND FLOOR-CLOTH, including lincrusta, linoleum, and tarpaulins ...	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
81	PAINTS, COLOURS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS, and compositions for application to leather, wood, and metals—			
	Ochre, other than European, all colours	cwt.	1 4*	,,
	Paints, composition	,,	65 0	,,
	,, patent driers	,,	10 0	,,
	Prussian blue, China	lb.	0 8	,,
	,, ,, European	,,	1 0	,,
	Red lead	cwt.	14 0	,,
	Turpentine	Imperial gallon	2 0	,,
	Verdigris	cwt.	70 0	,,
	Vermilion, Canton	box of 90 bundles	95 0	,,
	White lead	cwt.	16 0	,,
	White zinc	,,	25 0	,,
	All other sorts, including glue and Putty	...	*ad valorem*	,,
82	PAPER, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD of all kinds, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste paper and old news-papers for packing ...	...	,,	,,
	,, articles made of paper and papier-mache	...	,,	,,
83	PERFUMERY—			
	Gowla, husked and unhusked	cwt.	40 0*	,,
	Kapurkacheri (zedoary, China)	,,	14 0*	,,
	Patch leaves (patchouli)	,,	25 0*	,,
	Rose-flowers dried	,,	16 0	,,
	Rose-water	Imperial gallon	2 0	,,
	All other sorts, except perfumed spirit (for which see page 2 No. 1) ...	...	*ad valorem*	,,

84	PIPES and other implements used in the consumption of tobacco and other narcotics...	...	,,	,,
85	PITCH, TAR AND DAMMER—			
	Bitumen ...	...	,,	,,
	Dammer ...	cwt.	5 0*	,,
	Pitch, American and European ...	,,	7 0	,,
	,, coal ...	,,	3 8*	,,
	Tar, American and European ...	,,	6 0	,,
	,, coal ...	,,	3 8	,,
	,, mineral ...	...	*ad valorem*	,,
86	PLANTS AND BULBS, living, also dried for herbaria ...	...	...	Free.
87	PLASTER OF PARIS, and articles made of plaster of Paris, not otherwise described ...	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
88	PLUMBAGO, and articles made of plumbago ...	...	,,	,,
89	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, unset ...	...	...	Free.
90	PULP of wood, straw, rags, paper and other materials ...	...	...	,,
91	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, but not including paper ...	...	...	,,
92	RAGS ...	...	...	,,
93	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling stock, namely, cylinders girders and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chairs spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, waggons, traversers, trollies, trucks $ including component parts viz. gas store holders † [used for Railway carriages alone] and component parts thereof; also cranes and water cranes and standards, wire, and other material for fencing, ‡ water tanks, and teakwood § keys being fastenings for Railway sleepers, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company: Provided that for the purpose of this exemption "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State under the suzerainty of Her Majesty, and also such tramways as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, specifically include therein ...	...	...	Free.

$ Vide Notification P. D. No. 292 dated 29th March 1897.
† Vide Notification P. D. No. 518 dated 16th June 1897.
‡ Vide Notification P. D. No. 581 dated 6th June 1896.
§ Vide Notification P. D. No. 598 dated 12th June 1896.
* Vide Notification P. D. No. 674 dated 13th June 1898.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED—*contd.*		*Rs. As.*	
93	† NOTE—Stores imported for the use of a state Railway worked by a private company are exempt from duty.			
94	SEEDS—			
	Castor	cwt.	6 8*	Five per cent.
	Cummin	,,	20 0*	,,
	,, black	,,	20 0*	,,
	Linseed	,,	6 0*	,,
	Methi	,,	5 8*	,,
	Mustard, rape or sarson	,,	7 0*	,,
	Poppy	,,	7 0*	,,
	Quince, bihidana	,,	75 0*	,,
	Sozira	,,	28 0*	,,
	Til or Jinjili	,,	7 0	,,
	All other sorts	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
95	SHELLS AND COWRIES—			
	Chanks—large shells, for cameos	hundred.	7 0	,,
	,, white, live	,,	8 0	,,
	,, ,, dead	,,	4 0	,,
	Cowras	,,	0 10	,,
	Cowries, bazzar, common	cwt.	2 8*	,,
	,, Maldive	,,	5 8*	,,
	,, sankhla	,,	70 0	,,
	,, yellow, superior quality	,,	5 8*	,,
	Mother-of-pearl, nacre	,,	45 0	,,
	Nakhla	,,	60 0	,,
	Tortoise-shell	lb.	9 0*	,,
	,, nakh	,,	3 0*	,,
	All other sorts, including articles made of shell, not otherwise described ...	...	*ad valorem*	,,

96	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, steam-launches, boats, and barges, imported entire or in sections †	...	...	Free.
97	SILK, AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK—			
	Floss	lb.	6 8*	Five per cent.
	Piece-goods	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Raw silk—			
	Chabaram, Cochin-China, and yellow Shanghai	lb.	4 8	,,
	Mathow	,,	2 0*	,,
	Other kinds of China	,,	6 0*	,,
	Waste and Kachra	,,	1 4	,,
	Panjam	,,	1 8*	,,
	Persian	,,	5 0	,,
	Siam	,,	2 8*	,,
	Produced from the tasar or other wild worm	,,	2 8*	,,
	Sewing thread, China...	,,	8 0*	,,
	All other sorts, including cocoons	...	*ad valorem*	,,
98*	SIZING for cotton, paper, or any other material	...	,,	,,
99	SOAP	...	,,	,,
100	SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATURAL SCIENCE, including also antique coins and medals	...	...	Free.
101	SPONGE AND SPONGES	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
102	STARCH	...	,,	,,
103	STATIONERY, excluding paper (for which see No. 82)	...	,,	,,
104	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble	...	,,	,,
105	STRAW PLATTING, and articles made of straw, not otherwise described	...	,,	,,
106	TALLOW AND GREASE, including stearine	cwt.	20 0	,,
107	TEA-CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Customs-Officer is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk	...	...	Free.
108	TEXTILE FABRICS not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
109	TOILET REQUISITES not otherwise described	...	,,	,,
110	TOYS, including toy-books, and requisites for all games	...	,,	,,
111	UMBRELLAS, parasols, and sunshades of all kinds	...	,,	,,
112	VULCANITE AND EBONITE, articles made of, not otherwise described	...	,,	,,

* Vide Notification No. P. D. 674 dated 13th June 1898.
† Do. Do. No. P. D. 558 ,, 30th May 1896.

GENERAL DUTIES—*concluded.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED—*concluded.*		*Rs. As.*	
113	WALKING STICKS and sticks for umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, of all kinds, mounted and unmounted, driving, riding, and other whips, fishing rods and lines ...	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
114	WAX, and articles made of wax, excluding candles (for which see No. 31)	...	,,	,,
115	WOOD AND TIMBER (except firewood, which is free), and articles made of wood not otherwise described	..	,,	,,
116	WOOL, raw	...	...	Free.
	,, articles made of, including felt...	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
117	ALL OTHER ARTICLES, manufactured or unmanufactured, not described in this Schedule	...	,,	,,

No. P. D. 567.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to exempt from import duty the undermentioned articles so far as they are liable to duty under Tariff Notification No. P. D. 204 dated 18th February 1896, used in the manufacture of Cotton, namely:—

Bobbins, warping.	Picking bands.
Forks for looms.	„ Levees.
Healds.	„ sticks over and under.
Heald corks.	Reed pliers.
„ knitting needles.	Reeds.
Laces.	Shuttles (for Power looms.)
Lags for dobbies.	Springs for looms.
Pickees, Buffals and others.	Strappings
	Weft forks.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
1st June 1896.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

No. P. D. 568.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to exempt from duty the following articles when they are imported by the owner of a Cotton Weaving Mill and are shown to the satisfaction of the Customs Authorities to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton or the baling of woven cotton goods:—

Aniline blue.	Glycerine subsitute.
Bisulphate of soda.	Heald varnish.
China clay.	Hoop iron.
Chlorate of magnesium.	Rivets for bales.
Chloride of zinc.	Sewing needles.
Epsom salts.	Sizing paste.
Farina.	Sizing wax.
Flannel taping.	Soda ash.
Glauber salts.	Starch.
Glutina.	

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
1st June 1896.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

No. P D. 576.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah the following tariff values have been fixed for the descriptions of cotton goods (unbleached) specified below:—

Description of goods.	Tariff value. Per lb. As. P.	Description of goods.	Tariff value. Per lb. As. P.
Chadars and Dhuties plain or with borders not exceeding one quarter of an inch. Domestics ... ... Drills ... ... Jeans ... ... Long cloth ... ... Sallas ... ... Sheetings ... ... Sheets, bed ... ... Shirtings ... ... T. cloth	7 0	Chadars, Dhuties, and other cloth, with borders exceeding one quarter of an inch, but not exceeding one inch and a half ... ... Drills and Jeans, striped and checked ... ... Figured goods ... ... Towels and napkins ... Trouserings, corded ...	8 0
		Checks, susi, and other coloured cloths	10 0
		Flannelettes	10 6

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
3rd June 1896.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

No. P. D. 792.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that, plates and iron angle when made and intended for a special tank or drum, so as to be unfit for general use, are not the articles known in the trade as "plate and angle" iron and should be assessed to duty at 5 per cent while iron rivets are chargeable at 1 per cent, it being impossible that they may be sold and used for a purpose quite unconnected with iron tanks.

Huzur Cutcherry,
on circuit,
Cape Comorin,
6th August 1896.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

No. P. D. 839.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified that racks for the withering of tea-leaf are exempt from the import duty leviable under Tariff Notification No. P. D. 204 dated the 18th February 1896, provided that the Customs Authorities are satisfied that they are imported in order to be used for withering of tea-leaf and for no other purpose.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
25th August 1896.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

No. P. D. 909.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified that steam winches are not included in the exemption allowed in No. 14, "General duties," of the Import Tariff Notification No. P. D. 204 dated the 18th February 1896 and are therefore chargeable with duty as they are of an ordinary character and capable of being used for various purposes.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
14th September 1896.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

No. P. D. 1024.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that dynamos and accumulators are chargeable with duty unless they form part of machinery intended for the special purposes mentioned in *(a)* to *(p)* under item No. 14, "General Duties" (Notification No. P. D. 204 dated the 18th February 1896.)

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
21st Oct. 1896.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

No. P. D. 1234.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that foreign postage stamps imported for purposes of specimen collections are not exempted from the Customs duty leviable under Tariff Notification No. P. D. 204 dated the 18th February 1896.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
18th Dec. 1896.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

No. P. D. 1270.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that fish-maws, shark-fins and mother-of-pearl shells are exempted from the import duty leviable thereon under Tariff Notification No. P. D. 204 dated the 18th February 1896.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Camp Ponmudi,
25th Dec. 1896.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

No. P. D. 63.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that dredgers and diggers imported by or for the use of a Railway Company do not come under the exemption granted in item No. 14 (o), General Duties of Tariff Notification No. P. D. 204 dated the 18th February 1896 and are liable to duty.

Huzur Cutcherry,
on circuit,
Attengal,
20th January 1897.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

No. P. D. 77.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that iron and steel wire rope on a core of hemp should be treated as wire rope only and assessed at one per cent under item No. 15 General Duties of Tariff Notification No. P. D. 204 dated the 18th February 1896.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
26th January 1897.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

No. P. D. 294.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that hoop-iron, galvanised, (No. 15 of General duties of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 204 dated the 18th February 1896) shall on import be assessed to duty *ad valorem.*

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
29th March 1897.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

No. P. D. 295.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that the bringing or taking, by sea or land, into or from Travancore of intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant (Connabis Sativa, Variety Indica) is prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
29th March 1897.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

No. P. D. 679.

NOTIFICATION.

In continuation of Notification No. P. D. 568 dated the 1st June 1896, it is hereby notified for general information that His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to exempt from duty hoop-steal when imported for weaving by a Mill-owner and shown to the satisfaction of the Customs Authorities to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton or the baling of woven cotton goods.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
7th August 1897.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

No. P. D. 1078.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that Engine-room telegraphs for use on steamers for conveying orders from the Master of the Vessel on the bridge to the Engineer in the Engine-room should be classed for assessment of duty under Item No. 55 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D, 204 dated the 18th February 1897 as they cannot be regarded either as component parts of machinery under No. 14 (*o*) or as sections of a ship under No. 96.

Hszur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
16th Nov. 1897.

For the Dewan,
P. THANU PILLAI,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. P. D. 93.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that machinery imported for the manufacture of braid (of whatever fibrous material the braid may be composed) should be held to be included in item No. 14 (a) General Duties of Tariff Notification No. P. D. 204 dated the 18th February 1896.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
27th Jan. 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Chief Justice in charge.

No. P. D. 178.

Notification.

It is hereby notified for general information that His Highess the Maha Rajah has been pleased to exempt from the whole of the customs duty in excess of five per cent *ad valorem* leviable thereon on importation into Travancore, petroleum which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and which has been proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Authority to be intended for use as fuel.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
15th Feb. 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Chief Justice in charge.

No. P. D. 179.

Notification.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that as steel trolly wheels imported for use in a saw-mill are not indispensible for its working and as they may be used for other purposes also they are not exempt from import duty as component parts of machinery under Proviso 2 of Item No. 14 General Duties of Tariff Notification No. 204 dated the 18th February 1896.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
15th Feb. 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Chief Justice in charge.

No. P. D. 344.

Notification.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that the duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* leviable under No. 13 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 204 dated the 18th Febrauary 1896, on lever boxes when not imported for a railway as defined in No. 93 of the same schedule, is reduced to 1 per cent *ad valorem*.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
28th March 1898.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

No. P. D. 1105.

Notification.

It is hereby notified for general information that His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to exempt packages of Austrian Paper Money, when imported into this State, from the duty leviable thereon under No. 117 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 204 dated the 18th February 1896.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum
28th Sept. 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Export Tariff.

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff valuation. Rs.	A.	Rate of duty.
I	PRODUCE OF THE COCOANUT TREE (a)—				
	1. Copra	Cwt.	8	8	
	2. Cocoanuts	1000	30	0	
	3. Coir	Cwt.	9	0	
	4. Cables tanned and untanned ...	Do.	10	0	
	5. Coir fibre	Do.	7	1	
	6. Cocoanut husk (green)* ...	Do.	8	0	5 per cent.
II	PRODUCE OF THE ARECANUT TREE (a)—				
	1. Arecanuts without husk ...	Candy.	125	0	
	2. do. in husk	Do.	67	0	
III	PRODUCE OF THE PALMYRA TREE (a)—				
	1. Jaggery	Cwt.	3	8	
	2. Palmyra fibre†	Do.	15	0	
IV	GRAINS AND OIL-SEEDS—				
	1. Paddy‡	Cwt.	2	0	5 per cent if exported to British India or Sirkar Cochin and 3 as per Md. in other cases.
	2. Rice‡	Do.	3	4	
	3. Laurel nuts	Do.	7	0	
V	COFFEE (a)—				
	1. Peeled coffee	Cwt.	20	0	
	2. Parchment coffee	Do.	16	1	
	3. Cherry coffee	Do.	10	12	5 per cent.
VI	OILS—				
	1. Cocoanut oil	Cwt.	12	0	
	2. Laurel oil...	Do.	8	0	
	3. Lemon grass oil	lb.	1	0	1 per cent.
VII	HIDES—TANNED & UNTANNED—				
	1. Country buffalo	Score.	40	0	
	2. Cow	Do.	30	0	
	3. Elk skin	Do.	30	0	
	4. Goat skins	Do.	8	0	
	5. Sheep	Do.	5	8	5 per cent.
	6. Deer	Do.	4	0	
	7. Kid	Do.	3	0	
	8. Squirrel skins§	Each.	2	0	
	9. All other hides or skins ...	Score.	*ad valorem*		
VIII	HORNS AND IVORY—				
	1. Buffalo horns	Cwt.	11	0	
	Note—Elephant's tusks and hollows are Government monopoly and cannot be exported without a regadary from the Dewan or the Commercial Agent.				5 per cent.
IX	GINGER—GREEN AND DRY—				
	1. Ginger unscraped Malabar ...	Cwt.	10	0	
	2. Dry ginger	Do.	15	0	
	3. Galingal	Do.	3	8	

(a) No commodities other than those under Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 19 and varieties of sugar under Nos. 3 and 12 of the 1st column of the above schedule shall be subject to export duty at Rameswaramcottah and Edapully, and at Bagavadicottah no other than the above and pepper. Vide Notification No. 600 dated 15th Edavom 1040 and 767 dated 6th Edavom 1044 / 18th May 1869 published at page 127 of the Gazette dated 1st Any 1040 / 13th June 1865 and at page 329 of the Gazette dated 6th Vaikasy 1044 / 18th May 1869.

* 1000 green cocoanut husk being considered as equivalent to one Cwt. Vide Notification No. 1427 dated 23rd Meenom 1065 published at page 431 of the Travancore Gazette dated 22nd April 1890 / 11th Chittray 1065.

† Export duty on Palmyra brush fibre abolished Vide Notification No. P. D. 790 dated 9th August 1895 published at page 1368 of the Travancore Gazette dated the 20th August 1895.

‡ Duty on paddy and rice exported by land abolished Vide Notification No. P. D. 44 dated 16th January 1896 published at page 124 of Travancore Gazette dated 28th January 1896.

§ Notification No. P. D. 800 dated 11th July 1898.

Export Tariff.

No.	Description of goods.	Per	Tariff valuation. Rs.	A.	Rate of duty.
X	SALT FISH	Cwt.	3	0	5 per cent.
XI	TAMARIND	Do.	2	8	
XII	SUGAR CANE PRODUCE (a)—				
	1. Molasses	Do.	6	0	
XIII	ARROW ROOT PRODUCE—				
	1. Flour	Do.	2	0	
	2. Root	Do.	2	0	
XIV	TURMERIC OF EVERY KIND—				
	1. Turmeric	Do.	7	0	
	2. Pingle	Do.	3	4	
XV	KUTCHOLUM	Do.	10	0	
XVI	PEPPER (b)		...	...	5 Rupees.
XVII	OPIUM PER CHEST OF 2 INDIAN MAUNDS (c)—	Candy.	...	...	700 Rupees.
XVIII	PLUMBAGO	Cwt.	1	8	5 per cent.
XIX	TIMBER (a)—				
	1. Teak, Blackwood and Thavatharam ...	Candy.	12	0	10 per cent.
	2. Cole teak	Do.	5	0	
	3. Anjelly, Jack, Thambavoo and Karingali ...	Do.	6	0	
	4. Elavu wood	Do.	2	0	
	5. All descriptions of Jungle wood besides the above ...	Do.	4	0	
	6. XIX (1) planks	100 Thuvadas	75	0	
	7. XIX (3) do.	Do.	56	0	
	8. XIX (5) do.	Do.	30	0	
	9. XIX (4) do.	Do.	15	0	
	10. Mango wood planks	Do.	50	0	
	11. Knees and ribs used in ship building ...	Corge.	40	0	
	12. Do. for small vessels ...	Do.	20	0	
	13. Do. for boats	Do.	10	0	
	14. Bamboos...	100	10	0	
	15. Palmyra rafters	100 koles.	15	0	
	16. Boats of Anchelly	Parah.	0	4	
	17. Do. of all other kinds of timber ...	Do.	0	3	
	18. Poonay masts girth ranging from 12 to 18 viruls ...	...	125	0	
	19. Do. Do. below 12 viruls...	...	80	0	
	20. Logs for Catamaran Vamboo...	Each.	10	0	
	21. All other kinds do. ...	Do.	2	0	
	22. Cora grass, used for making mats ...	Cwt.	5	0	5 per cent.

[b] Duty on pepper will be levied at all the Chowkeys of the State. Vide Notification No. 1774 dated 9th Meenom 1068 published at page 304 of the Travancore Gazette dated $\frac{\text{28th March 1893.}}{\text{16th Meenum 1068.}}$

[c] Vide Notification No. 2303 dated $\frac{\text{13th Audy 1055}}{\text{26th July 1880}}$ published at page 599 of the Travancore Gazette dated $\frac{\text{21st Audy 1055.}}{\text{3rd August 1880.}}$

No. P. D. 817.

Notification.

In supersession of the Notification No. P. D. 38 published in the Gazette of the 14th January 1896, page 40, it is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that no goods specified in the following clauses shall be brought whether by land or by sea into Travancore:—

(*a*) any book printed in infringement of any law in force in British India or Travancore on the subject of copyright when the Proprietor of such copyright or his agent has given to the Dewan a notice in writing that such copyright subsists and a statement of the date on which it will expire.

(*b*) counterfeit coin, or coin which purports to be Queen's coin of India or to be coin made under the native coinage Act 1876 of India but which is not of the established standard in weight or fineness.

(*c*) Any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, drawing, painting, representation, figure, or article.

(*d*) goods having applied thereto a counterfeit trade mark or a false trade description.

(*e*) goods made or produced beyond the limits of the United Kingdom and British India and having applied thereto any name or trade mark, being or purporting to be, or being a colourable imitation of, the name or trade mark of any person who is a manufacturer, dealer or trader in the United Kingdom or in British India unless—

(i) the name or trade mark is, as to every application thereof, accompanied by a definite indication of the goods having been made or produced in a place beyond the limits of the United Kingdom and British India, and

(ii) that place and the country in which that place is situated in that indication indicated in letters as large and conspicuous as any letter in the name or trade mark and in the same language and character as the name or trade mark.

(*f*) piece goods, such as are ordinarily sold by length or by the piece which—

(i) have not conspicuously stamped in English numerals on each piece the length thereof in standard yards, or in standard yards and a fraction of such a yard, according to the real length of the piece, and

(ii) have been manufactured beyond the limits of India, or

(iii) having been manufactured within those limits, have been manufactured beyond the limits of British India in premises which, if they were in British India would be a factory as defined in the Indian Factories Act 1881.

2. If any goods the importation of which is hereby prohibited be imported into Travancore such goods will be liable to confiscation.

3. The Government may from time to time issue instructions for observance by Customs Officers in the administration of this notification.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
19th August 1896.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Pier and Warehouse Rules for the Port of Alleppey sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 18th December 1896. / 5th Dhanoo 1072.

ALLEPPEY PIER.

General Rules.

The Alleppey Pier shall be under the charge of the Commercial Agent, who is empowered to forbid any one (other than those engaged at the time in landing and shipping goods) using the Pier, should he find it necessary to do so.

Fishing. Fishing from any part of the Pier or stages is strictly prohibited while work is going on, or between the hours of 4 and 8 P. M. or on Sundays, and general holidays, or on any day on which the Commercial Agent may give notice that fishing is for the time being stopped.

Mischief. Any acts of wanton mischief, such as spitting on the Pier, putting chunam on the seats provided for the use of the public &c. will render an offender liable to be ordered off the Pier.

Rules to be observed by shippers and merchants.

(1) Persons shipping, or landing heavy goods such as pressed bales, cases, hardware and such goods as cannot be conveniently shipped or landed at the stages shall have prior claim to the use of the cranes.

Such goods may not be shipped at the stages (though there is no objection to their being landed at them) without special permission.

(2) Persons shipping, or landing bag goods such as paddy, rice or salt shall have prior claim to the use of the stages.

(3) The owner of the boat that is first alongside a crane or stage shall have first claim to use it until the boat is loaded (or unloaded); and the boats that arrive subsequently shall be loaded (or unloaded) in the order in which they arrive.

N. B.—It is not intended that empty boats, or boats nearly empty, and waiting for cargo for shipment shall retain prior right to the use of cranes or stages to the exclusion of others. Right of precedence only holds good so long as boat and cargo are both ready for work.

(4) No merchant, or shipper shall retain the use of more than two stages and one crane to the exclusion of others requiring them.

(5) *Heaping the Pier* with large quantities of cargo is strictly prohibited; the amount heaped on each square of the Pier should never exceed the equivalent of two truck loads.

Export cargo may never be left heaped on the Pier for the night.

Import cargo may be heaped on the Pier for the night, when such is unavoidable but in such cases, the consignee or his agent is required to see that the weight is distributed in such a way that not more than the equivalent of two truck loads rests on a single square of the Pier.

(6) Permission to work the Pier on Sundays and Customs Holidays must be applied for before 3 P. M. on the day previous, to the Commercial Agent.

(7) The labour necessary for shipping and landing will, so far as is practicable, be supplied by the Commercial Agent who will pay

his labourers at the rate of ½ anna per candy for work actually done. Should the labour thus supplied be insufficient, Government cannot be held responsible, but, on the matter being represented to the Commercial Agent, arrangements may be made by which a merchant or shipper may supply his own labour and receive payment for the same at the above rates.

No extra remuneration may be given to the Commercial Agent's coolies for night work, or on any consideration without the knowledge and consent of the Commercial Agent.

Rates.

Ordinary goods per candy ... ...1 anna.

Heavy goods.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Steam boilers, each	12	0	0
Machinery in pieces or any article weighing a ton or upwards, per ton...	2	0	0
Four wheeled carriages, each	3	0	0
Two Do Do Do.	1	8	0
Ponies, each	1	8	0
Horses, each	2	0	0
Dogs, sheep and other animals, each ...	0	1	0
Pianoforte, each	3	0	0

Warehouse Rules.

The following rules shall be observed by merchants and others making use of the Sircar sheds and warehouses at the port of Alleppey.

Rent, as specified below, must be paid to the Customs Superintendent before goods are removed. In the event of goods being left in the Sircar sheds or warehouses for more than a month, the owner or consignee or his agent must pay the rent within the first three days of the ensuing Malabar month to the Customs Superintendent.

In the event of failure to pay rent, the Customs Superintendent shall serve a notice in writing on the owner, or consignee, or his agent, calling upon him to pay the rent within a specified time, not exceeding 14 days; and should he disregard the notice or fail to pay the rent, the goods or such portion of them as may be necessary shall be sold by public auction and the rent, plus 10 per cent, shall be recovered from the proceeds of sale.

Storage of salt fish and dried prawns, in any of the Sircar warehouses or sheds is strictly prohibited.

Inflammable oils, gunpowder, explosives, and goods of a highly dangerous character shall be stored in the godown provided for the purpose and in no other.

The rates will be as follows :—

For the first 7 days free.

For the first month (counting from the 8th day,) Single rates per week as per schedule.

For the second month (counting from the 8th day,) Double rates per week as per schedule.

For the third month Treble rates, adding an additional rate for each month.

Fractions of a week to be counted as one week.

Arrangements may be made with the Commercial Agent by which dutiable goods may be left in Bond, and the duty paid as delivery is given. In such cases special arrangements for warehousing may be made; but in no case will less than single rates be charged.

N. B. The above rules do not apply to the open sheds which have been built for the temporary accommodation of shippers, and which are not intended to be used as warehouses. In no case may goods be stored in the open sheds for more than 48 hours, without permission in writing from the Commercial Agent. Any person using the open sheds in contravention of this notice, for more than 48 hours, will be charged double warehouse rates, calculated from the date of occupation.

Schedule.

Rice, Paddy, Ginger, Turmeric, Pepper and other bag cargo.	annas 6 per 100 bags per week.
Copra, Ginger, Pepper, Turmeric &c. in Robbins.	annas 10 per 100 Robbins per week.

Coir yarn and fibre in bales—annas 12 per 100 bales per week.

Coir yarn in bundles and dholls—annas 10 per 100 cwts. per week.

All other goods except gunpowder, caps &c.	anna 1 per ton of 40 c. ft. per week.

Gunpowder, caps, &c.—2 annas per package, case or cask per week.

Kerosine oil—1 pie per case per mensem.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

No. P. D. 1098.

The following Rules shall be observed by merchants and others making use of the shed (godown) at the Port of Trivandrum.

Rent, as specified below, must be paid to the Kuduchandram Superintendent at Valiathoray before goods are removed. In the event of goods being left in the godown for more than a month, the owner or consignee or his agent must pay the rent within the first three days of the ensuing Malabar month to the Superintendent.

In case of default, the Superintendent shall serve a notice in writing on the owner, or consignee or his agent calling upon him to pay the rent within a specified time, not exceeding 14 days; and should he disregard the notice or fail to pay the rent, the goods or such portion of them as may be necessary shall be sold by public auction and the rent, plus 10 per cent, shall be recovered from the proceeds of sale.

2. Storage of salt-fish, dried prawns, inflammable oils, gunpowder, explosives and goods of a highly dangerous character will not be allowed in the godown.

3. The rates will be as follows :—

For the first month—Single rates per week as per schedule.

For the second month—Double rates per week as per schedule.

For the third month—Treble rates and for every succeeding month, proportionately increased rates.

Fractions of a week to be counted as one week.

Schedule.

Rice, Paddy, Ginger, Turmeric, Pepper and other bag cargo ...	Annas 12 per 100 bags per week or less.
Copra, Ginger, Pepper, Turmeric &c. in robbins...	Rupee 1 as. 4 per 100 robbins per week or less.

Coir yarn and Fibre in bales ...	Rupee 1 as. 8 per 100 bales per week or less.
Coir yarn in bundles and dholls...	Rupee 1 as. 4 per 100 cwts. per week or less.
All other goods	Annas 2 per ton of 40 c. ft. per week.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
22nd November 1897.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

No. P. D. 818.

Notice.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, the following Rules for preventing collision at sea are published for information and guidance of the public.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
13th September 1897.

SHUNGRASOOBYER
Dewan.

Revised Regulations for preventing Collisions at sea.

SCHEDULE I.

Preliminary.

These rules shall be followed by all vessels upon the high seas and in all waters connected therewith, navigable by sea-going vessels.

In the following rules every steam vessel which is under sail and not under steam is to be considered a sailing vessel, and every vessel under steam, whether under sale or not, is to be considered a steam vessel.

The word "steam vessel" shall include any vessel propelled by machinery.

A vessel is "under way" within the meaning of these rules when she is not at anchor, or made fast to the shore or aground.

Rules concerning lights, &c.

The word "visible" in these rules, when applied to lights, shall mean visible on a dark night with clear atmosphere.

ART. 1. The Rules concerning lights shall be complied with in all weathers from sunset to sunrise and during such time no other lights which may be mistaken for the prescribed lights shall be exhibited.

ART. 2. A steam vessel when under way shall carry—

(a) On or in front of the foremast, or if a vessel without a foremast, then in the fore part of the vessel, at a height above the hull of not less than 20 feet, and if the breadth of the vessel exceeds 20 feet, then at a height above the hull not less than such breadth, so, however, that the light need not be carried at a greater height above the hull than 40 feet, a bright white light, so constructed as to show an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 20 points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light 10 points on each side of the vessel, *viz.*, from right ahead to 2 points abaft the beam on either side, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least 5 miles.

(b) On the starboard side a green light so constructed as to show an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to 2 points abaft the beam on the starboard side, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least 2 miles.

(c) On the port side a red light so constructed as to show an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to 2 points abaft the beam on the port side, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least 2 miles.

(d) The said green and red side-lights shall be fitted with inboard screens projecting at least 3 feet forward from the light, so as to prevent these lights from being seen across the bow.

(e) A steam vessel when under way may carry an additional white light similar in construction to the light mentioned in subdivision (a). These two lights shall be so placed in line with the keel that one shall be at least 15 feet higher than the other, and in such a position with reference to each other that the lower light shall be forward of the upper one. The vertical distance between these lights shall be less than the horizontal distance.

Art. 3. A steam vessel when towing another vessel shall, in addition to her side-lights, carry two bright white lights in a vertical line one over the other, not less than 6 feet apart, and when towing more than one vessel shall carry an additional bright white light 6 feet above or below such lights, if the length of the tow, measuring from the stern of the towing vessel to the stern of the last vessel towed exceeds 600 feet. Each of these lights shall be of the same construction and character, and shall be carried in the same position as the white light mentioned in Article 2 (a), except the additional light, which may be carried at a height of not less than 14 feet above the hull.

Such steam vessel may carry a small white light abaft the funnel or aftermast for the vessel towed to steer by, but such light shall not be visible forward of the beam.

Art. 4. (a) A vessel which from any accident is not under command shall carry at the same height as the white light mentioned in Article 2 (a), where they can best be seen, and, if a steam vessel, in lieu of that light, two red lights in a vertical line one over the other, not less than 6 feet apart, and of such a character as to be visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least 2 miles; and shall by day carry in a vertical line one over the other not less than 6 feet apart, where they can best be seen, two black balls or shapes each 2 feet in diameter.

(b) a vessel employed in laying or in picking up a telegraph cable shall carry in the same position as the white light mentioned in Article 2 (a), and if a steam vessel, in lieu of that light, three lights in a vertical line one over the other, not less than 6 feet apart. The highest and lowest of these lights shall be red and the middle light shall be white, and they shall be of such a character as to be visible all round the horizon, at a distance of at least 2 miles. By day she shall carry in a vertical line one over the other, not less than 6 feet apart, where they can best be seen, three shapes not less than 2 feet in diameter, of which the highest and lowest shall be globular in shape and red in colour, and the middle one diamond in shape and white.

(c) The vessels referred to in this Article when not making way through the water, shall not carry the side-lights, but when making way shall carry them.

(d) The lights and shapes required to be shown by this Article are to be taken by other vessels as signal that the vessel showing them is not under command and cannot therefore get out of the way.

These signals are not signals of vessels in distress and requiring assistance. Such signals are contained in Article 30.

Art. 5. A sailing vessel under way, and any vessel being towed, shall carry the same lights as are prescribed by Article 2 for a steam vessel under way, with the exception of the white lights mentioned therein which they shall never carry.

Art. 6. Whenever, as in the case of small vessels under way during bad weather, the green and red side-lights cannot be fixed, these lights shall be kept at hand lighted and ready for use; and shall, on the approach of or to other vessels, be exhibited on their respective sides in sufficient time to prevent collision, in such manner as to make them most visible, and so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the star-board side, nor if practicable, more than 2 points abaft the beam on their respective sides.

To make the use of these portable lights more certain and easy, the lanterns containing them shall each be painted outside with the colour of the light they respectively contain, and shall be provided with proper screens.

Art. 7. Steam vessels of less than 40, and vessels under oars or sails of less than 20, tons gross tonnage, respectively, and rowing boats, when under way, shall not be obliged to carry the lights mentioned in Article 2 (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), but if they do not carry them they shall be provided with the following lights:—

1. Steam vessels of less than 40 tons shall carry—

(*a*) In the fore part of the vessels, or on or in front of the funnel where it can best be seen, and at a height above the gunwale of not less than 9 feet, a bright white light constructed and fixed as prescribed in Article 2 (*a*), and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least 2 miles.

(*b*) Green and red side-lights constructed and fixed as prescribed in Article 2 (*b*) and (*c*), and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least 1 mile, or a combined lantern showing a green light and a red light from right ahead to 2 points abaft the beam on their respective sides. Such lantern shall be carried not less than 2 feet below the white light.

2. Small steam boats, such as are carried by sea-going vessels, may carry the white light at a less height than 9 feet above the gunwale, but it shall be carried above the combined lantern, mentioned in sub-division 1 (*b*).

3. Vessels under oars or sals, of less than 20 tons, shall have ready at hand a lantern with a green glass on one side and a red glass on the other, which on the approach of or to other vessels shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the star-board side.

4. Rowing boats, whether under oars or sail shall have ready at hand a lantern showing a white light, which shall be temporarily exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision.

The vessels referred to in this Article shall not be obliged to carry the lights prescribed by Article 4 (*a*) and article 10, last paragraph.

Art. 8. Pilot vessels, when engaged on their station on pilotage duty, shall not show the lights required for other vessels, but shall carry a white light at the mast head, visible all round the horizon. and shall also exhibit a flare-up light or flare-up lights at short intervals, which shall never exceed 15 minutes.

On the near approach of or to other vessels they shall have their side-lights lighted, ready for use, and shall flash or show them at short intervals, to indicate the direction in which they are

heading, but the green light shall not be shown on the port side, nor the red light on the star-board side.

A pilot vessel of such a class as to be obliged to go alongside of a vessel to put a pilot on board, may show the white light instead of carrying it at the mast head, and may, instead of the coloured lights above mentioned, have at hand ready for use a lantern with a green glass on the one side and a red glass on the other, to be used as prescribed above.

Pilot vessels when not engaged on their station on pilotage duty, shall carry lights similar to those of other vessels of their tonnage.

ART. 9. A vessel which is being overtaken by another shall show from her stern to such last-mentioned vessel a white light or a flare-up light.

The white light required to be shown by this Article may be fixed and carried in a lantern, but in such case the lantern shall be so constructed, fitted, and screened that it shall throw an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 12 points of the compass *viz.*, for 6 points from right aft on each side of the vessel, so as to be visible at a distance of at least 1 mile. Such light shall be carried as nearly as practicable on the same level as the side lights.

ART. 10. A vessel under 150 feet in length, when at anchor, shall carry forward, where it can best be seen, but at a height not exceeding 20 feet above the hull, a white light in a lantern so constructed as to show a clear, uniform, and unbroken light visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least 1 mile.

A vessel of 150 feet or upwards in length, when at anchor shall carry in the forward part of the vessel, at a height of not less than 20, and not exceeding 40, feet above the hull, one such light, and at or near the stern of the vessel, and at such a height that it shall be not less than 15 feet lower than the forward light, another such light.

The length of a vessel shall be deemed to be the length appearing in her certificate of registry.

A vessel aground in or near a fairway shall carry the above light or lights and the two red lights prescribed by Article 4 *(a)*.

ART. 11. Every vessel may, if necessary in order to attract attention, in addition to the lights which she is by these Rules required to carry, show a flare-up light or use any detonating signal that cannot be mistaken for a distress signal.

ART. 12. Nothing in these Rules shall interfere with the operation of any special rules made by the Government of any nation with respect to additional station and signal lights for two or more ships of war for vessels sailing under convoy, or with the exhibition of recognition signals adopted by shipowners, which have been authorised by their respective Governments and duly registered and published.

ART. 13. A steam vessel proceeding under sail only, but having her funnel up, shall carry in daytime, forward, where it can best be seen, one black ball or shape 2 feet in diameter.

Sound-Signals for Fog, &c.

ART. 14. All signals prescribed by this Article for vessels under way shall be given:

1. By "steam vessels" on the whistle or siren.
2. By "sailing vessels and vessels towed" on the fog-horn.

The words "prolonged blast" used in this Article, shall mean a blast of from 4 to 6 seconds' duration.

A steam vessel shall be provided with an efficient whistle or siren, sounded by steam or some substitute for steam, so placed that the sound may not be intercepted by any obstruction, and with an efficient fog-horn, to be sounded by mechanical means, and also with an efficient bell.* A sailing vessel of 20 tons gross tonnage or upwards shall be provided with a similar fog-horn and bell.

In fog, mist, falling snow, or heavy rain storms, whether by day or night, the signals described in this Article shall be used as follows, *viz.*:—

(a) A steam vessel having way upon her, shall sound, at intervals of not more than 2 minutes, a prolonged blast.

(b) A steam vessel under way, but stopped and having no way upon her, shall sound, at intervals of not more than 2 minutes, 2 prolonged blasts, with an interval of about 1 second between them.

(c) A sailing-vessel under way shall sound, at intervals of not more than 1 minute, when on the starboard tack one blast, when on the port tack two blasts in succession, and when with the wind abaft the beam three blasts in succession.

(d) A vessel, when at anchor, shall, at intervals of not more than 1 minute, ring the bell rapidly for about 5 seconds.

(e) A vessel, when towing, a vessel employed in laying or in picking up a telegraph cable, and a vessel under way, which is unable to get out of the way of an approaching vessel through being not under command, or unable to manœuvre as required by these rules shall, instead of the signals prescribed in sub-divisions *(a)* and *(c)* of this Article, at intervals of not more than 2 minutes, sound three blasts in succession, *viz.*, one prolonged blast followed by two short blasts. A vessel towed may give this signal and she shall not give any other.

Sailing-vessels and boats of less than 20 tons gross tonnage shall not be obliged to give the above mentioned signals, but if they do not, they shall make some other efficient sound-signal at intevals of not more than 1 minute.

Speed of ships to be moderate in Fog &c.

Art. 15. Every vessel shall, in a fog, mist, falling snow, or heavy rainstorms, go at a moderate speed having careful regard to the existing circumstances and conditions.

A steam vessel bearing, apparently forward of her beam, the fog signal of a vessel the position of which is not ascertained, shall, so far as the circumstances of the case admit, stop her engines, and then navigate with caution until danger of collision is over.

STEERING AND SAILING RULES.

Preliminary—Risk of Collision.

Risk of collision can, when circumstances permit, be ascertained by carefully watching the compass bearing of an approaching vessel. If the bearing does not appreciably change, such risk should be deemed to exist.

Art. 16. When two sailing vessels are approaching one another, so as to involve risk of collision, one of them shall keep out of the way of the other, as follows, *viz.*:—

(a) A vessel which is running free shall keep out of the way of a vessel which is close-hauled.

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* In all cases where the Rules require a bell to be used a drum may be substituted on board Turkish vessels, or a gong where such articles are used on board small sea-going vessels.

(b) A vessel which is close-hauled on the port tack shall keep out of the way of a vessel which is close-hauled on the starboard tack.

(c) When both are running free, with the wind on different sides, the vessel which has the wind on the portside shall keep out of the way of the other.

(d) When both are running free, with the wind on the same side, the vessel which is to windward shall keep out of the way of the vessel which is to leeward.

(e) A vessel which has the wind aft shall keep out of the way of the other vessel.

ART. 17. When two steam vessels are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, each shall alter her course to starboard, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

This article only applies to cases where vessels are meeting end on, or nearly end on, in such a manner as to involve risk of collision, and does not apply to two vessels which must, if both keep on their respective courses, pass clear of each other.

The only cases to which it does not apply are when each of the two vessels is end on, or nearly end on, to the other; in other words two cases in which, by day, each vessel sees the masts of the other in a line, or nearly in a line, with her own; and, by night, to cases in which each vessel is in such a position as to see both the side-lights of the other.

It does not apply, by day, to cases in which a vessel sees another ahead crossing her own course; or by night, to cases where red light of one vessel is opposed to the red light of the other, or where the green light of one vessel is opposed to the green light of the other, or where a red light without a green light, or a green light without a red light, is seen ahead, or where both green and red lights are seen any where but ahead.

ART. 18. When two steam vessels are crossing, so as to involve risk of collision, the vessel which has the other on her own starboard side shall keep out of the way of the other.

ART. 19. When a steam vessel and a sailing vessel are proceeding in such directions, as to involve risk of collision, the steam vessel shall keep out of the way of the sailing vessel.

ART. 20. Where by any of these Rules one of two vessels is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep her course and speed.

Note.—When, in consequence of thick weather or other causes, such vessel finds herself so close that collision cannot be avoided by the action of the giving-way vessel alone, she also shall take such action as will best aid to avert collision. (*See* Articles 26 and 28.)

ART. 21. Every vessel which is directed by these Rules to keep out of the way of another vessel shall, if the circumstances of the case admit, avoid crossing ahead of the other.

ART. 22. Every steam vessel which is directed by these Rules to keep out of the way of another vessel shall, on approaching her, if necessary, slacken her speed or stop or reverse.

ART. 23. Notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules, every vessel, overtaking any other, shall keep out of the way of the overtaken vessel.

Every vessel coming up with another vessel from any direction more than two points abaft her beam *i. e.*, in such a position, with reference to the vessel which she is overtaking, that at night she would be unable to see either of that vessel's side-lights, shall be

deemed to be on overtaking vessel; and no subsequent alteration of the bearing between the two vessels shall make the overtaking vessel a crossing vessel within the meaning of these Rules, or relieve her of the duty of keeping clear of the overtaken vessel until she is finally past and clear.

As by day the overtaking vessel cannot always know with certainty whether she is forward of or abaft this direction from the other vessel, she should, if in doubt, assume that she is an overtaking vessel and keep out of the way.

ART. 24. In narrow channels every steam vessel shall, when it is safe and practicable, keep to that side of the fair-way or mid channel which lies on the starboard side of such vessel.

ART. 25. Sailing vessels under way shall keep out of the way of sailing vessels or boats fishing with nets or lines or trawls. This Rule shall not give to any vessel or boat engaged in fishing the right of obstructing a fairway used by vessels other than fishing-vessels or boats.

ART. 26. In obeying and construing these Rules, due regard shall be had to all dangers of navigation and collision, and to any special circumstances which may render a departure from the above Rules necessary in order to avoid immediate danger.

Sound Signals for Vessels in sight of one Another.

ART. 27. The words "short blast" used in this Article shall mean a blast of about one second's duration.

When vessels are in sight of one another, a steam vessel under way, in taking any course authorized or required by these Rules, shall indicate that course by the following signals on her whistle or siren, *viz.*—

One short blast to mean, "I am directing my course to starboard."

Two short blasts to mean, "I am directing my course to port."

Three short blasts to mean, "My engines are going full spead astern."

No Vessel under any circumstances to neglect proper Precautions.

ART. 28. Nothing in these Rules shall exonerate any vessel, or the owner, or master, or crew thereof, from the consequences of any neglect to carry lights or signals, or of any neglect to keep a proper look-out, or of the neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen, or by the special circumstances of the case.

Reservation of Rules for Harbours and Inland Navigation.

ART. 29. Nothing in these Rules shall interfere with the operation of a special rule, duly made by local authority, relative to the navigation of any harbour, river, or inland waters.

SCHEDULE II.

Distress Signals.

ART. 30. When a vessel is in distress and requires assistance from other vessels or from the shore, the following shall be the signals to be used or displayed by her, either together or separately *viz.*—

In the day time—

1. A gun or other explosive signal fired at intervals of about a minute;
2. The international Code signal of distress indicated by N. C.;

3. The distant signal, consisting of a square flag, having either above or below it a ball or anything resembling a ball;
4. A continuous sounding with any fog-signal apparatus.

At night—

1. A gun or other explosive signal fired at intervals of about a minute;
2. Flames on the vessel (as from a burning tar-barrel, oil-barrel, &c.);
3. Rockets or shells, throwing stars of any colour or description, fired one at a time, at short intervals;
4. A continuous sounding with any fog-signal apparatus.

Notification.

With reference to para I of Regulation I of 1069, (a Regulation to amend the Arms Regulation III of 1061) it is hereby notified for general information that until further orders every application for a license to manufacture or sell arms and ammunition shall be accompanied by a fee of British Rupees 15-0-0. Such license shall hold good only for the year during which it is issued in whatever month of the year it was granted.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
2nd October 1893.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Notice.

It is hereby notified for general information that in future no consignments of arms and ammunition will be allowed to enter the country without the British or Cochin Government export permits as the case may be.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
6th October 1893.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Directions for Vessels arriving at Alleppey.

1. The Commanders of ships are requested on the arrival of their vessels to deliver into the Master Attendant's office a true and complete manifest of all the goods and merchandise laden on board of their vessels. A form of the manifest required will be furnished for their guidance on application. Previous to any ship or vessel having any transaction with the shore, the Pass, Register and every other credential concerning the ship or vessel, must be delivered into the Master Attendant's Office. If the ship or vessel be in ballast, it is to be reported accordingly.

2. Goods landed, or attempted, to be landed, before the ship is regularly entered, or which have not been entered, in the manifest shall be charged double duty. The same is applicable to goods exported under similar circumstances.

3. Applications for Port Clearances should be made between 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M. the day previous to sailing, to enable them to be granted by 4 o'clock, after which hour a fee of 5 Rs. will have to be paid to the writer of such Port Clearances on every occasion in accordance with para 35 of the Customs Rules. Applicants for Port clearances should furnish the Customs House with an export manifest of all cargo shipped on board of their vessels from this port, specifying the names of the vessels and Commanders, sorts of

goods, marks and numbers, quantity or weight, shipper's and consignee's names and names of the port or ports bound to.

4. Port Clearances will not be granted to vessels until all demands on account of boat hire, &c. have been adjusted.

5. No shore-boats are permitted to put off to the shipping after sun-set except by permission of the Master Attendant.

6. Commanders of ships are strictly prohibited from throwing any ballast overboard in the roads. Boats for the purpose of landing the same will be supplied on application.

J. ROHDE,
Master Attendant, Alleppey.

Extract from the west coast of Hindustan Pilot with corrections to date.

VESSELS bound to any port on the west coast of Hindustan, and to the Persian Gulf during the north-east monsoon, from China, Australia, the Bay of Bengal, or Europe, should sight Ceylon, and make the coast of India somewhere near Cape Comorin, and thence hug the coast to profit by the land and sea-breezes; therefore the navigation of this sea-board (which has been generally, though erroneously, called the Malabar Coast) is here described from south to north.

The coast from Cape Comorin takes a general north-westerly direction for nearly 300 miles to Mount Dilly. From the village of Cumari to 20 miles north of Alipee belongs to the Maha Rajah of Travancore; thence to Paliport (with the exception of the port of Cochin, under the British Government) is the territory of the Rajah of Cochin; above Paliport to Mount Dilly is the British Province of Malabar.

THE TRAVANCORE COAST from Comorin to Alipee is generally low and sandy, and fringed with cocoanut trees, but patches of red cliffs of slight elevation here and there break the otherwise continuous line of sand. The Travancore mountains, though generally spoken of by navigators as a part of the Western Ghauts, are indeed separated from the latter by a low saddle of land, the Palghat valley, which has proved a most useful feature in the Railway communication between the east and west coasts. The length of this southern mountain chain extending from a few miles north of Cape Comorin to the valley of Palghat, is nearly 200 miles. The west bow, overlooking the coast of Travancore, is with little exception, abrupt: on the eastern side of the culminating range the declivity is in general gradual, the surface in many places being extensive table land, sloping gently and nearly imperceptibly eastward. Such a confirmation would seem to indicate a volcanic disturbance of the surface, the disruption having taken place along the western precipitous face. In the last half of the year many a cascade of great height is visible from seaward pouring down the steep declivity of these ghauts, which present so vast and lofty a front to the violence of the southwest monsoon.

The principal peaks of the Travancore ghauts are as follows:— Miandraghiri (5419 feet) about 20 miles northward of Comorin, and Cuchy Mulla (6125 feet), the same distance north-east of Trivandrum Between these peaks the culminating range has a northwest direction but afterwards bends a little eastward of north more away from the coast; and its highest mountains, though loftier, are not so often visible at sea; they form the boundary of the independent State of Travancore on the west, and the British province of Tinnevelly on the east. To the east of 'Quilon there are broad, high peaks estimated at upwards of 5000 feet above, and more than 30 miles from the sea.

The southern portion of the Western Ghauts from Comorin to Palghat (which run like a spine from south to north, thus forming the water-parting between the east and the west coast rivers), being exposed to all winds from east, round by the south, to west there is scarcely a day when rain clouds may not been seen hiding for a time the summits of the high land; towards the vernal equinox (after which the air becomes saturated with moisture and hazy) the ghauts north of Quilon up to Calicut can seldom be seen.

Midway between the above lofty summits of the ghauts and the low sea-coast, the country has several hills of moderate elevation useful as land marks. Beginning from the south mention may be made of the isolated conical mount, in Lat. 8° 8′ N. and Long. 77° 30′ E., near Cape Comorin and taken as the Cape by the sea-men when approaching the Coast from the West. The next conspicuous peak is Maruvatur, about midway between Miandraghiri and Crocodile rock, and 10 miles north-west of the conical mount.

On the south-east of Trivandrum, and again to the North of that Capital, hills averaging from 400 to 600 feet lie parallel to the shore, some 4 or 5 miles off. Near Anjengo there are a few low hills, but above that place extensive backwaters, overspreading great portions of the low tract of country, become the peculiar feature.

Cape Comorin, the southern extremity of Hindustan, is a low sandy cape, but, as the land behind rises in a gradual slope, it has when seen from southward, the appearance of a high sandy promontory: and its extreme point is a small Pagoda, and 300 yards to the North-west of this is the British Resident's Bungalow with a flagstaff. To the westward of the Residency the shore of the Cape is sandy and barren, but to the north-eastward it abounds with trees, amongst which, and nearly 3 miles to the north of the Pagoda, is Vatakota Fort. The Pagoda is a low white square building near the water's edge, half a mile to the north of which stands the village of Comorin, called by the natives Cania Cumari, amongst cocoanut trees, with high reddish ground at the back, and half a mile further north-east is another little sandy Cape with rocks off it.

Off the south-east tip of Cape Comorin are two large rocks, with a smaller one outside on which the sea breaks at all times with much violence, these rocks extend upwards of one-quarter mile from the shore; they are steep-to, and may, with a fair wind, be approached within 2 or 3 cables where there is a depth of 8 or 8½ fathoms water: but with a scant wind caution is necessary, as the current sets rapidly round the Cape and may drift a vessel too near and into danger.

Tides—The flood sets eastward, and the ebb westward, off Cape Comorin, but the direction and strength of the streams are much affected by the ocean currents. The rise and fall also, is very little and irregular, but the average may be stated as two feet. High water full and change at, O. H. 30 M.

From Cape Comorin the land rises with a gentle acclivity to the base of the nearest mount, which is of a sharp conical form 1403 feet above the sea, at 4 miles to the northwest of the Pagoda. It is separated from the range of the Ghauts, which rise behind it in majestic sharp peaks, forming a ridge which is in one with the cape bearing about north.

Approaching the coast from westward, it must be remembered that the above mentioned isolated conical mount can never be seen even in the clearest weather, at a greater distance than 35 miles. Some prominent peaks to the north of it may be seen at 50 and 60

miles, and the most southern visible one may be mistaken for the conical mount by ships passing at a great distance. The most likely one to be mistaken for it is a mountain 10 miles to the northwest of it, and called Marúvatúr: this is more than 2,000 feet high and bears from Cadiapatnam point, N. N. E. ½ E. distance 9 miles. Another peak, called Míandraghiri, 5,419 feet above the sea level, bears N. E. by N., distant about 10 miles from Marúvatúr.

SOUNDINGS—The bank of soundings extends 55 miles off shore to the southwest of Cape Comorin. At the distance of 8 miles from the shore south of the Cape there is 20 fathoms; but northwest to as far as Quilon that depth is between 4 and 5 miles off shore except in the vacinity of Ruttera, where 20 fathoms will be obtained only 2 miles off land.

Near Comorin and by Crocodile rock, casts of 10 fathoms are found nearly 3 miles from the mainland; but generally between the Cape and Enciam, there is that depth at one and two miles distance. Between Enciam and Anjengo 10 fathoms is about one mile from land. The bottom is sand and shells with exceptional rocky casts.

Eastward of Cape Comorin the bank of shoal soundings extends farther of shore, and has more overfalls.

WEDGE BANK, (where a captain of that name reports having once found 7 fathoms, least water) is a shoal of small extent on the bank of soundings 36 miles S. W. from Cape Comorin. It was examined in 1861, but not less depth than 14 fathoms was found. This is probably that bank described by Horseburgh, as "a great "way out from Cape Comorin, and abounding with cod, where some "ships have caught considerable numbers of those fish, but it "appears to be of small extent, and little known."

CADIAPATNAM (MUTTOM) POINT, bearing W. ¾ N., 14 miles from Cape Comorin, is rather high, and of a very red appearence, with steep gray cliffs, and few trees near its extremity. A heavy surf prevails all along the coast between Comorin and Cadiapatnam, and only Catamarans are used by the natives; no ships, boats should attempt landing.

LIGHT. A fixed white light is exhibited at an elevation of 132 feet from a dark grey granite octagonal column 72 feet in height on Cadiapatnam point; which is visible in clear weather from a ship's deck at a distance of 20 miles. This light is intended to give warning of the dangerous rocks in the neighbourhood, the outermost of which is known as the Crocodile rock.

CROCODILE ROCK.—Bearing S. W. from Cadiapatnam light at the distance of 3¼ miles, lies this dangerous sunken rocks, close to which are the depths of 14 and 16 fathoms and 20 fathoms at half a mile outside. A small part of the rock appears sometimes above water, but it does not break at all times, nor is there any break at high water when the sea is smooth. At night do not approach it under 25 fathoms of water.

Between Crocodile Rock and Cadiapatnam point lies the rocky islet Adumdah, and 1¾ miles W. by N. ¾ N. from this islet is another called Kotah. Both are surrounded by sunken rocks and foul ground but there is a channel between the islets and between them and Crocodile rock. Kotah bears from the crocodile N. ¼ W. nearly 2½ miles.

COLACHUL OR COLACHEL.—This place is on the shore just halfway between Cadiapatnam and Enciam islet; off it there are several rocks above and below water. A red buoy lies a short distance to southward of the south-easternmost rocks. At the village of Colachel, troops sometimes embark in the fine season, the outlying rocks

forming a partial break-water, within which landing is comparatively easy.

There is a remarkable tree on the undulating ground of Aunipauri hills, elevated more than 250 feet above the sea, and bearing from Enciam islet N. E. by ½ E. 4½ miles, and about 4 miles northward of Colachel village.

Anchorage. Anchor with the tree bearing N. E. by E,. and the Light House on Cadiapatnam red point, E. S. E., in 11 or 12 fathoms water, which position will be 3½ miles, to the north-west of Kotah rocky islet.

Enciam islet bears from Cadiapatnam point N. W. by W. 10 miles; this islet is rocky, has a church on it, and lies about half a mile off the sandy shore; rocks, above and below water, project from it to the distance of half a mile north-west and south-west. A little to the east of the islet the steep land near the sea has a red appearance, indeed there are numerous patches of red land between Comorin and Quilon, but cocoanut trees fringe the most part of the coast.

A depth of 13 fathoms will be found close to the outer rocks off Enciam; at night a vessel should not shoal under 20 fathoms, which depth is only 2 miles from the rocks.

Covilum or Ruttera Point bears from Enciam islet about N. W. ⅓ W. 16 miles. The coast between them, except near Covilum, is sandy, nearly straight, fronted with cocoanut trees and safe to approach. Covilum is a piece of low level land terminating in a bluff cape higher than the contiguous coast, but it projects very little, and has a building upon it; there are three other points close to the south-east of it and at the distance of 3 miles another point, one mile to the east of which is the village and back-water of Karuchel.

Horseburgh describes a point called Venium as 7½ miles to the south-east of Ruttera point, and "formed of steep bold land or reddish cliffs, considerably elevated, having on the north side a small river and a village at the northern extremity of the high land that forms the point." This is evidently a description of Colatur hill and the village of Par, as seen from southward from which point of view the hill would look like a point projecting northward if the vessel was far enough off to dip the trees. The coast line is, however hereabouts, all sandy, and fronted with cocoanut trees. Colatur hill bears from Enciam islet N. W. ¾ N. distant 8 miles.

Trivandrum, the Capital of the independent State of Travancore, and the seat of the British Residency, is 5½ miles N. N. W. from Covilum. The town is of considerable size, having its greatest length North and South; on the latter extremity stands the Fort, about half a mile square, on ground elevated 100 feet above the sea. The Maha Rajah's palace, within its precincts, is a large handsome edifice in the European Style; it is a short distance inland, more than 2 miles from the sandy beach of Pondera, or Poontoray. Trivandrum Observatory—Lat. 8° 30′ 32″ N. Long. 76° 59′ 45″ E.—is on a hill more than 2 miles on the north of the capital, and 196 feet above the sea. Its two white domes are not so conspicuous as was formerly the case, trees having grown up around them.

Pondera, off which vessels communicating with Trivandrum should anchor, has a flagstaff on the sandy beach which bears N. W. by N. distant 5 miles from Covilum, and is 1½ miles to the south-west of Trivandrum Fort. No ships' boats should attempt communication with the seashore, for there is generally a heavy surf in the north-east monsoon. The coast is sandy, with cocoanuts and other palms.

ANCHORAGE.—As the shore is deep-to, a vessel should anchor in 12 fathoms, and half a mile from Pondera the flagstaff bearing north-east and in line with the Observatory.

MOUNTAINS.—Inland of Trivandrum the ghauts are of great elevation; Cuchy Mulla, the highest peak (called sometimes by early navigators, Anjengo peak) is 6,125 feet high, and bears N. E. by E. ½ E. distant 21 miles from the beach by Pondera flagstaff. Between this high range and the coast some small hills appear, the most remarkable of which is Naimum hill, or Mukunamalla, a regular sloping round mount about 600 feet above the sea, called by former navigators Brinjal hill. This hill bears east from the anchorage of Trivandrum, and being only 5 miles from the sea is visible at a considerable distance from southward, and from Anjengo roadstead. There are small white churches in almost every village along this coast.

Between Covilum point and Anjengo, the land at the back of the cocoanut trees which fringe the coast is hilly and undulating.

Three and a half miles N. W. by W. from Covilum point and 1⅔ miles from the shore abreast, is a patch of 8 fathoms with 17 and 18 fathoms around it.

ANGENGO flagstaff bears from Covilum, N. W. ½ N., 20 miles; but as the fort and the few houses that are visible through the trees are low, this place is not easily distinguished from even a short distance. A church with a white front will be seen on the beach two or three cables to the north-west of the fort, and a bungalow on the hills 2 miles north of it.

The anchorage off Anjengo under 10 fathoms is foul rocky ground; but outside of that depth the bottom is sand and shells. A convenient berth is with the flagstaff bearing about N. E. by E. and Naimum hill about S. E. by E., in 11 or 12 fathoms one mile off shore.

There is some red table-land about 4 miles to the north of Anjengo which may denote the approach to it in coming from the north; this and other similar table-land along this coast, being much higher than the cocoanut trees, when seen from a ship's deck at a greater distance than 7 miles, give the mariner an idea that these red cliffs are at the water's edge; whereas the shore is all sandy from Covilum to Quilon.

QUILON.—Or properly Kollam, (Coulam and Columbum of the old writers,) is situated on the Travancore coast, about 40 miles to the north and west of Trivandrum.

Quilon is a projecting part of the coast, the outer part of which called Tangacheri, is a small rocky promontory slightly elevated above the adjoining land.

Quilon is rendered remarkable from the circumstances that the Travancore or Malabar Era is reckoned from its refoundation in 825 A. D. In ancient times it was the port of the greatest trading importance on the Travancore coast, and is mentioned in Arabic writings as having a trade with China as early as 851 A. D. It appears to have maintained its mercantile prosperity down to the beginning of the 16th century, most of its trade being carried on with China and Arabia, but Hamilton writing about 1700 mentions "its trade as inconsiderable."

In 1503, the Portuguese under Albuquerque established a factory here, and built a fort which was captured by the Dutch 150 years later; and in 1742, Quilon became subject to Travancore. From 1803 to 1830 a strong British garrison was stationed here which is now reduced to one native regiment.

COAST.—The beach near Quilon is steep and sandy as far north as Tangacherri cove, where rocky coast begins and continues to the northward for from 2 to 3 miles, cocoanut groves grow down close to the high-water line. A heavy surf breaks on the shore, making landing at all times dangerous, except in native boats.

DANGEROUS.—Tangacherri Reef. The whole of the ground south of Tangacherri point to a distance of 8 cables is rocky and uneven, and at 6½ cables S. E. by E. ¼ E. from Tangacherri point is a rock that shows at low water springs, with 4 to 9 feet around it: while at 1¼ cables N. E. by N. of this rock is another rocky patch with only 11 feet water over it, and three fathoms around it. At a distance of one mile W. S. W. from Tangacherri point is a rocky patch having only 14 feet over it at low water, with from 3 to 5 fathoms around it. The bottom between this patch and the shoal is generally foul and uneven.

BUOY.—The south extreme of the reef south and east of Tangacherri point is marked by red conical buoy in 27 feet water.

Bearing to factory Flagstaff N. E. by E. distance one mile.
,, ,, Latin Church N. N. W. ¼ N. distance one mile.

Some rocky patches extending parallel with the shore, and about one mile from it, are situated to the S. W. of the Coffee Factory, the least water found on them was 22 feet.

BUOY.—The north extreme of these patches is marked by a black conical buoy in 35 feet water and bottom.

Bearing to Factory Flagstaff N. E. and N. ¼ E. distance 1¼ mile
,, ,, Latin Church N. N. W. ½ N. distance 1½ mile.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING QUILON. When approaching Quilon from the northward, vessels should not shoal to less than 13 fathoms as off Tangacherri point the foul ground extends to westward to within less than a mile of this depth. Tiruvellarum Church (white) 1½ mile north of Tangacherri point is a conspicuous object when bearing about east, but little to the north or south of this bearing it is obscured by cocoanut trees. Tangacherri flagstaff is not distinguishable until close in, as its upper extremity only just shows above the surrounding cocoanut trees. The Scottish Coffee company's factory, a large building with a red chimney in the centre, and a large group of casuarina trees close to the south of it are the most conspicuous objects when making Quilon. Immediately south of the casuarina trees is a high cocoanut tree, elevated above the surrounding groves; when the tree bears E. by N. a vessel will be to the south of the dangers, and can steer in for the anchorage on that bearing. This will bring her between the buoys when she can anchor as requisite.

ANCHORAGE.—The anchorage of Quilon is perfectly open to all winds from north-west through west and south to south-east so that it is little frequented by any vessels between May and October. The most convenient anchorage (October to May) and where a vessel will be close to the Port Office is with the chimney of the Coffee Company's factory bearing about N. E. and extreme of Tangacheri point W. N. W. in from 4½ to 5 fathoms sandy bottom. During the S. W. Monsoon vessels calling here should not bring Tangacherri flagstaff to the westward of north, nor anchor in less than 8 fathoms. There is little advantage in vessels calling here during this season as communication with the shore, except by signal, is impracticable. If intending to anchor close in shore the best passage in is between the buoys. Small native brigs and Pattamars usually anchor between the Port Office and factory. 3 to 4 cables off shore.

Flagstaff.—A small flagstaff 75 feet high belonging to the Port department has been erected in front of the factory, for the purpose of communicating with the ships at anchor.

Tangacherri Reef.—Quilon, besides being a very projecting point of the Travancore coast, is rendered still more unsafe to approach by the bank of hard ground, called Tangacherri Reef extending $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south-west, and 2 miles to the west of the point, and 6 miles along the coast to the northward. The bank should not be approached under 13 fathoms water by day, or 17 fathoms by night, as it is deep-to. At night, in standing northward along the coast with a fresh landwind, be careful to increase the distance from the shore as the vessel approaches Quilon.

Tangacherri Settlement.—To the west of Quilon, is small and formerly belonged to the Dutch but now to the British. The headland was at one time forfeited, ruins of the fortification being still visible while one of the bastions is now occupied as a Protestant burial ground. Tangacherri Flagstaff is on an artificial mound 27 feet above high water; this mound formed the N. W. angle of the old fort. The inhabitants are pricipally Roman Catholics under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Quilon, while in judicial matters they are subject to the auxiliary Court at Cochin. The Customs dues are collected by the Travancore Government, who pay a money equivalent to the British Government for the same.

Tides.—It is high water, full and change, in Tangacherri cove at 0 hours 28 minutes, springs rise 3 feet 4 inches to 2 feet 4 inches neaps rise 2 feet 7 inches to 2 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Aibika, or Iviker river mouth, is about 4 miles north-west from Quilon; the entrance is very shallow, with rocks off it, and patches of foul ground out to 7 fathoms, which depth is found nearly 3 miles from the shore. A large ship, taking in cargo here must anchor well out in 6 or 7 fathoms. The bar of the river has little more than one fathom at high tide; within the entrance, the area of shallow water is very great and there is canal communication with Cochin to the north, and Trivandrum to the south.

The coast from Iviker river to Cochin is all sand, and fringed with cocoanut trees.

Porkaud.—The town of Porkaud or Porca, lying 9 miles south of Alipee, had formerly considerable trade in coir, timber, pepper &c.

Alipee or Aulapolay, Lat. 29°. 18'. 8' Long. 76°. 23'. O. E., the principal seaport of the Maha Rajah of Travancore, bears N. N. W. 40 miles from Quilon point, the coast between, except near Tangacherri, is sandy and nearly straight; but 19 miles north of Quilon there is a straight indent, which does not, however, amount to one mile from a straight line drawn between the two places. The shore is safe to approach into the depth of 5 fathoms, mud; but it must be remembered that towards Alipee that depth is found nearly 3 miles off.

Alipee is a projecting part of the coast of Travancore, where trade is carried on all the year round, owing to the peculiar softness of its mud bank, which breaks the activity of the waves, and causes a large extent of smooth water, on which the vessels anchor hence it was called Mud Bay by early navigators.

The present bank is of recent formation; the former mud bank having slowly travelled down the coast and is now located off Pullanay a small village 15 miles from Alipee Light.

As these mud banks frequently shift southwards advice should be taken from the Master Attendant as to the best anchorage.

In the fair season, vessels may anchor off Alipee in 3 or 4 fathoms with light house bearing N. E. by E.

In the S. W. Monsoon the best anchorage is in 4 fathoms with light house bearing N. by E. ½ E.

LIGHT.—Alipee has a white light-house 115 feet high. The light is a revolving white light of the second order, attaining its greatest brilliancy every minute; it is elevated 113 feet above high water, and should be seen in clear weather at a distance of 20 miles. An iron screw pile pier 800 feet in length was erected in 1881, a little to the south of the light-house,

Severe gales of wind are liable to happen on the coast in April, May and June, also in October and November: a careful attention to the Barometer, particularly if the maximum and minimum pressure be daily registered, will always give sufficient warning of the approach of these storms. to enable ships on the coast or in Cochin roads to seek shelter at Narakal or in the mud bank off Alipee. The S. W. monsoon sets in at Alipee generally in the beginning of June from N. W. and blows with great violence attended with thunder and lightning and rain. For some years back the monsoons have not been so regular.

The maximum height of the Barometer at Alipee occurs at 9-40 A. M. and P. M. and the minimum at 4 A. M. and 4-40 P. M.

General direction of the wind during S. W. Monsoon at Alipee is from W. N. W. to N. W.

J. ROHDE
Master Attendant, Alipee.

Boat Rules.

For the Port of Alleppey sanctioned by His Highness the Maharajah.

1. An officer to be styled "Boat Master" shall have immediate control over all boats and crews plying in the Port.

2. He shall be subject however to the control of the Master Attendant.

3. For the purposes of carrying out these rules and for those purposes only, the Boat Master shall exercise the powers of a Sub-Magistrate.

4. Similarly, the Master Attendant shall have the powers of a Magistrate.

5. Where breaches of these rules require a higher punishment than is awardable by a Sub-Magistrate, such cases should be referred to the Magistrate for disposal.

6. From and after the 20th Instant no boat shall be permitted to carry goods or passengers from or to any ship or vessel at the port, unless such boat has been registered and numbered, and the owner has taken out a license in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

7. If any person, who has not registered and numbered his boat or taken out a license, shall use a boat for the aforesaid purpose, such person shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 rupees, or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 90 days.

8. Whenever the owner of any boat wishes to take out a license, he shall present in person to the Master Attendant an application in writing specifying the dimensions of his boat, the number of the crew and the quantity of the cargo or number of passengers it is to be permitted to carry.

9. The Master Attendant shall on receipt of such application inspect the boat, and on being satisfied that it is sea-worthy, he shall call upon the owner to sign a declaration that he comprehends and

consents to conform these rules. He shall then register the boat according to form (A) annexed.

10. A fee of two rupees shall be paid for registering every boat.

11. The owner of every registered boat shall have granted to him a license according to form (B) annexed.

12. Every registered boat shall bear on a conspicuous part of it the number mentioned in the register. The number shall be cut on a white ground not less than 6 inches in length and shall be painted in black English figures on one side and in Malayalam figures on the other. And if any owner should refuse to keep cut and painted such number or should hide or obliterate it, such owner shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 rupees or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

13. If any person who is not a boat-owner shall be guilty of or assist in altering or erasing the number, he shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 rupees or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days. If any person fraudulently paint or cause to be painted or counterfeited upon any boat, not having been duly registered, any number, every such person shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 rupees or in default of payment to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding 9 days and every such boat shall be confiscated.

14. The boats required for landing or shipping cargo or paseengers shall on application, be supplied by the Boat Master.

15. All boat hire for landing or shipping cargo shall be paid in advance according to the rates given in the annexed schedule C, which shall be revised from time to time under the sanction of the Dewan.

16. The ordinary hours for boats to ply will be between 5 A. M. and 6 P. M.

17. No boat will be permitted to take off or land goods or passengers except within the prescribed limits of the Port. And any boatman or owner taking off or landing goods or passengers beyond such limits shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 rupees, or in default of payment Imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

18. Two-thirds of the measurement tonnage of each boat shall be the maximum quantity of cargo it shall carry. And the number of passengers it shall take in shall be according to the following scale:—

Boats carrying one or two tons, 6 Europeans or 8 Natives.

Boats carrying over two tons, for every ton in excess 4 Europeans or 5 Natives.

And if any boat be loaded with passengers or cargo beyond what is specified above, the Tindal of such boat shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 5 rupees or in default of payment to 8 days imprisonment; and every other person who shall be guilty either as principal or accessory of the like offence, after having been duly warned by the Tindal, shall be liable on conviction to a fine of 10 rupees or in default of payment to 16 days' imprisonment for every surplus passenger or candy of goods.

19. Each boat shall have the full compliment of rowers entered in the Master Attendant's Office. Boats loaded with two tons and under shall have one steersman and 4 rowers. *Boats carrying over two tons for every ton in excess one additional rower.** And any owner allowing his boat to ply without the regulated compliment of men will be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 rupees, or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

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* Modified by Notification dated 20th June 1876.

20. There shall be a general descriptive Register (Form D) kept of all competent Tindals and able-bodied rowers who are registered as crews of boats, and each Tindal or rower shall be furnished by the Master Attendant with a metal plate bearing his No. in the general Register which metal plate shall be produced, whenever demanded.

21. And if any boatman serving in any such licensed boat shall by wilful neglect, refusal or desertion of duty, cause impediment to the service of such boat, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding 10 Rs. or in default of payment to 16 days' imprisonment, or in aggravated to corporal punishment not exceeding 12 lashes; and for repetition of the offence or if in any case life may have been endangered, he shall be liable to receive such increased punishment as the nature of the offence may warrant.

22. All boats shall carry such number of passengers or such quantity of cargo as has been specified in Rule 18. Any refusal to take such passengers or cargo will subject the owner to loss of hire and suspension of license.

23. All owners of boats shall submit their boats to the inspection of the Master Attendant or the Boat Master, whenever he calls upon them to do so: and they shall likewise carry out such repairs to the boat as may be ordered. Any refusal to attend to such order shall subject the owner to the suspension of his license, which will be entirely withdrawn should such refusal be continued for one month.

24. Whenever a boat becomes unseaworthy, the license will be withdrawn.

25. Whenever a license is withdrawn, the Master Attendant or Boat Master shall obliterate the number.

26. Should the cargo be damaged by the carelessness of the boat-owners or of the men employed by them, the owners shall be held responsible for the cargo so damaged, and likewise for any plunder or theft of the cargo during transit. If goods be damaged by surf in spite of all diligence on the part of the crew, the owners of goods shall bear the loss.

27. For goods damaged by rain, boat-owners shall not be held responsible. Merchants or owners of goods shall provide tarpaulins when necessary.

28. All disputes regarding boat hire or any other matter connected with the boat service between shippers or passengers, and boat owners or boatmen, shall be decided by the Boat Master or in particular cases by the Master Attendant whose adjudgment shall be final.

29. Transfer of boats from one owner to another shall be duly registered in the Master Attendant's office, within one week of such transfer; in default, the original owner shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 10 Rupees.

30. Boat owners refusing to let on hire boats for which licenses have been granted, or allowing their men to ply boats beyond the prescribed limits or time, or landing or shipping cargo without the Boat Masters' permission, or otherwise failing to conform to the above rules shall on conviction be liable to fine not exceeding 50 Rs; in default, to imprisonment not exceeding 3 months.

31*. The boats shall be so told off for work from day to day as to prevent undue advantage to the owners of some and undue loss to the owners of others.

32. The above rules shall be considered applicable to Catamarans and Canoes also.

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* Cancelled by Notification dated 9th March 1881.

33. The above rules are not to be considered to interfere with Ships Boats or pleasure Boats taking off or landing passengers or their baggage, or ships' stores, all of which must be embarked or debarked within the limits of the Port and also during the prescribed hours only.

34. All Boat-owners shall have their boats inspected and registered as required by the above rules within the 20th Instant.

Huzur Cutcherry, 6th October 1874. } A. SASHAIAH SASTRI, Dewan.

FORM A.

Register of Licensed Boat belonging to the Port of Alleppey.

No. of Boat in the Register.	Name of owner.	Place of residence of owner.	Occupation of owner.	No. of crews.	Capacity of the boat.	Dimensions in length & thickness.	Date of license.

Signature of Master Attendant.

FORM B.

I hereby permit   to use the boat hereinunder specified at the Port of Alleppey under the restrictions and subject to the penalties laid down in the rules sanctioned by the Government under date the 6th October 1874. I have on personal inspection found the said boat to be sound and sea-worthy.

No. in Register.	Date of Registry.	Dimensions.		Capacity of boat.	No. of passengers without cargo.	No. of crew.	Name of crew.	Remarks.
		Length.	Thickness.					

Alleppey Master Attendant's Office, 187 } *Signature of Master Attandant*

FORM C.

NOTIFICATION.

It being expedient to reduce the rates of boat hire now obtaining at the Port of Alleppey, as per schedule C appended to the boat rules sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 6th October 1874, the following revised schedule (of boat hire) will take effect from the $\frac{\text{1st January 1881}}{\text{19th Margaly 1056}}$ and continue in force till further notice.

1. Cocoanut with husk	Re.	1	per 1,000.
2. Do. without do.	chs.	8	,, ,,
3. Copra, ginger, turmeric, coffee, pepper, wheat and other grains, in bags or robins		5¼	per candy.
4. Metals		5¼	,, ,,

5. Coir in bales and yarn of fibre chs. 6½ ,, ,,
6. Cases of Coffee, Ginger &c. ... ... 7 ,, ,,
7. Rope, twine in bundles ... ... 6½ ,, ,,
8. Piece goods, gunnies, twine, in bale ... 4 ,, bale.
9. Stationery ... ... 5¼ ,, candy.
10. Silk cases ... ... 2 ,, case.
11. China paper ... ... 2 ,, ,,
12. Umbrellas and crackers ... ... 3 ,, ,,
13. Crockery and preserves ... ... 2 ,, ,,
14. Jars ... ... 17 ,, 100
15. Tea-3 chs. per chest, 1½ ch. per ½ chest, 1 ch. per ¼ chest.
16. Cardamoms ... ... chs. 14 per chest.
17. Paddy ... ... ,, 6 ,, candy.
18. Firewood ... ... ,, 12 ,, 1,500 litters.
19. Water ... ... ,, 6 per Hhd.
Do. ... ...Re. 1 ,, ,, Leaguer.
Do. in bulk ... ... 1 7 ,, boat.
20. Pilgrims 15 in No. with sundries embarking or landing ... ... 1 2 ,,
21. Shipping Planks ... ... 1 ,, ,, corge.
Do. Do. Double ... ... 2 ,, ,, Do.
Do. Timber logs ... ...chs. ,, 4 ,, candy.

Half the above rates for Pattamars.

Half hire extra to be given for working between 6 P. M. and 5 A. M.

RATES OF HIRE FOR PASSENGER BOATS.

Single boats with 6 oars in fair weather to Pattamar 10 chs. Ships. 20 chs.

Do.	4 Do.	Do.	Do.	8 ,,	Ships. 14 chs.
Do.	3 Do.	Do.	Do.	7 ,,	Ships. 12 chs.

Night fair weather double the above rates, and night foul, four rates.

A boat detained over 1½ hours double boat hire, over 3 hours four rates and so on.

Boats detained alongside after 6 P. M., double boat-hire in all such cases will be charged to the Ships.

Huzur Cutcherry on circuit, Paravoor, 20th December 1880. } V. RAMIENGAR, Dewan.

FORM D.

Register of able-bodied boatmen of the Port of Alleppey.

General No.	Date of Registry.	Name of Boatmen.	Age.	Place of residence.	Occupation.	Remarks.
						Tindals should be distinguished from the rest by a remark in this column.

Signature of the Master attendant.

Notification.

Under sanction of His Highnes the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified in modification of para 19 'of the Boat Rules for the port of Alleppey dated ·th October 1875 that, in future, boats carrying over two tons need be provided, with only one additional rower for every two tons in excess, it being found difficult and unnecessary to provide an additional rower for every ton in excess of two tons.

Huzur Cutcherry,
20th June 1876. / 16th Auny 1051.

A. SASHIAH SASTRI,
Dewan.

NOTIFCATION.

Under Regulation I of 1061, it is hereby notified with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that from and after the 1st January 1886. / 19th Margaly 1054. the port dues levied at the Port of Alleppey shall be at the rate of 9 pies per ton.

Huzur Cutcherry.
Trivandrum,
9th December 1885.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Notification dated 21st June 1887 published in page 577 of the Travancore Government Gazette dated 5th July 1887. / 22nd Auny 1062. it is hereby notified that His Highness the Maha Rajah's Government extend, until further notice, the concession for granting Port Clearance before arrival of a vessel at the Ports of Alleppey, Quilon and Colachel.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum;
31st July 1888.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

TRANSIT NOTICE.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified for general information that from and after the 1st Chingom 1072 / 15th August 1896 one cabin boat will ply between Trivandrum and Quilon instead of 2 canoes as at present and the fare for each passenger will be as follows:—

From Trivandrum to Chirayinkil.	6 chs.
„ Chirayinkil to Varkala	3 do.
„ Varkala to Paravur	...3 do.
„ Paravur to Quilon	...2 do.

No return tickets will be issued for passengers travelling between these stations until further notice.

On payment of the fare charged for 20 persons viz. 10 Rs. a single passenger or group of passengers not consisting of more than 20 individuals can engage the Transit boat for the whole line. In such cases, previous notice should be given to the Transit masters of Trivandrum or Quilon before 1 P. M.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
11th August 1896.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Statement showing the different rates charged by Kanthimathinatha Pillay & Co.'s Transit Company, Tinnevelly.

Description.	From Tinnevelly to Trivandrum and *vice versa*.						From Oliganacherry to Tinnevelly and Trivandrum and *vice versa*.						Remarks.
	Usual.			Special.			Usual.			Special.			
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs	As.	P.	
To Europeans for a whole Transit...	20	4	...	25	4	...	10	4	...	12	4	...	These are not invariable.
To Natives for a whole Transit ...	15	4	...	20	4	...	7	10	...	10	4	...	Owing to the competition of other companies, the charges are sometimes reduced.
Do. for a single passenger ...	2	...	...	2	8	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	
Parcels or goods for every 25 lbs or 1 Maund...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	
For a single passenger to mid-stations from Tinnevelly and Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At the rate of five pies per mile.

Table showing the rate chargeable on the Trivandrum and Thencausy Transit lines by Palvarnam Pillay.

Particulars.	From Tinnevelly to Trivandrum and *vice versa.*						From Tinnevelly and from Trivandrum to Oliganacherry.						From Oliganacherry to Tinnevelly and Trivandrum.			From Tinnevelly to Thencausy and *vice versa.*						Remarks.
	Ordinary.			Extra.			Ordinary.			Extra.						Ordinary.			Extra.			
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Whole first class bandy for Europeans...	20	4	...	25	4	...	10	4	...	12	4	...	12	4	...	7	2	...	9	8	...	
Whole second class bandy for Europeans...	15	2	...	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Whole first class bandy for natives.	15	4	...	20	4	...	7	10	...	10	4	...	7	10	...	4	2	...	6	2	...	
Passengers each	2	...	...	2	8	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	
For parcels of 25 lbs. equal to 1 Maund...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	

At 5 pies each passenger per mile for the intermediate stations between Oliganacherry and Tinnevelly.
At 6 do, do. do. and Trivandrum.

Statement of charges made by M. R. and Co. from Trivandrum to Tinnevelly.

Particulars.	From Tinnevelly to Trivandrum and from Trivandrum to Tinnevelly.						From Tinnevelly and Trivandrum to Oliganacherry.						From Oliganacherry to Trivandrum and Tinnevelly.			Remarks.
	Usual Bandy.			Extra Bandy.			Usual Bardy			Extra Bandy.						
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1st class Bandy for Europeans	20	4	...	25	4	...	10	4	...	12	4	...	12	4	...	
2nd Do. Do. Do.	15	4	...	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1st Do. Do. Natives	15	4	...	20	4	...	7	10	...	10	4	...	7	10	...	
For each Native Passenger	2	...	...	2	8	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	
Parcels for each 25 lbs. or 1 Md. ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
For the intermediate stations from Oliganacherry to Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At 6 pies per mile.
For the intermediate stations from Oliganacherry to Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At 5 pies per mile.

TABLES OF MONEY.

BRITISH INDIAN CURRENCY.

Rupee	*Annas*		*Pice*
1	16	=	192
	1		12

The Queen's Rupee weighs 180 grains or $\frac{3}{8}$ths of an ounce Troy and contains $\frac{11}{12}$ths, or 165 grains of pure silver, and $\frac{1}{12}$th or 15 grains of alloy.

32 Rupees weigh 1 lb. Troy. $38\frac{8}{9}$ths Rupees, 1 lb. Avoirdupois. Other silver coins of British Indian currency bear in all respects a due proportion to the Rupee.

TRAVANCORE CURRENCY.

Travancore Varahen (Gold coin) = $52\frac{1}{2}$ Cullian Fanams.
Do. Half Do. (Do.) = $26\frac{1}{4}$ Do. Do.

Rupee		*Anandarayan Pannam*		*Cullian Pannam*		*Chuckram*		*Cash*
1	=	$3\frac{1}{2}$	=	7	=	28	=	448
		1		2		8		128
				1		4		64
						1		16

$30\frac{1}{3}$ Chuckrams weigh 1 Queen's Rupee; consequently 1 Chuckram weighs very nearly 6 grains. The silver of the Chuckram is 94·53125 per cent. fine, and therefore 2·86459, or nearly 3 per cent. better than that of the Queen's Rupee, which is only $91\frac{2}{3}$ds fine. The established rate of exchange, viz. $28\frac{1}{2}$ Chuckrams per Queen's Rupee, is therefore nearly 4 per cent. less than a fair equivalent.

Half and quarter Rupee coins valued at 14 and 7 chs. respectively have been coined and are now in circulation.

COCHIN SIRKAR CURRENCY.*

Rupee		*Verarayan Pannam*		*Pooten*		*Pice*
1	=	$3\frac{1}{2}$	=	$19\frac{1}{4}$	=	$211\frac{3}{4}$
		1		$5\frac{1}{2}$		$60\frac{1}{2}$
				1		11

COINS CURRENT AT SHENCOTTAH.

4	Pice	=	1	Thootoo.
48	Thootoos		1	Rupee.
$48\frac{3}{4}$	Pice		1	Vella Pannam.
192	Pice or $4\frac{5}{7}$ Vella Pannam (at the rate of $16\frac{1}{2}$ Vella Pannams for 1 Pagoda)		1	Rupee.

* Current also in British Cochin.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES &c. USED IN TRIVANDRUM,

Reduced to Equivalents in English Denominations.

WEIGHTS.

1	Pannam		=	6	Grains (approximately.)
13	Pannams	= 1 Callenjoo	=	78	do. ,,
13	Callenjoos	= 1 Pallam	=	1,014	do. ,,
7½	Pallams	= 1 Rautel	=	7,605	do. ,,

GRAIN MEASURE.

1	Nauly		=	20 Cubic Inches
4	Naulies	= 1 Edungally	=	80 do.
10	Edungallies		=	1 Purray

LIQUID MEASURE.

4	Thodums	= 1 Nauly	= 20 Cubic Inches (approximately)
4	Naulies	= 1 Edungally	= 80 do. ,,
10	Edungallies	= 1 Purray.	
12	do.	= 1 Chothanay.	
5	Chothanais	= 1 Codum.	

MEASURE OF LENGTH, APPLICABLE TO LAND AND TIMBER, &c.

1	Angoolam		= 1¼ Inch English approximately	
24	Angoolams	= 1 Kole	= 30 Inches ,,	= 2½ Feet ,,
4	Koles	1 Thendoo		10 ,, ,,
800	Thendoos	1 Nauligay		8,000 ,, ,,
2,000	do.	1 Crosam		20,000 ,, ,,
4	Crosams	1 Yogena		80,000 ,, ,,

MEASURE OF TIME.

8	Nodies	= 1 Mathra	= 0·1 Second.
4	Mathras	1 Gunnidum	0·4 ,,
10	Gunnidums	1 Vyerpoo	4·0 Seconds.
6	Vyerpoos	1 Vinauligay	24 ,,
60	Vinauligays	1 Nauligay	24 Minutes.
2½	Nauligays	1 Munneynehrum	1 Hour.
7½	do.	1 Yaumam	3 Hours or 1 Watch.
60	do or 8 Yaumams	1 Divvassam	1 Day.
7	Divvassams	1 Wauram	1 Week.
15	do.	1 Packsham	15 Days (nearly.)
2	Packshams..	.. ..	1 Lunar Month.
1	Mausam ..	.. ..	1 Native Month (29 to 31 days.)
2	Mausams	1 Rretoo	The Native Season
6	Rretoos	1 Waroosham	1 Year.

TRAVANCORE WEIGHTS, &c.

WEIGHTS OF COPPER, IRON, NUTS, PEPPER, &c.

16	Meeshams	=	1 Pannam.
10	Pannams		1 Callenjoo.
16	Callenjoos		1 Pallam.
100	Pallams		1 Tulam.
20	Tulams		1 Pauram.

WEIGHTS OF SUGAR, TOBACCO, OPIUM, &c.

10	Meeshams	=	1 Pannam.
10	Pannams		1 Callenjoo.
21	Callenjoos		1 Pallam.
5½	Pallams		1 Rautel.
24	Rautels		1 Maund.
150	do.		1 Toontoo.
4	Toontoos		1 Candy.

WEIGHT OF SALT.

1	Garce	=	120	Maunds.
1	Maund		3,200	Tolas or Rupees.
1	Parah		1,050	Tolas.
1	Coomb		1,68,000	Tolas.
1	Indian Maund		82½	lbs. Avoirdupois.

MEASURE OF SALT.

10	Edungalies	=	1 Parah.
160	Parahs		1 Coomb.

WEIGHTS USED AT QUILON.

3	Pallams	=	1 Seer.
2	Seers		1 Rautel.
20	Rautels		1 Tulam.
28	do.		1 Kutcha Maund.
30	do.		1 Pucka do.

GRAIN MEASURE, USED IN NAUNJYNAAD.

360	Grains of Paddy	=	1 Chevadoo.
5	Chevadoos		1 Allackoo.
2	Allackoos		1 Olluck.
4	Ollucks		1 Puddy.
8	Puddies		1 Mercal.
21	Mercals		1 Kotta.

Table No. I.

For converting Travancore to British Indian Currency.

Travancore Currency. Rs	Chs.	C	British Currency. =Rs	As.	P.	Travancore. Rupees.=	Q.Rs.	As.	P. =	Q. Rs.	Chs.	C.
,,	,,	1	,,	,,	0·42	1	0	15	8·63	0	28	0
,,	,,	2	,,	,,	0·84	2	1	15	5·26	1	27	8
,,	,,	3	,,	,,	1·26	3	2	15	1·89	2	27	0
,,	,,	4	,,	,,	1·68	4	3	14	10·53	3	26	8
,,	,,	5	,,	,,	2·11	5	4	14	7·16	4	26	0
,,	,,	6	,,	,,	2·53	6	5	14	3·79	5	25	8
,,	,,	7	,,	,,	2·95	7	6	14	0·42	6	25	0
,,	,,	8	,,	,,	3·37	8	7	13	9·05	7	24	8
,,	,,	9	,,	,,	3·79	9	8	13	5·68	8	24	0
,,	,,	10	,,	,,	4·21	10	9	13	2·32	9	23	8
,,	,,	11	,,	,,	4·63	11	10	12	10·95	10	23	0
,,	,,	12	,,	,,	5·50	12	11	12	7·58	11	22	8
,,	,,	13	,,	,,	5·47	13	12	12	4·21	12	22	0
,,	,,	14	,,	,,	5·89	14	13	12	0·84	13	21	8
,,	,,	15	,,	,,	6·32	15	14	11	9·47	14	21	0
,,	1	,,	,,	,,	6·74	16	15	11	6·11	15	20	8
,,	2	,,	,,	1	1·47	17	16	11	2·74	16	20	0
,,	3	,,	,,	1	8·21	18	17	10	11·37	17	19	8
,,	4	,,	,,	2	2·95	19	18	10	8·00	18	19	0
,,	5	,,	,,	2	9·68	20	19	10	4·63	19	18	8
,,	6	,,	,,	3	4·42	30	29	7	6·95	29	13	8
,,	7	,,	,,	3	11·16	40	39	4	9·26	39	8	8
,,	8	,,	,,	4	5·89	50	49	1	11·58	49	3	8
,,	9	,,	,,	5	0·63	60	58	15	1·90	58	27	0
,,	10	,,	,,	5	7·37	70	68	12	4·21	68	22	0
,,	11	,,	,,	6	2·11	80	78	9	6·53	78	17	0
,,	12	,,	,,	6	8·84	90	88	6	8·84	88	12	0
,,	13	,,	,,	7	3·58	100	98	3	11·16	98	7	0
,,	14	,,	,,	7	10·32	200	196	7	10·32	196	14	0
,,	15	,,	,,	8	5·50	300	294	11	9·48	294	21	0
,,	16	,,	,,	8	11·79	400	392	15	8·64	392	28	0
,,	17	,,	,,	9	6·53	500	491	3	7·80	491	6	8
,,	18	,,	,,	10	1·26	600	589	7	6·96	589	13	8
,,	19	,,	,,	10	8·00	700	687	11	6·12	687	20	8
,,	20	,,	,,	11	2·74	800	785	15	5·28	785	27	8
,,	21	,,	,,	11	9·47	900	884	3	4·44	884	6	0
,,	22	,,	,,	12	4·21	1000	982	7	3·60	982	13	0
,,	23	,,	,,	12	10·95	2000	1964	14	7·20	1964	26	0
,,	24	,,	,,	13	5·68	3000	2947	5	10·80	2947	10	8
,,	25	,,	,,	14	0·42	4000	3929	13	2·40	3929	23	8
,,	26	,,	,,	14	7·16	5000	4912	4	6·00	4912	8	0
,,	27	,,	,,	15	1·89	6000	5894	11	9·60	5894	21	0

Table No. II.

For converting British Indian to Travancore Currency.

Q. Rs.	As.	P.	=T. Rs.	Chs.	C.
,,	,,	1	,,	,,	2·37
,,	,,	2	,,	,,	4·75
,,	,,	3	,,	,,	7·12
,,	,,	4	,,	,,	9·50
,,	,,	5	,,	,,	11·87
,,	,,	6	,,	,,	14·25
,,	,,	7	,,	1	0·62
,,	,,	8	,,	1	3·00
,,	,,	9	,,	1	5·37
,,	,,	10	,,	1	7·75
,,	,,	11	,,	1	10·12
,,	1	,,	,,	1	12·50
,,	2	,,	,,	3	9·00
,,	3	,,	,,	5	5·50
,,	4	,,	,,	7	2·00
,,	5	,,	,,	8	14·50
,,	6	,,	,,	10	11·00
,,	7	,,	,,	12	7·50
,,	8	,,	,,	14	4·00
,,	9	,,	,,	16	0·50
,,	10	,,	,,	17	13·00
,,	11	,,	,,	19	9·50
,,	12	,,	,,	21	6·00
,,	13	,,	,,	23	2·50
,,	14	,,	,,	24	15·00
,,	15	,,	,,	26	11·50
1	,,	,,	,,	28	8·00
2	,,	,,	2	1	0·00
3	,,	,,	3	1	8·00
4	,,	,,	4	2	0·00
5	,,	,,	5	2	8·00
6	,,	,,	6	3	0·00
7	,,	,,	7	3	8·00
8	,,	,,	8	4	0·00
9	,,	,,	9	4	8·00
10	,,	,,	10	5	0·00
20	,,	,,	20	10	0·00
30	,,	,,	30	15	0·00
40	,,	,,	40	20	0·00
50	,,	,,	50	25	0·00
60	,,	,,	61	2	0·00
70	,,	,,	71	7	0·00
80	,,	,,	81	12	0·00
90	,,	,,	91	17	0·00
100	,,	,,	101	22	0·00

Table No. III.

For converting Rupees, Annas and Pice to Pounds, Shillings and Pence.

Rupees.	As.	P.	£	S.	D.
0	1	0	0	0	1½
0	2	0	0	0	3
	3	0	0	0	4½
0	4	0	0	0	6
0	5	0	0	0	7½
0	6	0	0	0	9
0	7	0	0	0	10½
0	8	0	0	1	0
0	9	0	0	1	1½
0	10	0	0	1	3
0	11	0	0	1	4½
0	12	0	0	1	6
0	13	0	0	1	7½
0	14	0	0	1	9
0	15	0	0	1	10½
1	0	0	0	2	0
10	0	0	1	0	0

THE END.

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